The Los Angeles Times

In One Part: 14 Pages.

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THEATERS—
With Dates of Events.

ORPHEUM—The Wise Men Are Ordering Seats Days in Advance!
PAPINTA New Dances! New Effects!
MARIE WAINWRIGHT And Company in "JOSEPHINE AND NAPOLEON."
ELSIE SHEPARD, Singing and Talking Philosopher; AMIEL, The Boy Serpentine Wonder; CALLAHAN AND MACK, Clever Celtic Comedians; TECHOW'S CATS; BIOGRAPH; SMITH and CAMPBELL, New Fun Goods This Week.
Prices—Evening, best seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c; box seats 75c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday—Any seat 25c; children 10c. Phone Main 1447

FISHER'S OPERA HOUSE—San Diego, Cal.—
THE CONQUEST OF DEATH,
A SACRED PLAY.
Under the direction of Katherine Tingley, official head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society throughout the world. BY STUDENTS OF THE ISIS CONSERVATORY of Music and Drama and the Children of Loma Land.
Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, at 8:15 p.m. Tickets—Parquette and Orchestra, $1.00; Balcony, 50 cents. A limited number of BEST BALCONY SEATS RESERVED FOR EXCURSIONISTS.
Matinee Performance "The Warriors of the Golden Cord"
A Fairy Play
Spectacular international tableaux by the children of the Raja Yoga School of Loma Land Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, at 2:15 p.m. Tickets—Parquette and Orchestra 75 cents each; Balcony, 50 cents. Santa Fe Trains leave Los Angeles at 8:45 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.—4-day round trip Tickets $6.00.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager.
TONIGHT—ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
A Melo-Dramatic Treat! A Sensational Triumph! A Packed House!
"THE ANGEL OF THE ALLEY."
Next Week—Ralph E. Cummings and his company in "The Little Minister."

LOS ANGELES THEATER—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 3 o'clock, Sixth Concert Season 1900-1901
Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.
HARLEY HAMILTON, Director.
MISS MOLLIE ADELE BROWN, Soloist.
LAST CONCERT—Every one should go. A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Single tickets 25c, 50c and 75c. Seats on sale Wednesday, April 10. Tel. M. 70.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

THE CHUTES—(WASHINGTON GARDENS.)—J. C. TALMAGE, Pres. A. L. ELIET, V.-Pres & Gen. Mgr.
SHOOTING THE CHUTES.
A MERRY TIME—The Family Playground—New Attractions.
TODAY AND TONIGHT SEE PROF. RABE and his Performing Animals. SIGNOR GRIFFITH Coast the Chutes on a Bicycle. VOLKYRA, Equilibrist and Novelty Gymnast. Splendid Music. 5000 ELECTRIC LIGHTS. 100 NOVELTIES. Fairyland Indeed. Admission to Grounds 10 cents. Children 5 cents.

OSTRICH FARM—South Pasadena—
125 - GIGANTIC BIRDS - 125
OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS and FANS from this celebrated Farm are the most useful souvenirs to take East from California. For sale at Producer's Prices.

M. C. A. HALL—Monday Night, April 8.
Edison's Wonderful Production of THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY in moving pictures.

CHAPSON AUDITORIUM— TUESDAY EVE, April 9.
Lecture by Henry G. Peabody, "In and Around Historic Boston." 2 center rows reserved. 50c; general admission 25c; children and public school pupils 10c.

PHEBSY'S FREE MUSEUM—TOURISTS should not neglect this privilege. Corner Fourth and Main Streets, opposite Van Nuys and Westminster Hotels.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

The Passing Clouds

Are the gardeners of Nature, sprinkling her beds of wild flowers along the Kite-Shaped Track, the most beautiful trip in the world. Train leaves Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m.; returning, arrives at 5:45 p.m.

KITE SHAPED TRACK
Los Angeles
THE SIGHT TO SEE
Colton
Redlands
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THE SEASON AT THE—
Grand Canyon of Arizona
Trip and the trip can be made in a very comfortable way. Only two hours stage ride of rails to hotel on river of canyon at
BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL.
Excursion Tickets, Los Angeles to the Canyon are on sale for $50. Hotel rates at canyon $3 per day. Get details at Office, Second and Spring Streets.

A little better than any other train—
A little better service—a more homelike feeling on the
CALIFORNIA LIMITED
Than you find elsewhere, and it runs like this:
Los Angeles—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
Chicago—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
75 hours to Chicago on the
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FREE TALLY-HO RIDE—
TUESDAY, APRIL 9,
to and Beautiful Pasadena, or at Long Beach if preferred, if you go on the
$1.00 Seashore Excursion
Via TERMINAL RAILWAY on Tuesday, April 9. Train leaves 9 a.m., returning 5:45 p.m.
Information and Tickets 237 South Spring St. Tel. Main 963 and 656.

INCREASE YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Southern California by a trip to Alpine Tavern (5000 ft. above sea level) via the MT. LOWE SCENIC RAILWAY.
Object lesson in the works of nature and man. From "Inspiration Point" is stretched before you a panoramic view of mountains, valleys, cities and sea that is unsurpassed in scenic grandeur and variety.
Trains 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 3:30 p.m. Passenger and ticket office, 250 S. Spring St. Tel. 963.

HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
THE OCEANIC S.S. CO.'S new 6000-ton, twin-screw steamer SIERRA, SONOMA or VENTURA will leave S. F. every 3 weeks, calling at HONOLULU and SAMOA; a local steamer (for HONOLULU only) between these. Direct steamer service to AUSTRALIA every 28 days. HUGH B. RICE, Agt., 222 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 288.

[WASHINGTON.]

FIGHT ON COL. BARR.

Capt. Carter Case is Revived.

It Interests the Judge-Advocate-General.

Scramble for Appointment to That High Office.

The Imprisoned Officer is to Apply for Bail—Mrs. Logan Ill.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Although Judge-Advocate-General Lieber will not retire until May 21, there is already a lively scramble for his place. The candidates are Cols. Barr and Clous and Lieut.-Cols. Hunter and Davis, and the relative rank of the officers is in the order named.

Col. Barr would get the appointment, if seniority is to be observed. He has a brilliant record in the legal department, having prosecuted Capt. Oberlin M. Carter and secured his conviction, despite the tremendous efforts of Carter's friends. Outside of army circles, the friends of the convicted engineer officer naturally are bitterly opposed to Col. Barr, and are expected to use whatever influence they may have to prevent his elevation.

Col. Clous is a brother-in-law of Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, and it is expected that the Adjutant-General's influence will be with Clous. Should Barr be appointed, Clous will never attain the rank of brigadier-general, because he will retire within a short time after Lieber.

CARTER'S FRIENDS SCHEMING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Attorneys for Capt. O. M. Carter, now serving a sentence in the Leavenworth, Kan., penitentiary for defrauding the government, have given notice to the government that they will make application to the Supreme Court tomorrow for the release of their client on bail, pending a hearing before that court on his appeal from the judgment of the lower court, refusing him a writ of habeas corpus.

The application will be contested by Solicitor-General Richards of the Department of Justice.

TEST OF BRITISH CATTLE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—As a result of negotiations between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture an agreement has been reached between the two administrations by which Canada it have a first-class veterinarian stationed in England to test for tuberculosis all British cattle shipped to this country via Canada.

ANN ARBOR SICKNESS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Nothing has been received by the officials of the Marine Hospital service regarding the sickness, believed to be bubonic plague, of a student in the Ann Arbor, Mich., University. The appearance of the plague in the interior would be a matter of some surprise to the officials of the service, as the sickness is more apt to manifest itself at the seaport cities.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Heap of Ties Piled On the Track at Malad Bridge.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BOISE (Idaho,) April 7.—An attempt was made to wreck No. 1 westbound Short Line passenger tonight at Malad bridge, 100 miles east of here. A large number of ties were piled on the track. The engineer did not see the obstruction in time to stop the train. The pilot of the engine was damaged and brakebeams were broken under some of the cars.

A delay of about an hour ensued. It was a narrow escape from serious disaster. It is believed that the ties were placed on the track by highwaymen, intending to rob the train. The scene of the wreck is the point where a very bad wreck occurred about three years ago.

DEUTSCHER'S STAG SMOKER.

Miss Victoria Dennis in Pink Stockings and Smiles Causes the Clubmen to Forget Their Beer.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The "Seeley dinner" given at the Deutscher Club last night has set the city talking today. The Deutscher is one of the leading clubs. Last night a stag smoker was given at the club, during which a number of Chicago vaudeville performers entertained the members in a manner that eclipsed anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. The entertainment closed with an Eastern dance by Miss Victoria Dennis, who was attired principally in stockings and smiles.

The curtain-raiser was an act by Mlle. Vivette of Chicago, who seemed to have forgotten part of her costume in her haste to get on the stage. She danced as only a French woman can, and loud were the "vivas" when she retired.

Then came Victoria Dennis. This young woman tripped demurely forth to the strains of the "Dance du Ventre" attired in a gauzy, transparent robe, and after a few indications of her real power, retired, leaving the clubmen holding their breath. They gave an audible gasp when she reappeared. Her costume is described as severely simple, pink stockings being the principal feature. Her performance met all expectations, and when the clubmen turned to neglected beer and cigars they vowed it was the hottest smoker the club had ever given.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. E. Montgomery is at the Westminster.

News Index to The Times This Morning

1. Fight for Judge-Advocate-General. No Great Obstacles to Settlement. Freshet in New England. Oregon Short Line to Los Angeles.
2. Government for the Philippines. British Troops Leaving South Africa. Merrimac River Likely to Overflow. Lawyer Patrick Makes Statement. Three Hundred Indian Easter Brides
3. Surgeons Pierce a Man's Heart. Colorado Spring Brokers Default. Ten Men Eaten by Companions. Gen. Clay Holds the Fort. Woodchopper Guillotines Himself.
4. Pretty Easter Church Services.
5. The Weather Report.
6. Liners: Classified Advertising.
7. The Times Current Topics Club.
8. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
9. How the Orange Crop is Handled.
10. Many Interesting Sporting Events.
11. Interest in Chamber of Commerce.
12. Among the World's Workers.
13. Southern California by Towns.
14. City in Brief: Brevities. Home News and Local Business.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Attempt to bleed firemen....Light on mysterious disappearance of John McPherson....Ten thousand dollars given to Good Samaritan Hospital...Enormous crowds at church services....Two thousand dollars on the plate at Christ Church....Anniversary of Grace Methodist....Southern Pacific Railroad station robbed. George Ford breaks out of City Jail. Company tries to beat vegetable Chinamen at their own game....Oakland takes last ball game of series....San Francisco dogs win....Boom for bowling....Policeman shoots at fence climbers....Bicycles thieves confess. Consul Emma Booth-Tucker at Hazard's Pavilion....Saloon men expect the Council will deny their Sunday-opening petition.

GENERAL EASTERN. Lawyer Patrick says Jones did not kill Rice. Somber Easter in New York....Oregon Short Line to extend to Los Angeles. Two missing Colorado Springs brokers accused of embezzlement....Merrimac River expected to break its banks and do great damage....Ten men eaten by shipwrecked seamen...Richmond, Quebec, in the midst of a raging torrent. Freshets in New England.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Grewsome discovery at Claremont....Sermon of Capitalist Rindge at Santa Monica....Oxnard train hoodooed. Killing frost at Pomona....Farmers' Institute at San Dimas indulges in a little sarcasm...Work begun on railroad to Sunset oil field....Remarkable Chinese family at San Diego...Union Oil Company lays off drilling crews at Fullerton....Native Sons reorganize at Anaheim....San Diego Knights Templars hold Easter service...Pasadena's street numbering to be improved.

PACIFIC COAST. Waiter's enlarged heart pierced by needles in operation for dropsy....Four-masted schooner launched....."Windy" Hayes killed by a train....Topmastless four-master sighted....Proprietor of roadside inn kills a man....Young woman becomes insane on a train....Fire at San Miguel....Coeur d'Alene output.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA. Li Hung Chang says no hitch in settlement is expected—Location of legation guards the chief problem—Mr. Rockhill and British Minister held up and their sedan-bearers beaten by Chinese. Squires sends a perplexing cable dispatch....Court asks viceroys what it shall do if Russia keeps Manchuria. Japan denies war rumors.

BRITISH-BOER WAR. Eight volunteer companies coming home—Post correspondent says Boers intend to fight to a finish—Seat of government said to be removed to Leydsdorp.

THE PHILIPPINES. Recommendations for a temporary civil government. Taft Commission will reach Manila May 1—Abolition of slavery practicable....Lieut. Taylor tells how he helped catch Aguinaldo.

FOREIGN, BY CABLE. The Kaiser makes another claim on his troops. Italy's squadron starts for Toulon. British cycling maneuvers fail because of bad weather....Russia raises duties on American iron manufacturers.

WASHINGTON. Scramble for Judge-Advocate-General's place....Mrs. John A. Logan ill....Capt. Carter's attorneys will apply for his release on bail.

THE WEATHER. The weather report in detail is printed daily on the "Liner" page, including "comparative temperatures" at widely-separated points.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

NO GREAT OBSTACLES.

All Trouble Near Settlement.

Location of the Guards Chief Difficulty.

The Ministers Do Not Agree with Military Men.

Rockhill and Satow Held Up by Germans Who Beat Sedan-bearers.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PEKING, April 7.—[By Asiatic Cable.] Mr. Rockhill, United States special commissioner to Peking, had a long interview today with Li Hung Chang, who satisfied him that there is not likely to be any further important hitch in the negotiations for a settlement between China and the powers. China has agreed to the list of punishments submitted by the ministers of the powers, asking only one concession, namely, deprivation of office, instead of banishment, in the case of a man who is 70 years of age. To this the ministers have agreed.

Li Hung Chang says the court is extremely anxious to return to Peking, as soon as the foreign troops evacuate the capital.

Some of the ministers of the powers begin to think that so large a force as 2000 troops acting as legation guards in the city proper would be a great mistake. Such a body would have to remain in a space of about one square mile. The troops could not be allowed outside the legation quarters armed, and it would probably not be safe for them to go unarmed.

It is thought by some of the ministers that, if the encampment were made from twelve to fifteen miles away, with the necessary stores, this arrangement would be much preferable, as a telegram could bring his troops into the city immediately.

Moreover, several ministers have been insulted by troops of other nationalities. Mr. Rockhill and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, were returning from dinner in chairs, when the chairs were stopped by German soldiers, who proceeded to beat the bearers. The ladies of the party were greatly frightened. The ministers generally fear that the presence in Peking of a considerable force of troops of various nationalities might be a source of international friction.

They are not entirely pleased with the military proposals of the generals, as they fail to see the necessity for the demolition of all forts.

SQUIRES PUZZLES THEM.

PERPLEXING CABLE DISPATCH.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The administration is perplexed over a cable dispatch received from Mr. Squires, now in charge of the American Legation in Peking. This dispatch, according to a publication, said that "the Russian Minister refuses to receive official communications from Chinese ministers," which carried the inference that diplomatic relations between the two countries interested would be broken off. The officials are very reticent about the matter, and decline to affirm or deny whether it is correctly stated. They will go only so far as to admit the receipt of a dispatch whose purport was not clearly understood, for which reason it was not given to the press for publication.

Another cablegram which reached here today from Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States, had no reference to the alleged refusal of the Russians to receive official communications from the Chinese commissioners. As Mr. Rockhill is in a position to know promptly what develops between the ministers and the Peace Commissioners, it is believed he would be prompt to report a step of such far-reaching consequence as the published dispatch from Mr. Squires would indicate.

At the Russian Embassy, no information on the subject was obtainable tonight. It was said there that no communications had come from the office at St. Petersburg since the Russian note of several days since, which declared that government's intention regarding Manchuria, a story of which was handed to Secretary Hay. The impression of the officials at the embassy was that no special significance attached to the Squires dispatch. According to them, it simply meant that the Russians had discontinued further negotiations at this time on the Manchurian question alone, which, for the time, is held in abeyance.

This was in accord with the spirit of the official publications on this matter, which asserted that remaining faithful to its original and oft-repeated political argument regarding Manchuria, "it will quietly await the further course of events." Absolutely no concern was felt at the embassy on the subject, the officials apparently being perfectly satisfied that the communications referred to relate entirely to the Manchurian question.

In other diplomatic circles the report failed to receive credence, on the general theory that the interests of the Russian government in China were too great and far-reaching to permit the severance of diplomatic relations at this time, when substantial unity on many of the matters of negotiations was so promising.

ASKING VICEROYS' ADVICE.

DOWAGER AND COUNCIL MEEK.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] "The Empress Dowager and grand councillors have asked the Yang Tse viceroys," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "what course they recommend the court to take in the event of Russia retaining Manchuria."

HOLDING VICEROYS BACK.

SCARE NEWS VIA LONDON.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, and dealing with the attitude of Japan toward Russia's Chinese policy, says:

"Shipping companies have been ordered to hold their vessels in readiness for transport service. Cruisers on the reserve list have been commissioned for active service. All leave has been recalled, and officers of the first reserve have been warned for service. There is much popular excitement."

WARLIKE NEWS DENIED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—"All the warlike news, says Mr. Katomatz, secretary of the Japanese legation, in an interview which will be published in the Washington Post tomorrow, "which has been sent out from Japan by foreign correspondents to London, and thence transmitted to this country, are more or less exaggerated, and some of them utterly groundless. For instance, nothing can be more false than the report that appeared Saturday to the effect that Japan addressed to Russia a note which almost amounted to an ultimatum. Now that China has refused to sign the Manchurian convention and Russia has decided not to insist upon its conclusion, I am quite at a loss to find out what has given rise to such preposterous reports.

It is very likely that the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg should have given Russia verbal advice that the latter would better submit the convention to the international conference at Peking, and there is no reason why Russia would refrain from doing so, if the convention contained nothing, as has been declared by Russia herself, which was detrimental to the interests of China or injurious to the interests of the powers concerned.

"Japan is ready to approve or support any proposition, no matter whatever state makes it, provided it is just and proper. It is believed that the Peking negotiations will proceed in perfect harmony, uninterrupted by the incident caused by the Manchurian convention, which now seems to have been fairly settled."

FRENCH AVOID A CONFLICT.

They are Opposed by Chinese, but Beware of Germans.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday, says:

"The French are still opposed by the Chinese near Haili but are careful to avoid a conflict because any advance would be anticipated by the Germans, whose patriots are 30 miles within the province of Shan Si and can reach Tai Yuen Fu at any moment.

"At Ching Ting Fu the French intercepted a letter from Li Hung Chang to the Governor of Shan Si, complaining that the Manchuria convention must be signed because the European powers were willing to sit down as usual and watch Russia devour China.

"It is asserted on good authority that Russia is willing to give Japan a free hand in Korea with a view to preventing her assuming a hostile attitude."

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN ILL.

She May Not Be Able to Attend the Unveiling of the Statue to Her Husband, Tuesday.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at her home in this city. Her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, said today that she did not believe Mrs. Logan would be able to be present at the unveiling ceremonies, Tuesday, when the statue of her husband is to be presented to the government. Mrs. Logan has not been well since the recent attack of grip and of late her strength has been failing. There are no immediate fears of danger.

Senator Cullom will be in virtual charge of Mrs. Logan if she determines to brave the doctor's anger and see the unveiling. The Senator has assisted her in many ways, and is anxious that she be present, if her strength will permit.

CZAR SUBSCRIBES FOR CHURCH.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At the services today of the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church in this city it was announced that Czar Nicholas II of Russia has given 2000 roubles toward the building of the church, which is soon to be erected in Brooklyn.

TOWN IN TORRENT.

Raging Flood at Richmond, Que.

Granite Piers of Steel Bridge Are Gone.

People Driven to the Hills Back of the Town.

Many Points in Danger in New England—Pittsburgh is Safe.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MONTREAL, April 7.—Telephonic advices received from Richmond, Quebec, this evening announce that the business portion of that town rests in the midst of a raging torrent. At 10 o'clock the granite piers of the steel bridge, erected a few years ago at a cost of $46,000, were carried away, totally wrecking the structure.

The tracks of the Grand Trunk, Portland, Me., line are under water for a considerable distance. The people were compelled to take refuge in houses on the hills back of the town. The property loss will be heavy.

NEW ENGLAND FRESHETS.

MANY POINTS IN DANGER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BOSTON, April 7.—The intermittent rains of the past week will result in many parts of New England, where streams have extensive watersheds, in freshets, and the damage may equal that sustained during any spring for a score of years.

The Associated Press reports tonight from places on nearly all the large rivers in New England [illegible] damage.

SAFE AT PITTSBURGH.

PEOPLE IN UPPER STORIES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—The danger line was passed by the rivers here this afternoon. At 7 o'clock tonight the flood reached its crest, and the decline is expected tomorrow morning. The Weather Bureau sent out a flood warning this morning, and as a result hundreds of families spent Easter morning making a periodical move to the upper stories of their homes.

Reports received tonight show that the rivers are either falling or stationary.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GUZZLING.

Over Six Hundred and Sixty-seven Millions of Dollars Spent on Drink Last Year—Ireland Drops Behind.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In 1900 England spent on drinks $667,007,215, an average of $20.79 per head of population; Scotland, $71,529,305, average $16.58 per head; Ireland, $65,322,070, average $14.50 per head. The aggregate expenditure for the year was less than in 1899 by $6,358,780.

The intoxicating liquors consumed contained 94,251,006 gallons of alcohol, the consumption of which per head was 2.46 gallons in England, 1.83 in Scotland, and 1.64 in Ireland.

TRIAL OF A "JOINTIST."

SALINA (Kan.,) April 7.—The first trial of a "jointist" under the new Hurrell law, passed by the last Legislature, which makes it a misdemeanor to be found in possession of spirituous liquors, resulted in no verdict here late last night, and the jury was discharged. It was the case of Henry Stevens and wife, whose place was raided by the Sheriff recently. The passage of the law was a result of the temperance crusade started by Mrs. Carrie Nation.

CRUISER NEW YORK'S DEPARTURE.

ALGIERS, April 7.—The United States armored cruiser New York sailed from Algiers this evening on her way to Manila.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES.

Oregon Short Line Will Extend Its Track From Uvada.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SALT LAKE (Utah,) April 7.—President William H. Bancroft makes official announcement that the Oregon Short Line will extend its line from Uvada to Los Angeles. Track-laying began this morning, and one mile was laid on the grade below Uvada.

Mr. Bancroft returned from New York this morning. He had been there to discuss plans with Chairman Harriman, President Hays and other officials of the Union Pacific system.

FIRST TALK BY PATRICK.

Says Jones Did Not Kill Rice.

Valet Plotting Against 1900 Will.

Lawyer Declares the False Confessions Are Made for a Purpose.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of Millionaire Rice, made a statement tonight concerning the case. He had been asked to say something concerning a story printed in a morning paper to the effect that Valet Jones had spent several hours, accompanied by a policeman attached to the District Attorney's office, in touring the "tenderloin" districts. According to this story, the hotels, concert halls and gardens and theaters had been visited by the prisoner and his attendant, and dozens of drinks taken. On this point Lawyer Patrick said:

"I have known that this kind of thing has been going on for several weeks. I could not have sworn that such was the case, but I have heard from various sources that Jones was plentifully supplied with money, was taken out buggy riding and was otherwise treated with kindness and consideration."

Patrick then went on to speak of the Rice murder case. This is the first time that he has made any statement since his arrest. He said:

"Jones never killed Rice. Had he done so, he never would have testified to it, especially as the District Attorney has promised him no immunity, nor would his counsel, even though provided by Capt. Baker, have permitted him to do so. His confidence is due to the fact that W. M. Rice, at the age of 84, died of heart-failure as did his brother, F. A. Rice, yesterday, at the age of 76, and there will never be any proof otherwise.

"The only crime of which Jones is guilty is that of conspiring against the 1900 will, and that of perjury in the present proceedings. His fairy story is the result of a collaboration with James A. Baker, Jones's attorney; Mr. Battle, who is hired by Baker; Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Prof. Witthaus, the professional expert, whose report Osborne for the past six months has been expecting in a few days, and who swore that Rice died of mercurial poisoning, if he did not die of something else.

"The object of Jones's story is to have me held in prison pending the will litigation. I have already been in prison six months on the forgery charge without being indicted, and I do not believe that there is any serious intention to try me on a criminal charge before a jury. My arrest on a murder charge and the desperate attempt to hold me is due entirely to my ability and attempt to give bail upon any less serious charge. The stock in trade of the opposition to the 1900 will is their already demonstrated ability to control the District Attorney's office; that is to say, that portion presided over by Osborne, over which there seems to be no administrative supervision.

"So far the tactics employed against me have been the giving out by Mr. Osborne continually of statements known by him to be false, in order to cause the public to prejudge me guilty, so as to justify false imprisonment and to prevent a fair trial; the wrongful imprisonment of myself, and the hounding by detectives of those who appear to favor me; the abuse of the process of the courts by wrongfully subpoenaing in the name of the court persons to personally appear before him and submit to examinations in his office.

"The use, under the guise of professional handwriting experts, of men to swear that the signatures of the 1900 will, checks, assignments, etc., are forgeries and the procuring of false testimony are all in the same line. Jones swore on the witness stand and Osborne admitted it in open court that Jones had informed Osborne in January that Jones had killed Mr. Rice with chloroform, and that subsequently, in collaboration with Witthaus, February 21, the present complaint, charging me with killing Rice with mercurial-poisoning, was made at the instance of Osborne in an attempt to deprive me of all knowledge of the nature of the accusation against me, until he had used as witnesses those who are supposed to be for me.

"I have been informed that Jones has been for several weeks past permitted to roam the streets. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection, provided that Jones be kept within the jurisdiction of the court. It would take but little corroboration to convict Jones upon his own confession, but it would take a great deal to convict me upon Jones's accusation. If I am held or indicted for murder, Jones will certainly be also, and I would certainly be acquitted, but in his effort to have himself corroborated he might be convicted, innocent though he is, and then he would surely be electrocuted, for no hand could save him.

"Jones is staking his life upon the ability of the handwriting experts to discredit Rice's signature, which Jones saw him write, and which he shows by his numerous statements and uncertain testimony that he knows Rice signed.

"Jones may rest assured that those for whom he has outlawed himself from mankind will abandon him when they can no longer use him.

"As to my own position, I can only say that I will be vindicated, and will be able to discharge all duties devolving upon, and maintain all rights belonging to me, all of which, however, is in the hands of my able and conservative attorneys.

"Of revenge I have no thought, but if I am convicted of Rice's murder I shall do my utmost to convict all complicated, in which event I am sure I can prove the motive for the alleged will of 1896 and the instigators to be persons striving to uphold it, and proving that Jones did the deed, believing that he could thus prevent the consummation of Mr. Rice's plans through me."

Dist.-Atty. Philbin was asked today what he knew of Jones's alleged tour of the "tenderloin." He replied that he knew nothing whatever, except what he had read.

"Have you at any time given permission for him to absent himself from the House of Detention except when he was in attendance at court?"

"I have not," he replied.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, 25 cents.

CHILD WAS MURDERED.

Little Evelyn Blewitt's Skull Crushed and Neck Broken Before Her Corpse Was Set on Fire.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BUTTE (Mont.) April 7.—Medical examination of the body of nine-year-old Evelyn Blewitt, whose body was nearly consumed by the fire in the cabin of John Warne, the aged watchman at the Walkerville reservoir, was made today. It demonstrated beyond doubt that the child had been killed. The back of the head was crushed in as by a blow from a hammer, and the neck was broken.

Warne is in Anaconda, having been taken there by private conveyance early last night, when word reached the jail that a mob was forming at Walkerville to lynch him. It is likely that he will not be brought back till ready for trial, and possibly an effort will be made to remove the case to another county.

SERIOUS TIMES AHEAD, SAYS THE KAISER.

HE EXPECTS A 'TRYING-OUT OF THE IMPERIAL METTLE.

Latest Military Address of the German Monarch Made Public Despite the Efforts to Keep it Secret—"Woe to the Soldiers."

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BERLIN, April 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Careful investigations at Potsdam today regarding the circumstances in which Emperor William delivered his latest military address developed the information that during a review last Tuesday of a number of military bodies belonging to the Potsdam garrison, including the First Regiment of Foot Guards, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any representative of the press or any other civilian obtaining knowledge of His Majesty's remarks, which were uttered in the Lustgarten, adjoining the royal castle. From persons who were present it was learned that the Kaiser spoke substantially as follows:

"A hand from out of the people was recently raised against me, to my intense sorrow. Evidently serious times are coming which will try our mettle. I know that the army is true to its traditions and to the solemn oath it has taken. I know it will remain steadfast and faithful to me.

"My conviction is especially strong regarding the Guards, and regarding this regiment now present which is tied to the Hohenzollerns by indissoluble bonds, as the past has shown, during the troublous times abroad and even during revolutionary times at home.

"The authority of the crown must be maintained at all hazards. Woe to the soldier who listens to the voice of the tempter."

Orders seem to have been given by the Prussian Minister of the Interior to suppress all public mention of quotations from the Emperor's speeches. At Struyum, during a recent meeting called to protest against an increase of the corn tolls, the police dissolved the Assembly when the Speaker cited a sentence from His Majesty's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment at his first appearance on horseback after the attack upon him at Bremen. The papers mention similar instances elsewhere.

LOUBET LEAVES FOR TOULON.

PARIS, April 7.—There was no important change today in the condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and President Loubet, whose movements have been materially affected recently by the illness of the Premier, started for Nice on his way to greet the visiting Italian squadron under the Duke of Genoa. M. Loubet was accompanied by M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. André, Minister of War.

DIAZ BACK FROM HUNTING.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—President Diaz has returned from a hunting expedition, and is in fine physical condition.

MERRIMAC RIVER LIKELY TO BURST.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HAVERHILL (Mass.) April 7.—From the Pomigowasset Valley in the north to the confluence of the Merrimac River with the sea, the freshet reports received here tonight indicated that the Merrimac River is likely to burst its banks at many places, with a volume of water that will exceed that for many years.

The police sounded the flood alarm tonight, and business men on the river front began energetic efforts to protect their property. At a late hour the levee water was within two and a half feet of the street, and as high tide comes tomorrow, it is expected that streets on a level with the levee will be flooded.

All day communication was kept up with cities on the Merrimac and its tributaries. Plymouth and Laconia reporting a rainfall during the night of 1.72 inches.

At Manchester tonight the water was 6 ft. 7 in. from the top of the dam and rising six inches hourly. The volume of water which tonight was overflowing the low lands at Concord and Manchester will not reach here until tomorrow noon, so the greater part of the damage will not be done until that time.

There were all sorts of reports during the day of bodies being seen in the river, but none could be intercepted. A woman's body is known to have floated down from Lawrence, and it is understood that a man's body and one of an infant had been seen below Lowell.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

HOW TO RULE THE ISLANDS.

Plan Prepared for the Government.

Commission Returns to Manila May 1.

Provincial Governments Established in Most of the Archipelago.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CAGAYAN (Mindanao, P. I.,) April 7.—[By Manila Cable.] In response to interrogatories from Elihu Root, United States Secretary of War, the Philippine Commission has prepared recommendations as to the form of general civil governments to be established for the Philippines, July 1, and to continue until Congress shall have organized a permanent government for the archipelago.

This temporary civil government is expected to consist of a governor, a cabinet and a legislative council, and it is believed that the members of the present commission will act as the principal advisers of Gov.-Gen. Taft, although there will probably be a few Filipinos in the council. The members of the provincial legislature will all be appointed.

The commission will reach Manila May 1, after establishing provincial governments in all the large central islands, except in Eamar and Mindanao. As soon as routine business has been disposed of, the commission will proceed to the organization of every remaining province in the island of Luzon, and will also deal with the matter of city governmnt for Manila.

Conferences last week with many Moros, Mindanao tribesmen and others confirmed the members of the commission in their intention not to substitute provincial for departmental government in Mindanao and the Sulu group, except by the organization of the province of Northern Mindanao. Judge Taft says the matter of abolishing slavery can, and will, be handled deliberately and tactfully, but that no legislation affecting polygamy among the savages is probable.

Capistrano, in a speech of welcome to the commissioners, participated in today's discussion at Miasmis. After completing the work of organization there, the commission visited Dagupan.

SEVEN CIGARS AND KINDNESS CAUGHT AG.

LIEUT. TAYLOR'S MODEST TALE TOLD BY HIMSELF.

The Young Man Won Over Seven Natives with a Smoke Apiece and Got the Information on Which Funston Based His Expedition.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—A special to the World from Lake City, Fla., says that J. D. Taylor, a prominent citizen of this city, has received a letter from his son, Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, which shows that the young man, with kindness and seven cigars, won over seven Filipinos and secured the information that enabled Gen. Funston to capture Aguinaldo. In a modest, matter-of-fact way the lieutenant tells his father about his clever exploit, and of Gen. Funston's full acknowledgment of his services. The letter is in part as follows:

"On February 8, seven insurgents, with one rifle and six cartridges, presented themselves. They were pretty well scarred up, and I fed them, gave them a cigar each, and asked them a few qupestions, and they answered me with all kinds of lies.

"I told them they were tired, and no doubt wanted to see their families, so, after signing the oath of allegiance, they could go home and report the next morning, ready to tell the truth.

"The next morning they came in a little more at ease, and told a different tale. By questioning, I found they had concealed some letters in the woods, and I went right out and got them. After reading their letters, I found hat they had not told the whole truth, and began questionin g them again, and found that Aguinaldo was in the town they came from, and all about him.

"Two days later, I got his special messenger, who had all orders from Aguinaldo to his generals and letters of great importance. I hurried him with all letters out that night at moonrise, and in three days he was in Manila. For my work, I received the inclosed message from Gen. Funston:

"'Following is the copy of the original telegram from Gen. Funston: "San Isidor, Feb. 13, 7:30 p.m, Lieut. James D. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Infantry: Gen. Funston desires to express his thanks to and appreciation of your judgment and energy in getting the valuable letters and information from Aguinaldo's messengers. Also please convey his appreciation to your President. By command of Brig.-Gen. Funston."

[Signed] "E. V. SMITH,
"A.A.G., Fourth District."

THREE HUNDRED GIRLS BECOME EASTER BRIDES.

BUT FIRST THEN DANCED THE "SACRIFICE DANCE."

Yellow Feathers Gave Them Away, and When Any of Them Objected to the Husband Selected Promptly Overruled the Objections.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DARLINGTON (Okla.,) April 7—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Three hundred Cheyenne, Otoe and Arapahoe girls were given away as brides this morning after dancing the "sacrifice dance," which began at daybreak. At 9 o'clock this morning the Great Spirit spoke to the tribesmen, and the girls were awarded them as wives. Many young squaws objected to the bucks assigned to them, but were promptly overruled by Yellow Feathers, the Arapahoe medicine chief.

The girls danced until they were weary. They then stood in line, and the bucks danced about them for half an hour. Then the wives were assigned by Yellow Feathers. Each buck grabbed his squaw by the arm and began to dance. Later the wives were escorted to the tepees and installed.

Today the fathers of the girls were each paid twenty ponies. In olden days, Indian girls were worth all way from fifty to two hundred ponies, but the price has fallen.

ST. LOUIS ELEVATOR FIRE.

Second Largest Structure of the Kind in the City Destroyed—Filled with Corn and Wheat.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Sparks from a switch engine today set fire to the big elevator owned by the St. Louis Elevator and Storage Company, and within less than two hours the building was reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of $650,000. The building and contents, which consisted of about 800,000 bushels of wheat and corn, were fully insured.

The elevator, which was situated on the river front, at the foot of Biddle street, was the second largest in St. Louis, and was used for storage purposes by others than the members of the St. Louis Storage Company, but the latter just at this time happened to own almost all the grain. The building contained corn and wheat of grades below No. 2. Only a small amount of high-class cereals was stored there.

B. C. Haarstick, president of the company, gave it as his opinion that the loss of the grain would not affect the local market. The building was insured for $90,000 and the storage company's grain for $550,000. Other insurance on private storage will aggregate $50,000. Nearly every insurance company represented in St. Louis carried policies on the grain. There will be little, if any, grain salvage, the fire and water having made a clean sweep.

HIT WITH COUPLING PIN.

Aged Woman Fatally Wounded by a Footpad in an Unfrequented Part of Kansas City.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—Mrs. Isabella Thompson, aged 67, was fatally wounded last night by a footpad, who, in attempting to rob the woman crushed her skull with a coupling pin. She was returning home from church when assaulted at Seventeenth and Holmes street, an unfrequented part of the city. She was found after midnight, after having lain unconscious for several hours. There is no clew to the footpad.

During the winter eight people have been more or less seriously injured by footpads. One of the victims, an elderly woman, has become insane, and another, a Kansas City, Kan., grocer, died of his injuries.

CONGER FOR GOVERNOR.

His Friends Are Hoping That the Minister to China May Conclude to Make the Race.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DES MOINES, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The politicians in Iowa are awaiting with interest the return of Maj. E. S. Conger, United States Minister to China, who is expected to reach San Francisco April 10. Upon his decision depends the future of politics in Iowa. The chances seem about even, whether he will be a candidate for Governor or not. It is not expected that he will enter actively into a personal contest for the nomination. His friends hope that he will say that he will accept the nomination, if tendered to him.

In many counties throughout the State there is a feeling that Conger is likely to be a candidate, and the Republicans should avoid committing themselves on the governorship until they know what his attitude will be.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

STALE MEN GOING HOME.

Eight Companies Leave for England.

Boers Mean to Fight to a Finish.

Those Who Surrender Are of No Standing—Botha Meets Dewet.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Lord Kitchener has informed the War Office that eight volunteer companies, freed by reliefs, are coming home, and that arrangements are in progress for the speedy relief of other companies. He thus appears to be endeavoring to meet the demand that fresh troops be sent to the front to replace the stale men.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post, who warns his countrymen against hoping for an early termination of hostilities or believing the stories that the Boers are tired of war, says: "It becomes daily more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish. Many are surrendering, but they are men of no standing. The real fighting men are still on commando, and although the recently-successful British operations tend to bring the end nearer, it is evident that the Boers must be completely crushed before a general surrender is probable."

It is reported from Brussels that Acting President Schalkburger has removed the seat of government to Leydsdorp.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilvoisum, Kruger, who has just arrived there, has expressed an intention to go to the United States in June, and visit Washington, Boston and Chicago.

"It is definitely ascertained," says a dispatch to the Times from Kroonstadt, dated Saturday, "that Gens. Dewet and Botha met at Vreyde."

TEN NEW PLAGUE CASES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CAPE TOWN, April 7.—During the last forty-eight hours ten fresh cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported. Of these four are Europeans and the others colored persons. The corpse of a colored person who had died of the disease was found today.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

PHILLIPSTOWN REOCCUPIED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Express reports wholesale arrests for treason in Graafreinet and Aberdeen.

There is no other news from South Africa this morning except that a small party of Boers has reoccupied Phillipstown, in Cape Colony.

OBITUARY.

Augustus Byram.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Augustus Byram, one of the pioneer mining operators of the Far West, is dead at his home in this city, aged 78. Byram went from Kentucky to California during the gold excitement of 1849, and later engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to the West over the old Santa Fé trail. Subsequently he became interested with Jay Cooke and others in mining properties in Utah and Colorado. He at one time was sole owner of the Great Horn silver mine in Utah.

Charles D. Gildea.

CINCINNATI (O.,) April 7.—Charles D. Gildea, aged 28 years, a well-known telegraph operator, died at his home here today from the effects of internal injuries received in a fight early this morning.

CYCLERS AFFECTED BY WEATHER.

LONDON, April 8.—In the volunteer cyclists' maneuvers ordered by the British War Office, the attack on London this morning proved that the military value of wheelmen is largely dependent on the weather. The attacking force outgeneraled the defenders, but not so many men in the rain, and owing to the bads roads that it was unable to attack in force at the proper time.

MARSEILLES STRIKERS WEAKEN.

MARSEILLES, April 7.—The striking dockers today decided to resume work Tuesday next.

BULGE ON BULGARIANS.

Pressure from Russia and Turkey Causes Arrest of Members of the Macedonian Committee.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

VIENNA, April 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The arrest of the leading members of the Macedonian Committee Friday night at Sofia, Bulgaria, causes great satisfaction. It was probably due to pressure from Russia and Turkey, although the official reason given is that the committee was preparing a rising in Macedonia.

The revelations at the trial of the Bulgarians at Salonica regarding the revolutionary aims of the committee may also have hastened the denouement. As the committee counts many thousands of adherents in Bulgaria, trouble may result. Prince Ferdinand is at Mentone.

MOULDER-CHEESMAN SCANDAL IN COLORADO.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE TWO MISSING BROKERS.

They Are Charged with Embezzling Stocks and Securities Belonging to Their Colorado Springs Clients to the Value of About Fifty Thousand.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.,) April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Augustus B. Moulder and George S. Cheesman, composing the well-known and hitherto leading brokerage company of Moulder & Cheesman of this city, are missing. Their sudden disappearance, together with today's developments, has startled Colorado Springs mining circles with a sensational story of alleged defalcations that have already reached $50,000.

Cheesman himself left April 1, followed next day by his wife, the latter claiming to have left for Indianapolis. The general public thought nothing of the departure of the Cheesmans, as they frequently made extended trips to California and New York. A note left for Moulder by Cheesman, in which he said that he had left Colorado Springs for good greatly annoyed the senior member of the firm. The note concluded: "Close up things the best you can." A hurried inspection of the firm's books showed a shortage of from $30,000 to $30,000.

Moulder kept this fact secret. Wednesday night he left for Leadville, and has not been seen since. Today a friend received a letter from Moulder, in which he said: "I did not think my life-long friend and boyhood schoolmate would ruin me, but he has done so, and I have fled. I have left Colorado Springs, but I propose to bear the brunt of this thing, and will pay back every dollar if I am spared to do it."

Immediate steps have been taken to locate the fugitives, and warrants have been issued to secure their arrest. They were in business together in San Francisco before coming here, two years ago, and their arrest in that city may be made soon. Both Moulder and Cheesman were active speculators, not only in Cripple Creek gold stocks, but in stocks dealt in on the New York exchanges. The Cheesmans were social leaders and their downfall is charged by their friends to extravagance of living. Moulder is a bachelor and was a prominent club man here.

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[COAST RECORD.]

HEART PIERCED BY NEEDLES.

Fatal Operation Upon Frank Seller.

Surgeon Tapped Him for Dropsy.

"Windy" Hayes Killed by a Train—Murder at Roadside Inn.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A man whose heart extended four inches beyond the place occupied by the normal heart caused consternation among the surgeons at the City and County Hospital today. The freak patient was Frank Seller, a waiter, 44 years old. Sellers went to the hospital to be treaty for dropsy, and it was decided to tap him. The needles was driven in at a point four inches from the place ordinarily occupied by the heart. Instead of the tropical fluid, the needle caused a flow of blood. The patient collapsed, and in a short time died on the table.

An autopsy revealed that the heart was several inches larger thon the normal size, and the needle had pierced the right ventricle. As the surgeons could detect no heart tones before they began the operation there was no precaution which might have prevented the accident. The man had dropsy and a diseased heart and diseased lungs, and his death would have been a matter of only a short time.

FIRE AT SAN MIGUEL.

HOTELS, CHURCH AND THEATER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN MIGUEL, April 7.—A fire which broke out early this morning consumed one of the principal blocks of this town, including the Occidental and Levinger hotels, the Methodist Church, South, the operahouse and several other buildings and barns. The loss is about $10,—, partly covered by insurance.

COEUR D'ALENE OUTPUT.

RESTRICTION TO SAVE MARKET.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SPOKANE (Wash.,) April 7.—It was announced that the output of lead and silver of the Coeur d'Alene district of northern Idaho is to be restricted to sustain the market. The smelters have 8,000 tons of reserve, twice as large a surplus as is necessary. The reduction will amount to 25 per cent.

Gov. Hunt has returned from a trip through the district where the riots two years ago made martial law necessary. He says the district is packed and martial law declared off.

CUT HIS OWN HEAD OFF WITH GUILLOTINE.

WOODCHOPPER JOHN CONNELLY'S FAREWELL CHOP.

Ingenious Contrivance Rigged Up to End the Life of a Man Who Lived Like a Recluse—Dead Some Days When Found.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, April 7.—The body of John Connelly, a wood chopper, was found in his cabin in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Wrighta, with the head almost entirely severed. The neighbors who found the body believed that he had been murdered, but after investigation and inquest by the coroner today, it was decided that it was a case of suicide.

Connelly had rigged up a guillotine and cut off his own head. He swung a battleax by a rope in such a position that when he cut a cord the ax would fall across his neck, which was perched on a block of wood conveniently located. The plan worked effectively, as death was instantaneous. The Coroner's jury fixed the date of the suicide about March 27, as the body was much decomposed, and it was about that time that Connelly was last seen alive. Deceased was 57 years old, and unmarried, so far as known. Little is known of his history.

WILL BE A HERMIT.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S TEXAS RANCH

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OAKLAND, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, left here today for Texas, where he expects to remain for two years. The poet has been rather reticent about the purpose of his visit to the Lone Star State. It is said, however, that he has purchased, or is about to purchase, a tract of land there and that he proposes to engage in the cattle business.

Since his return from the Hawaiian Islands, he has been laid up the greater part of the time with a severe cold, for days has been so hoarse that he could not carry on a conversation. His fondness for hermit life has increased with the years, and that he may satisfy his desire for seclusion it is said the Texas trip was undertaken. The piece of land which has caught his fancy is isolated to a degree that would satisfy any hermit. If the hints that the poet has given out to his intimate friends are correctly interpreted, he intends to engage in the raising of cattle.

STOLE CHILDREN'S JEWELRY.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two little girls were fond of their jewelry this afternoon on a pleasant thief. Edith Bashford, 8 years, and her little sister, Carrie, aged 6, were playing in the street near their home, at No. 177 Thirteenth street, when they were approached by a young man, who smiled so pleasantly and talked baby talk so winningly that he quickly gained their confidence. When he admired the pretty bracelets that adorned their

RECENT DEVICES TO BENEFIT THE DEAF.

REVIEW OF NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Artificial Ear Drum, Rubber Fan, Modern Ear Trumpet, Acoustic Tube, Electrical Devices Resembling the Telephone—The Two Styles of These.

[New York Tribune:] The recent attempt to utilize electricity to magnify sound, for the benefit of the deaf, naturally suggests a review of the principal means that have been employed of late years for that purpose. One of these, and probably the smallest, is the artificial ear drum. This is a tiny object, placed inside the ear, and practically out of sight. It requires no outside means of support, but it is suited to only a limited number of cases, and its merits have been sadly overstated by quacks. No one should try it unless the natural ear drum has been perforated by disease or in consequence of a surgical operation.

Another device which helps a comparatively few is shaped like a small fan. It is of hard rubber or other stiff material, and is held in front of the chest, with its upper edge against the user's teeth. These must be natural teeth, and the person's auditory nerve must be in good condition. The instrument works on a familiar principle. Many a machinist who is exploring the inside of a pump by his sense of hearing, has detected faults in the working of a valve by resting one end of a stick against the machinery and the other against his upper teeth. In this manner faint sounds will sometimes be caught which elude even a keen ear. The rubber fan was rather popular with deaf people twenty years ago, but is now rarely heard of.

One of the most serviceable pieces of apparatus ever employed to improve the hearing is the ear trumpet. This has undergone several transformations. Originally it was a long cumbrous and conspicuous horn, entirely of metal. Now it has been greatly reduced in size, and its efficiency has been increased in two or three ways. The old ear trumpet was a foot or more in length, and had a flaring mouth five or six inches across. The modern form of the instrument looks like a cup, not more than three and a hilf or four inches deep, and usually from two to three inches wide at the mouth. Ear trumpets are made in several sizes, but these are the most common. They rarely weigh more than two or three ounces, attract little attention, and can be carried anywhere. The inner surface of the bell is metal, but the outside is hard rubber. The rubber is useful as well as ornamental, inasmuch as it overcomes an unpleasant rattle that once accompanied the sounds which the instrument conveyed. Another marked improvement in the trumpet is the parabolic shape imparted to the rear of the bell. This causes the sound waves, which then enter a still smaller funnel and tube in order to reach the ear.

Next after the trumpet in value comes the flexible acoustic tube. Sometimes this is only about two or three feet long. The user applies one end to the ear, and offers to the speaker the other, which terminates in a rubber funnel. The efficiency of this apparatus depends chiefly upon the size of the funnel. An interesting development of this system was provided in a dining-room in Brooklyn several years ago. Speaking tubes were arranged under the table, leading from each seat to the place occupied by the host, who was deaf. By this means he could hear what any of his guests said. In fact, there were two sets of tubes, one colored black and the other lavender. The latter were used on especially festive occasions, and the other every day.

Another outgrowth of the same method is an invention of Prof. E. H. Currier, of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. In the work in which he is engaged—training deaf people to use their vocal organs—it is essential that they should hear themselves as well as the professor. Otherwise they cannot know how good or how imperfect is their imitation of the instructor's utterances. Hence the student puts to his ear a device that is forked like a wishbone. One prong connects with a speaking tube used by the teacher, and the other with a second tube into which the student speaks.

Special combinations of trumpet and tube have been made for exceptional uses. A bell, measuring three feet across, was once suspended over a pulpit in church, and an acoustic tube led thence to one of the pews. Not long ago a business man in this city had an instrument, fifteen inches long and ten inches wide, so arranged on his desk that it could be made to disappear when not used. When he wished to converse with a visitor the apparatus was raised into position, the outsider talked into the big trumpet, and the proprietor applied one end of a flexible tube to his ear.

Within the last two or three years experiments have been made with instruments resembling the telephone by M. R. Hutchinson, a bright young electrical engineer who has come to this city to live, and Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, a physician who employs electricity in a variety of ways for remedial purposes. These two inventors have worked independently of each other, and their methods differ in detail; but they both make use of three devices—a storage battery, a transmitter and a receiver. The last two are connected by wires with the battery, and consequently with each other.

There are two styles of receiving instruments. One is held in the hand, like a lorgnette, and ministers to one ear only. In its handle is a tiny switch which turns the current on or off, so that it may not be wasted when it is not required. The other form of instrument is clasped over the head by a light spring, and carries two earpieces. The transmitter is also found in two forms. Mr. Hutchinson's may be laid on a table near the listener, or in the latter's lap, several feet away from the speaker. At present Dr. Tracy's is meant to be held in the speaker's hand. This apparatus is not yet fully developed, however, and he aims eventually to modify the present arrangement. There are points of difference between the two styles of storage battery employed, but these need not be pointed out here.

It is said that a number of well-known men and women in this city have tried the electrical apparatus just described, both in their homes and at the opera and theater. A dining table has been equipped with transmitters at every place, and a receiver for the hostess. Thus she is able to enjoy the conversation of the whole company. To get the benefit of musical and dramatic entertainments, a deaf person using this system must sit near the front of the house, but it is not necessary to put the transmitting device on the stage. If it rests in the listener's lap merely, the object is attained, although for "long distance" work it is well to attach to the transmitter small funnels called "concentrators." Either style of receiver may be used, and, of course, there must be a storage battery at hand.

The electrical system is not yet fully developed, and it cannot be fairly judged from its present status, perhaps. It is costly, and the need of a supply of electricity makes the apparatus less portable than it otherwise would be. But for the very deaf it seems to promise great things, and those who can afford to use it may possibly find it more helpful than any other resource. At present, however, the modern ear trumpet is the greatest favorite on account of its cheapness and portability.

THE CAT AND THE MOON.

Cats Supposed Relation to Earth's Satellite Offered as Explanation of Egyptian Adoration.

[Gentlemen's Magazine:] Visitors to the British Museum, inspecting the antiques in the Egyptian rooms, are much interested in the array of cat mummies in one of the wall cases. Wonder is often expressed why cats and crocodiles should have been embalmed, and why the gods of Egypt should have various animal heads, such as the lion, the jackal, the ibis and the hawk. It seems so incredibly stupid as well as so superstitious, considering how advanced the Egyptians were in civilization and culture. They could build temples, erect massive obelisks and carry out great engineering works. There are sculptured figures in the museum which date from 3500 B. C. There are manufactured articles and specimens of writing probably a thousand years older than that. This ancient people possessed an ingenious form of hieroglyphic writing in which a feather was the letter A, and a lion the letter L. But a feather was also the emblem of truth; and all the letters had been emblems or symbols of things and qualities.

Does it not occur to us that perhaps the animal heads were symbolic also, and the cats and crocodiles were embalmed because of their sacred significance? The Egyptians were not fools; and we must not laugh at their worship of the cat without seeking to understand it. Perhaps they did not really worship it, any more than a devout Christian worships the crucifix. Trees and serpents and many other things had a place in the religious symbolism of the Egyptians. The persea tree seems to mark the place of sun-rising on midsummer day; and curiously there was a "great cat" connected with this tree. In the XVIIth chapter of the Book of the Dead the cat is explained to be Ra himself, the chief god. A serpent was often carried in long mystical procession; and in some of the pictures a cat is represented in the act of cutting off its head. Along with the ass, the cat is called a sayer of great words i., the Hall of the Two Truths. These instances are enough to show that the cat had its place in the religious symbolism of the Egyptians. The lion, the serpent, the crocodile, the bull and other animals each had its special significance. The bull was so important that a sacred bull, called the Apis, was kept at Memphis, and treated with great respect. But he was not allowed to live more than twenty-five years; and the most likely reason is that he represented a lunar cycle of twenty-five years, which must terminate punctually. When he was taken through the city in annual procession people would ask and tell how old he was, and he would thus be a walking almanac. If he did not die naturally he was drowned at the age of twenty-five, because the new cycle had to begin, and a new divine Apis must be found. But he was honored by being embalmed, and buried in a granite sarcophagus, in the neighborhood of the Pyramids. The burial place of the sacred bulls was discovered by Mariette in 1851, and every visitor to Egypt goes to see these tombs. Each of the stone coffins had its memorial inscription. For example: In the twentieth year, third month, Mesorir, the twentieth day, under the reign of King Psametik I, the Majesty of the living-Apis departed to heaven. This god was carried in piece (to his burial) to the beautiful land of the West."

Now, there was a burial place for sacred cats as well as sacred bulls; and the reason was no doubt the same—namely, that they had a place in the symbolic worship. A cemetery of cats existed near Bubastis, which is the modern Tel Basta, not far from Zag-a-zig Junction, on the railway. Buried in the mound, M. Naville a few years ago found the ruined temple of Bast or Pasht, the cat goddess, who gave her name to the city. The foundation of Bubastis carries us back to the beginning of the historical times of Egypt, and is contemporary with the Pyramids, the oldest monuments. Herodotus says: "The temple stands in the middle of the city, and is visible on all sides as one walks round it; for, as the city has been raised up by an embankment, while the temple has been left untouched in its original condition, you look down upon it wherever you are. A low wall runs round the inlosure, having figures engraved upon it, and inside there is a grove of beautiful tall trees growing round the shrine, which contains the image of the goddess." And concerning the goddess herself he says: "The Bubastis of the Egyptians is the same as the Artemis of the Greeks." To this we may add that the Artemis of the Greeks is generally said to be the same as the Diana of the Romans, a goddess of light, representing the moon.

Thus we see that Bast, or Pasht, was connected with the cat on the one hand and th moon on the other. So it is quite feasible that puss, when she figures as a symbol in the Egyptian worship, represents something in the domain of astronomy and the calendar. Ovid calls the cat the sister of the moon, and says that Pasht took the form of a cat to avoid Typhon. According to Plutarch, a cat placed in a lustrum denoted the moon. It is a night animal, and its eyes glisten in the dark. Hyde Clark remarks that there are phenomena of periodicity in the cat, which are supposed to have given rise to its relationship to the moon. What I think I have discovered—or at least made clearer than it was before—is, that the cat was an intercalary month, added in the 120th year, to rectify the calendar.

Triumphs of Modern Astronomy.

[Chicago Record:] Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer, discussing the advance made in that science during the last century, says that mankind is only beginning to learn something of the truth, and that the greatest victory of the astronomers in the nineteenth centuruy was the determination of the exact motion of the solar system, which is moving in space at the rate of 40,000 miles and hour, but no one can tell whence it came or whither it goeth. Another imporatant improvement is the application of mechanical methods for recording astronomical phenomena. An astronomer of a few years ago was compelled to keep his eye upon the stars and sketch inaccurately and imperfectly the objects that passed before his vision. The introduction of automatic photography gives him an exact record of every event among the heavenly bodies, although he may see nothing of it himself.

[Washington Star:] "What is the use of a man's getting into a crowd and yelling as he does at a base ball game."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the enthusiast. "He's got to do it in a crowd, if he were to go away they would have him in a lunatic asylum in less than a week."

[Washington Star:] "My wife is very considerate," said the newly married man. "She is always buying me neckties and colored shirts."

"And I suppose you are considerate and generous in your turn."

"Yes, I would not hurt her feelings for the world. I wear 'em."

OUR OPPORTUNITIES IN GERMAN TRADE.

DEMAND ALREADY IN BERLIN FOR AMERICAN FURNITURE.

German Furniture Built to Last a Century or Two, Dear and Uncomfortable—Points for American Manufacturers—Our Foodstuffs.

[Berlin Correspondence New York Sun:] American furniture having been mentioned as one of the commodities for which there might be an opening in the German market, I have obtained some opinions on the subject. To cite American opinion first: One man recently furnished his house exclusively from German firms, as he knew of no American importer. The furniture, he says, proved dear and uncomfortable. It would have paid him, so he believes, to import everything from America, and he regrets he did not do so.

Another man tells me he is going shortly to New York to fetch his young wife and settle down with her here. He means to return with a small cargo of American furniture as well. A third man complains that his German friends take to his American rocking chair the moment they see it, so that he never gets sitting in it himself.

A fourth sent lately to America for a bed. It cost him $70, landed in Berlin, and he is sure he would have to pay $200 for the same sort of article, or one as good as it, in Berlin. A fifth American showed me a revolving bookcase, the top of which was, as he pointed out, badly warped.

"There is a German article," he said, "and most German furniture warps somewhere."

The opinion of the English-speaking principal of one of the largest German furniture houses in Berlin was of the same tenor—not, be it understood, in depreciation of German furniture, but in recognition of the attractive character of American furniture. According to him, though American furniture cannot compare with German for solidity and thoroughness of work, it has a charm that instantly takes the fancy, and it is, he considers, extremely comfortable.

"If we had a stock here to show," said my informant, "and a place to show it in, it would sell. As it is, we sell a great number of American easy chairs; in fact, all light chairs that can be turned out cheaply and in large quantities by American machinery. A German officer placed an order with us the other day for a complete set of American bedroom furniture, but as we had not the articles with the American fixings he specially wanted we could not fill it.

"My opinion," he concluded, "is that American furniture of all sorts would sell in Germany if it were well shown. There is no sole depot for it in Berlin that I know of, though I believe such depots exists at Hamburg and Cologne."

I may mention here that we went over the showrooms of the firm—a series of chambers, each fitted up in a different German style. Severity, squareness, simplicity and a certain solid chiliness of impression were the predominant notes. It reminded one of court life on a scale adapted to families.

The chairs and fauteuils did not look as if they were meant to be sat down on, the arms projected in a very angular and unreceptive way and the idea they suggested was that they were chiefly intended for popes, bishops, monarchs, ambassadors and similar unbending official personages—all on a small scale, however. The larger and handsomer articles were astonishingly dear.

"What is the price of this?" I inquired, as we stood before a fine, carved—but not very elaborately carved—sideboard.

"2200 marks," about $540.

"Why, it could be made in America for half that, perhaps less," I objected.

The principal agreed, but did not think the American articles would last so long or wear as well.

"It would last a lifetime," I remarked.

"It would," he said, "but this will last a century, and quite possibly two."

I was glad he thus expressed himself, for it was so stiff and baronial hall-like that I rather felt the sideboard must have been offended by my criticisms. Then there was a $70 writing table, with great depth of surface and two carved stand-up cabinets at either end. It was certainly quaint and seemed fairly cheap at the price, but there is no reason why exactly the same thing should not be made in America for $30 or $40.

The opinion of the head of a large German firm in the Leipsigerstrasse went against American furniture for Germany. For some time he had handled American furniture, but found there was no call for it, and gradually withdrew from the trade. According to this witness, German furniture is more solid than American and, inasmuch as all the carpentry is done by hand, more thorough. Moreover, German woods, having grown in the country, especially walnut and oak, are more suitable to German climatic conditions.

Americans, he objected, made all their furniture of one piece, one block, and in fact had to do so, since they employed machine tools, not hand labor. They did not seem to understand the dovetailing and composition of woods, such as the construction of a piece with mahogany outside and fir or oak on the inside and the the joinings.

So far the purely German dealer. He was a typical German of the old school, spoke no language but his own, had not studied the progress made by other countries, and when he had American furniture evidently gave it no proper show.

My impression on the whole is that there exists an opening, and a very good one, for American furniture, provided there is plenty of it to show and that it is properly shown. Another thing: It must be cheap and at the same time strong, for both these qualities are greatly demanded in Germany. If to cheapness and strength is added comfort, the last word has been said and a large sale is certain.

Let me now turn from furniture to a particular branch of food supply, dried fruit and canned goods. The general question as to openings for food supplies from America has long occupied the attention of our consular authorities and others in Germany, and is at the present time doubly interesting in view of the recently declared determination to raise the tariff on grain and the uncertainty, becoming more acute every day, as to whether the Caprivi treaties that expire next year will be renewed or not.

Meantime there is one direction in which there seems still to be plenty of room for expansion apart from tariff or treaty questions, and that is the import of dried fruit of all sorts. According to the principal importers in Berlin, "The demand for American fruit is continually increasing, and it rests with the American producer to say whether or not the American product shall control this market. If the American packer will label his goods in keeping with the contents of the cases, then the American product will find a more ready sale.

"It is because of inaccurate labeling or classification that the German is fearful of buying American dried fruit. The label may say fifty or sixty prunes, for example, to the pound, and when the German buyer weighs the fruit he finds it is sixty or seventy prunes to the pound—evidently a different fruit and a different classification."

In the case of canned fruits, I am assured, only the best qualities will sell in this country. The duty being the same for the low grade as the high grade, the purchaser who can afford the heavy duty (about a quarter dollar the two-pound tin) can also afford the difference in price between the low grade and the high grade. The sale, however, must be ardently pushed so that the superiority of American fruit may be better known and appreciated.

No doubt a great deal has already been done toward this end. As Consul-General Mason reports, "the popularity of American dried prunes, apricots, peaches and pears, as well as evaporated apples and raspberries, has increased from year to year, by reason both of their relative cheapness and their unrivaled flavor and excellence. California prunes are rapidly supplanting the fine but expensive French product and the low grade Bosnian prunes, and there is nothing that can compete successfully with the dried pears and peaches and evaporated apples from the United States."

This was written some time ago, but I am assured the description stands good for the state of affairs at the present moment. At the same time popularity must be maintained by a push as well as by excellence, for push is one of the main factors of popularity.

Talking of American fruit with the importer referred to, it occured to me to inquire how it was there was no import of tinned bananas into Germany.

"I never heard of tinned bananas," said the importer, "and fresh bananas would not bear the voyage. They are cut in huge bunches and by the time they arrived here they would be dry and withered, as they would not have had enough juice to take up from the stem they were attached to. Besides, they are not eaten here. The German does not breakfast like an American or Englishman. He does not want a porridge or fruit for breakfast. He is satisfied with his roll and coffee. In any case I don't see how an experiment would pay."

This, however, I maintain, ought not be taken as conclusive. That bananas are tinned I know from another source, and that being so I do not see why the German market should not be tried with them. It is not certain that they would not stand the voyage, with proper appliances and care. They are sold on the street-barrows and in the shops of Paris all though the summer. Here, too, I have seen bananas hanging in the fruiterer's shop, but they are too dear for popular consumption. Would it not be possible, as they reach Paris in a salable condition to Berlin or other in a calable condition to Berlin or other parts of Germany?

As to the canned meats in this country, the market, as the trade knows to its cost, has been practically closed by the meat inspection law, but, as the importer I have spoken of says, the Germans cannot long get on without two of them—canned beef and canned ox tongue.

"I wonder," he said, "what the Germans will do in days to come when the present stock of canned ox tongue and corned beef is exhausted. There is hardly a grocer's shop in the country which does not, or did not, carry a fair supply of these two articles. What will replace them?"

The question, with others of an equally pertinent sort, will, I believe, somewhat puzzle the German government, if it yield at all along the line, as it seems inclined to do, to the German farmer's outcries and raises the general cost of living by excluding cheap foreign food.

LIQUID AIR.

How it is Now Manufactured—Value of the Pure Oxygen and Other Products Obtained in the Process.

[John O. Stivers in Denver Republican:] The latest scientific discovery, or rather the invention of the machinery that produces liquid air in quantity, is of such importance that it is demanding the attention of the mercantile as well as the scientific world, and, while there are few who really understand the theory and application of this new commodity, it is only a question of a short time when every one will become more or less interested.

The manufacture of liquid air is no new discovery, as the scientific principles have been known for many years, but those whose apparatus produced this extreme form of compressed air, were unable to manufacture it in any great quantity, and the expense was so great that, if a larger machine had been made, the product was prohibitive for commercial uses, and even in a scientific field, the use of liquid air has been limited until the advent of improved apparatus.

It is now the general opinion, for some time, that Mr. Tripier is the original inventor of the process that produces liquid air, but this is an error, as liquid air was produced long before Mr. Tripier was old enough to conceive anything scientific.

In 1857 an English scientist, Sir William Siemens, filed in the English patent office, specifications for an improved apparatus which involved the principles of the "reverse current," and this machine produced a very small quantity of liquid air. Since that time there have been many attempts made to produce a machine that would manufacture liquid air in quantity, and at a price that would permit of its being used commercially.

THE EARLIER EXPERIMENTS.

Cailletet, in 1877, employed a system of "self-intensification of cold", by which liquified oxygen was produced, and it is conceded that this system is fundamental in all the machines that toay produce liquid air in considerable quantities, and while there are many patents protecting the special methods and appliances of different inventors, for making the product, there is nothing to prevent any person from making liquid air in a different manner, as no patent exists today which confers upon any person or company a monopoly in the manufacture of liquid air.

Any new discovery, or invention, is regarded by many with incredulity. The discoverer of the application of steam had all sorts of evil foretold: dire calamities would follow its use, even if it could be used at all, and that was considered very doubtful. Fulton's steamboat was prophesied to be a failure, and the knowing ones were not slow in predicting the same for Stephenson's locomotive. Electricity took the world by storm, but we were in a measure prepared for its coming, and while many were inclined to believe in its application to power and light, there were more who deemed it beyond the power of man to control.

Liquid air, the greatest of all modern discoveries, is no longer a theory, it is an undeniable fact. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question, and it has received the unqualified indorsement of all the leading scientists in this country and Europe. Every day brings new methods of its application, both in the scientific and commercial world, and its value in these lines is no longer an experiment.

Early discoverers of this force at once realized its great power, and wondered what the end would be; they could imagine but could not foretell its future.

HOW TO MAKE LIQUID AIR.

Prof. Linde's machine, though crude, produced air in small quantities, but at great expense. Scientists studied that proposition until finally Prof. Dewar, of England, produced an apparatus that greatly reduced the cost of manufacture; but even with this machine the problem of the production of liquid air in commercial quantities was apparently far from the solution, and was considered a physical impossibility.

About two years ago an enlarged Linde machine made its appearance in the scientific world, and caused much controversy as to its originality. It was limited in its supply, and made no material change in the situation as to the commercial production, and not until the Ostregen-Berger coil was put in operation was the question of supply been solved, and today, in Washington, D. C., their apparatus is producing liquid air in immense quantities.

This is the situation as far as the manufacture is concerned, and all scientists and engineers are unanimous in the opinion that, with the advent of machinery that produces it in such quantities, liquid air has an industrial usefulness, and a commercial value, far ahead of either steam or electricity.

The manufacture of liquid air presents many valuable features for consideration, and today, in every large city in the world, experiments are being made with new apparatus. The theory is the same that was advanced many years ago, but the application of new ideas has made it possible to produce liquid air in commercial quantities.

The process of liquefaction consists, in brief, of the compression of air, and serves to refrigerate or intensify itself down to the critical temperature of liquefaction, 312 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

MAKING IT IN QUANTITIES.

By the latest and most approved method, the atmospheric air enters first a filter, where all the foreign matter, such as dust and grease is removed. This purified air then passes to the first compressor and under the pressure of 50 to 150 pounds per square inch it enters the water cooler, where it attains a temperature of about 40 degrees below zero. This cooler contains a solution of calcium chloride, which condenses the entire amount of moisture out of the air.

After leaving the cooler the compressed air enters the heat exchanger, where it is cooled to the temperature of 100 degrees by the interchanging of the temperature of the colder gases of evaporation with the temperature of the incoming stream of new air. The air, after liquefying, passes over a series of parallel and horizontal trays, each tray being provided with a flat spiral coil. The trays being filled with liquid air, the compressed and cooled air in the tubes lying on the trays, and bathed in liquid air, will liquefy. The liquid air, as it passed from the coil, is again purified by filtration.

Atmospheric air consists of four constituents, but only three have industrial value, nitrogen, oxygen and carbonic acid. In this liquefaction of air there must be a perfect extraction of the watery vapors, as the same would offer many obstacles to the successful operation, by its liquefaction and consequent freezing. The carbonic acid must also be extracted, as it freezes in the form of white snow at a low temperature of the gases. After the liquefaction of the air, the oxygen and nitrogen, in liquid state, can be separated and carried to the different holders.

OTHER VALUABLE PRODUCTS.

The carbonic acid, when extracted, is saved, as this is a valuable commercial product, and at present is manufactured by decomposing marble with acids, or by treating natural carbonates. With the improved methods of production its cost will be greatly reduced, and there is no doubt but that carbonic acid is assured a great commercial future.

But the greatest of all the products of liquid air is the pure oxygen, and there is no question but that the hygiene of the future will be revolutionized by the general use of industrial oxygen.

Much of the sickness is caused by the atmosphere being poisoned by carbonic acid and oxygen, that wonderful purifier and preserver, will destroy the germs that penetrate the organism. Theaters, factories, school houses and hospitals will appreciate the value of a plentiful supply of pure oxygen, hospitals especially, as wounds heal more quickly in an atmosphere rich with oxygen. Contagious diseases will be less dangerous, and people sick with pulmonary troubles would soon throw off the disease, as an oxygen treatment would soon assert its superiority to any other cure, and thousands of lives will be saved.

The time is not far distant when oxygen will be applied to general domestic uses, and this will result in a complete consumption of the smoke, all burning fires, and we will no longer be annoyed by the black, dirty smoke and soot that envelope our beautiful city of Denver.

Though in its infancy, liquid air has demonstrated facts that have before existed only on paper, and there is no question but that it will revolutionize the scientific and industrial world.

There are many schemes promulgated by the unscrupulous and many wonderful as well as improbable stories are told regarding this great process. This is all wrong as liquid air and its application are cible to hold their own on legitimate lines.

[Indianapolis Press:]" Why did you hit the complainant with a barbed picket?" The judge asked.

"Because, sorr, Oi didn't have time to pull up a post," answered the accused.

CHOICE bed sets in Irish point lace, or tamboured, embroidered muslin, should be washed with Ivory Soap to preserve their beauty. If they are of an ecru tint, a little strong coffee should be added to the rinsing water. The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made fit it for many special uses, for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

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The Prostate Gland (so-called neck of bladder) is a structure very rich in nerves. When the termination of these nerves are kept in a constant state of excitement, by chronic inflammatory processes, it appears very clear that by transmission of this irritation to other nerves, the patient may be subject to nervous phenomena of the most varied character. Prematureness, Loss of Vitality, etc., are not weaknesses, but symptoms of this inflammation. We have prepared a colored chart, which we we will send free on application, by which any one interested can readily understand why, if he has been treated for a weakness, he has not been cured. We particularly solicit this class of cases, and can promise a speedy cure.

Consultation and Advice Free.

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The Los Angeles Times

Pan-American Exposition Party

TO LEAVE LOS ANGELES FOR BUFFALO JUNE 4.

Will visit Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, making stops en route at Grand Canyon, Kansas City, Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York City, Niagara Falls, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Monterey.

ROUTE OF THE TIMES' TOUR TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND POINTS OF INTEREST.

The Times will run a special train composed of five vestibuled Pullman cars throughout the entire distance. The party will be limited in number to seventy-five people, and the very best service in every way will be given. The round trip will consume thirty days, during which time members of the party will have access to their baggage at all times, and the best meals will be served at regular hours, thus doing away with some of the greatest annoyances and discomforts of transcontinental travels.

Correspondence is invited from persons who may be interested in such a trip.

The Times-Mirror Co.

MONDAY, APRIL 8,

UNEQUALED DECORATIONS.

Easter Floral Display in Los Angeles.

Vast Congregations Fill the Churches.

All Records for Flowers and Crowds Said to Have Been Broken.

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Immanuel Presbyterian Church adopted a scheme which involved the entire interior of the edifice. In the auditorium, sixteen festoons of smilax, falling from a common center over the pulpit, were caught up to the front of the great organ and away off to the balcony on each side. The latter was trimmed with a frieze of Banksia roses, and all the pillars were entwined with the same, and between the pillars were suspended a dozen baskets of growing Easter fern. A cross twenty feet high of calla lillies, and a smaller one of roses, were prominent features. The pulpit platform was massed with white flowers, right and left, in combination with ferns, palms and bamboos. The front of the pulpit was covered with Banksia roses, asparagus ferns and a large bunch of Easter lilies. In the main Sunday-school room there was an elaborate decoration with palms, lilies and roses. In the arched doorway leading to the intermediate room, was a net portiere, covered with marguerites. In the latter room the wall was covered with gilt butterflies; a large floral basket hung from the gas fixture; there was a handsome show of callas, and ferns, palms, papyrus and marguerites in profusion. Many hundreds of lilies were used in the rooms. The primary room was filled with butterflies and marguerites, and many eggs, gifts for the little ones, were suspended from the ceiling.

At the First English Lutheran Church a gauzy screen of smilax fell from the top of the altar arch and was caught together at the rear. At the apex of the arch was an exquisitely-fashioned cross and anchor, in white roses. The recess was filled with a great mass of callas. The rail surrounding the choir was covered with smilax and ferns, and at three corners were masses of callas. There were three handsome crosses of asparagus fern and white roses on the platform, and a fourth piece, being a combined cross and anchor—the former in white and the latter in delicate pink roses. St. John's Episcopal Church this year was as pretty as ever. The columns of the nave were massed with palm branches, and palms were extensively used in the transepts. The rood screen was intertwined with asparagus ferns, covered with white Banksia roses. The choir was treated in the same manner. At the base of the rood screen were masses of calla lilies and mountain ferns. The white marble font gleamed through masses of smilax and fern. The altar, resplendent with its myriad lilies, was decorated with Easter lilies and ferns.

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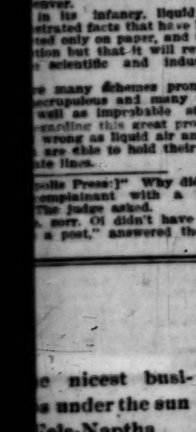

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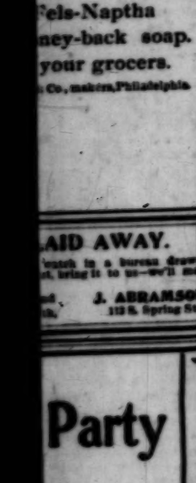

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UNEQUALED DECORATIONS.

Easter Floral Display in Los Angeles.

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St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral had a novel way in the treatment of Banksia roses. They were arranged back of the altar on wire poles, giving them the form of flowering bushes. The pulpit was hidden in papyrus, and the lecturn in bridal wreath, with a vase of pink roses. The chancel rail was in smilax and callas, and a large niche in a front corner of the cathedral was filled with a great mass of palms and ferns, and upon a green bank of ferns reclined a handsome cross of white carnations and callas.

At Christ Episcopal Church, the large altar recess was lined with Banksia roses and smilax. The front of the choir platforms was in smilax and marguerites. The altar was in white carnations and the communion rail in asparagus ferns and Easter lilies. The pillars were twined with Banksia roses, and at the front entrance was a huge marble vase of callas and umbrella grass.

In the First Methodist Church, the circular choir rail was surmounted by four large and beautiful crosses, wrought from the electric fixtures with the aid of white Banksia roses. The front of the platform was in masses of callas and white carnations, in combination with ferns. Three handsome rose bells hung over the center.

The decorations in the East Los Angeles Congregational Church were green and white, callas and Lady Banksia roses being used in great profusion. Wreaths of smilax were festooned from the center of the arch over the choir loft, terminating in wreaths of callas on the side walls. Within the arch and on the wall was a large and beautiful floral star, and suspended from the arch was a crown in green. The choir screen was draped with long sprays of Lady Banksia roses, while on the left of the pulpit platform was a pyramid of callas surmounted by the graceful papyrus. On the right were potted palms. The central feature was a large cross of solid white callas, surmounted with a crown of smilax. The walls of the auditorium were festooned with smilax, and more than five hundred callas and great quantities of white roses decorated the walls, extending into the rooms of the Sunday-schools. The decorations were the most elaborate this church has ever had at an Easter service.

The pretty little Church of the Epiphany never looked more beautiful than it did yesterday. The rood-screen was covered with Banksia roses and the pillars wound with smilax; the altar with ferns and roses, and a cross of lilies at the litany desk. The windows were screened with smilax, white and Gold of Ophir roses. The color scheme of white, green and gold was tastefully developed throughout.

Entering Westlake Methodist Church on the Burlington-street side, the visitor was greeted by a profusion of flowers. The balcony was festooned with smilax, and the columns adorned with callas, and at the chancel the scheme of decoration culminates in a unique way. The centerpiece was a miniature garden, in which marble columns mark the tomb, a winding path leading up to the sepulcher, and the whole made realistic by plants and flowers. To the right a tall, rough cross, unadorned, save with a crown of thorns. A beautiful crown was suspended above the pulpit. The choir loft was decorated in palms and ferns and a floral star, and the pulpit platform with palms and potted plants.

St. Vincent's Catholic Church had the exquisite main altar artistically decorated in white carnations, roses and Easter lilies. The sacred heart altar was done in red carnations, with a base of ferns and roses. The pulpit was in smilax and calla lilies. The whole effect was superb, and the musical service was magnificent.

The Plaza church, Our Lady of the Angels, made of the main altar a solid bank of flowers—lillies, white carnations and roses. The sacred heart altar was entirely in red flowers, and the altar of the Blessed Virgin was in pink and white.

At St. Vibiana's Cathedral there was no elaborate scheme of decoration. The altars were neatly decorated in callas and white roses, but the tall pillars and all other portions of the cathedral were bare.

The picturesque First Presbyterian Church had its main decorations in the form of a series of three arches, at the pulpit, choir and organ. A large number of callas and white roses were used, and at the altar stood a large cross covered with callas. There was also a handsome arrangement of tall palm branches. The neat Sunday-school room, which is finished in white and gold, was handsomely trimmed in pepper branches, English ivy and callas.

The First Christian Church was decorated about the pulpit with ferns, lilies and smilax, but adopted no elaborate scheme.

The decoration of the First Baptist Church was confined to the platform and baptistry. The latter was hidden in a wilderness of yellow-blowering boughs and large masses of callas. A twelve-foot cross of callas clung to the front of the pipe organ, and to the left of the platform a smaller calla covered the cross, surmounted a bank of callas, with a background of papyrus. On the platform was a handsome stand of white roses, and another of red carnations.

The Central Baptist Church was brilliant with large bunches of wild mustard, callas and umbrella grass.

Memorial Baptist Church was handsomely done in tall bamboo, reaching up against the ceiling, with a neat scheme of callas, white roses and smilax, carried out on the platform. Around the baptistry was a hedge of callas, and overhanging bunches of papyrus.

Perhaps no church in the whole city was floweriess yesterday, and the day will go on record for its church decorations, as a "sans pareil."

Grace Methodist Anniversary.

THE seventeenth anniversary of the founding of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the house of worship of that society on Hewitt street. Clergymen assisting in the services were Rev. A. A. Graves, pastor of Central Church; Rev. J. C. Miller, pastor of Epworth Church; Rev. Will A. Knighten, pastor of Vincent; Rev. Dr. M. Meeker and Rev. S. L. Hamilton. Addresses were delivered by C. B. Woodhead and H. C. Sigler. Rev. George M. Smith, the pastor, read a historical sketch.

The church was until four years ago situated on the north side of First street, nearly opposite Hewitt street. The first pastor was Rev. M. H. Learned, who remained about two years. At the time of the flood the pastor was Rev. S. G. Blanchard, who is dead. Mr. Blanchard was a bachelor and occupied a room in the church building. The coming of the waters kept Mr. Blanchard a prisoner in his room for several days. Other pastors have been Rev. Will A. Knighten, Rev. J. G. Holloway, Rev. J. A. H. Wilson, Rev. J. C. Elliott and Rev. Newton. At the commencement of Mr. Smith's, the incumbent's, pastorate there rested on the church a debt of $2800, nearly all of which has been cleared. There have been 500 conversions at the church since it started. The removal to the present quarters took place four years ago.

At yesterday's exercises Mr. Knighten told how, when he assumed the pastorate just after the flood, there was an inch of mud on the floor. His salary for the first year was $400, and his house rent cost him $360. Mr. Knighten recounted the struggles of the church during his two pastorates, aggregating seven years.

What the Ministers of Los Angeles Had to Say on the Resurrection Theme.

The Resurrection.

REV. C. P. DORLAND, at the East Los Angeles Congregational Church, preached from the text, "I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, God is not the God of the dead, but of the living."

"The Sadducees said there was no resurrection, the Pharisees believed in the resurrection of this physical body," said he. "The Sadducees came to Jesus and said there was a certain woman who had had seven husbands and they were all dead and the woman was also dead. 'In the resurrection, therefore, whose wife shall she be of the seven?' Jesus proceeds to instruct them that in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, neither shall they die any more, but they are equal with the angels, being sons of God; thus denying the existence of a physical body in the resurrection, as the Pharisees taught. But, as touching the life of the dead. God had said, I am the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, God is not the God of the dead, but of the living; but these patriarchs had been dead some two thousand years or more. The argument is that as God is the God of Abraham, and that as He is the God of the living and not of the dead, then Abraham is not dead. Thus, though men say Abraham is dead, yet from God's point of view, Abraham is not dead, and his life is the evidence of his resurrection. So in this answer to His inquiries, He teaches two things. First, that there is no resurrection of this physical, material body; second, that the resurrection was a past event, so far as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are concerned.

"That Jesus died and arose from the tomb is as well established as any other historical fact in the reign of the Caesars. While the body of Jesus lay in the tomb, the spirit was not dead, but during that time we are told that, 'Being dead in the flesh, but quickened in spirit; in which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison.' And again, 'For with this end was the gospel preached even to the dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit.' That afterward Jesus appears in the flesh and by evidence that satisfied His own disbelieving disciples, doubting Thomas and a multitude of more than five hundred brethren, established His identity, and proved by occular demonstration the fact of His resurrection.

"These things are for our instruction, that we may know the power of life. The body may, and does, die; but the spirit cannot, and does not, die. The ancients had a hope, a faint belief, in immortality; but Jesus Christ demonstrated the fact of immortality; that life goes on beyond the tomb. Easter service is a glad service, because we rejoice in the gospel that brings life and immortality to light. The resurrection teaches us that when we lay away our dead in the dark and silent grave, we lay away the body only; the life is not there. With God there are no dead. In Christ we have life now and forevermore."

The Prince of Peace.

REV. PHILIP JAMES WARD preached yesterday morning at the Central Baptist Church, corner of Flower and Pico streets, from Isaiah ix, 6, "His name shall be called Prince of Peace."

Mr. Ward said, in part: "The Jews had been expecting a warrior-prince. Herod knew this, and hence his massacre of the Bethlehem innocents, in the hope that this prince might be among them. The Jews hoped that as David had been a man of war, so the great son of David would conquer the Goliath Caesar. Even some of our Lord's disciples expected Him, by violence, to restore the kingdom to Israel. All had forgotten that the prophet Isaiah had long before declared that the Messiah's name should be 'the Prince of Peace.' Christ, as the founder of the world-conquering religion, is the Prince of Peace in contrast with Mohammed, who spread his delusions with fiery crescent and bloody scimetar. Jesus revealed Himself to the world in the very order that Isaiah had prophesied He would. First, as the wonderful, in the Bethlehem marvels; then as the counsellor, or as the great new teacher; then as the mighty God by His miracles; while it was toward the end of His ministry that He revealed Himself as the everlasting father; last of all declaring Himself the Prince of Peace; asserting, however, 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servant fight.' This title, 'the Prince of Peace,' befitted Christ well. The dove of peace hovered over Him at His baptism; He said to the sea, 'Peace be still;' love, not revenge; peace, not discord, was the burden of His teachings. One of the greatest blessings of the Messiah's reign will yet be the annihilation of war, and Christ's last revelation of Himself to the world will be as Prince of an everlasting peace, which His religion has brought about."

Pacific Gospel Union.

THE children monopolized the Easter service, rendering an interesting programme. The happy little gleaners sang appropriate pieces. Recitations were given by Mamie Lowe, Ethel McGuire, Harry Horton, Willard Zin and Mary Silver. Miss Belle L. White conducted the services, Miss Rose Dawson's class from the Loyal Temperance Legion were guests of honor, and favored the audience with several selections. Rev. C. S. Mason preached a special Easter sermon to the children.

The Day and the Hope.

REV. C. J. K. JONES preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Unity on "The Day and the Hope." He said, in part:

"Today throughout the enlightened world men of the Christian faith are keeping holy day. In the Northern Hemisphere the festival is associated with the phenomena of revivifying nature. The day is connected with this supreme marvel of the year. It was this annual scene which created the myth and cult of the Greek god, Dionysius, wherein was expressed faith in immortality. For centuries before Jesus was born the multitude of the Jews believed in a resurrection. The belief came to them from their sojourn in exile among the Persians. The idea of a final redemption was also derived from the Persians, who believed in a general judgment, but not in an eternal punishment. They believed that at the end there should be 'redemption, atonement and peace.' As early as Isaiah—520 B.C.—we have the prophet declaring 'thy dead shall arise; the inhabitants of the dust shall awake, and shout for joy; for a dew of lights is thy dew, and to life shall the earth bring the shades.' The Egyptians were devout believers in immortality and a resurrection. 'The continuance of bodiless souls after death is one of the commonest beliefs.' So, also, with the accessories of the belief, Jesus' alleged 'descent into hell' is parallel with the descent of Dionysius, Orpheus, Herakles and Odysseus. The origin of all such 'descents into hell' has been properly traced by the widespread prevalence of the solar myth.' The Greek Hades, the Roman Arcus, the Hebrew Sheol, the Germanic Niflhel, the Finnish Mana, are all extensions of the depths of the grave where all the dead assemble.'

"'After Jesus' death the teaching of the Christian church became a mixture of Hebrew and Greek ideas. Later the missionary outreach of the church led to its absorbing many heathen ideas and customs which still survive. But back of all these customs, beliefs, and their history, is the human hoping and longing, for something, and the faith in some one out there in the mystery of the eternal silence. Immortality is the common problem of human thought and hope. It is the engrossing theme of our highest reflection and reason. In our day we have come to heartily believe that 'man was created to be immortal.' The resurrection of Jesus is not necessary to establish the immortality of the soul; it is a birth inheritance, and therefore right of our common humanity."

"Satisfied—An Easter Thought."

ON SUNDAY evening Rev. C. C. Pierce preached at the Memorial Baptist Church on the topic, "Satisfied—an Easter Thought," taking for his text, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness."—Psalms xvii, 15. He said:

"In a world of marvelous perfection and adaptation, there is one object apparently—out of harmony with his environment, and this is man. God's last most perfect and crowning work. Man is never at rest, never satisfied. He forever longs for that which he does not possess, and possession of that for which he longs only intensifies his desire for what still eludes his grasp. The animals are satisfied, but man is not and cannot be satisfied here. It has been truly said that the only beings on earth who are satisfied are brutes and fools. The explanation of this is that man is immortal. He is the inhabitant of another world. His life is a hope and an expectation. With all his hopelessness, he is the creature of infinite hopes, and amid the dissolution of earthly things he looks to that city whose builder and maker is God. Unsatisfied here, he knows he will be satisfied when he awakes in the likeness of his Creator.

"Belief in a future existence is a necessity. To be without this faith would be to live in despair in the midst of a mockery, which insulted all our deepest instincts and which would force upon us the conviction of a Creator neither wise nor good. Without immortality humanity is a piece of cruel sport—a dreary failure; with immortality man instantly becomes the crowning work of God, with no failure possible. The slave of time, the idle sport of every wind of chance, becomes the king of circumstances, the master of time, and the arbiter of an eternal destiny. The influence of this sublime fact upon us here is to ennoble, enlarge and intensify our whole lives. We are to fit ourselves for the future by our mastery of that with which we are now surrounded. The influence of the thought of eternity is reflex; our faith in the future and our longing for its blessings intensifies our desire to live nobly and well in the present.

"Humanity's longing for the lofty experiences and developments of the unseen life, is the most powerful incentive to a wise and noble use of the life that now is. It should develop our patience. Burdens, trials and disappointments should be calmly endured in view of their certain cessation. It should ennoble our character along the line of faithfulness to all just obligation of life. An absolute unquestioned and living faith in immortality should be the highest incentive to noble and unselfish lives."

Big Offering.

CHRIST CHURCH was packed at the Easter service yesterday morning. One of the most gratifying features of the service was the size of the offering. The rector had asked his congregation for $2000, and the amount contributed was $2,258.46.

The subject of the discourse by the rector, Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, was "How Are the Dead Raised Up, and With What Body Do They Come?" His text was I Corinthians, xv, 44, "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body." He said: "'I believe in the resurrection of the body.' But what body? That which you had in infancy? No; for long ago it turned to dust. Perhaps that which you had in youth? No; for that, too, has become disintegrated. That which you have at present? No; for it does not remain the same for a millionth part of a second. That which you shall chance to have when you die? No; for we have come with our dissecting knife and our scales and measurements, and have found of just what that dead body will be composed; hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur; a few pounds of solid matter wet up with about four pailfuls of water. More than that, we have traced it into plants and so on into other bodies of animals and men, and have learned to say of almost every particle within us somewhat as Iago says of his money: 'Tis mine; 'twas his, and has been slave to thousands.' It was this mistaken theory of the resurrection which led George Eliot to say, and I believe in the light of modern scientific research, to say truthfully, 'It is unthinkable.'

"Unfortunately, however, it is this conception which sculpture, painting and poetry have united to impress upon us; the conception of a literal open grave, and a literal physical body coming forth.

"This conception is not only unthinkable; it is unscriptural. If St. Paul were specially seeking to controvert such a picture of the resurrection, he could not have employed stronger language than he does in the fifteenth chapter of his First Epistle to the Corinthians: 'But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? And with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body which shall be, but bare grain, it may chance be wheat, or of some other grain. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body—so also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.'

"More and more is it coming to be held by learned students of nature and the Bible, that the real resurrection body we have within us now; that there is a natural body which is constantly wasting away, and that there is also within us a spiritual body, the ego, the man, which is to live forever; that 'that which is seen is temporal and that which is not seen is eternal;' that 'though the outward man,' the physical body, perish, 'the inward man,' the spiritual body, 'is renewed day by day,' and that death is simply the setting free of the inner man. 'Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was but the spirit,' the spiritual body, 'shall return to God who gave it.'

"Thus the old book accords with the latest whisperings of science. For I take occasion to say here, that this interpretation is along the lines of the most recent investigation of scientific specialists of psychical study. Twenty years ago, there was organized a Society for Psychical Research. It was founded in England with an important branch in our own country. Its president was Prof. Henry Sedgwick of Cambridge University, England. Among its vice-presidents were the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, Prof. James of Harvard University, and Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution. On its roll of members are the names of Gladstone, Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Frederick W. H. Myers, Prof. J. C. Adams, F.R.C., and Alfred Russel Wallace. This society has established beyond all possibility of gainsaying, as may be evident to any one who will read their reports, a multitude of astounding facts, which can only be explained by the existence of some such spiritual body as I have attempted to describe: A body capable, under certain exalted conditions, of becoming luminous, as when Moses' 'face shone;' when coming down from the mountain-top, where he had been communing with God, his spirit broke through the shell, and 'his face shone and he knew it not;' as when the same thing happened to St. Stephen, when he was being stoned; or to our Lord Himself, on the Mount of Transfiguration. They have found beyond all possibility of gainsaying, that these spiritual bodies have appeared, and are constantly appearing; sometimes in the moment of death, sometimes before, like luminous ether, at long distance from where the physical body lies prostrate.

"These men are not spiritualists, for they have found that ninety-nine hundredths of so-called spiritualism, is either delusion or fraud. They are cold, analytical, scientific students, with reputations which are world-wide; and these are the declarations which after all these years of the most careful investigation, they have been compelled to reach, and to the reality of which they attest over their own names."

Dr. Dowling then showed how this belief in a spiritual body, "a page receiving the records of our lives which can never be torn up," answered many problems connected with the continuity of personality, which hitherto had been shrouded in mystery.

Dr. Thomson's View.

REV. J. S. THOMSON, pastor of the Independent Church of Christ, in the Simpson Auditorium, yesterday preached on "The Resurrection of the Body."

"A human spirit," he said, "cannot exist without a body of some kind, because it needs organs to express itself; and some kind of matter is essential to the formation of a body. The universe would be empty, if there were no matter in it. Speech, music, smiles, art, stars, and homes, would be impossible in the empty universe. Christ's glorious ancient home was composed of refined matter. The next world is different from this one in many respects, and different kinds of body are necessary there. The bodies of the spirits therein are composed of the matter which exists there. The spiritual body is within the present physical body; and at death it rises out of the mortal frame, and becomes the seed, as St. Paul states, of the new body in the next life. This is the resurrection of the body. The present body of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., returns to dust to be used in other processes of nature. Christ said to Mary: 'Don't touch me; for I am rising to God.' His spiritual body was drawing itself out of His dying physical body; and the process of resurrection would have been interrupted or disturbed by the strong seizure of His body, which Mary's joy and love would have prompted as the seed bursts forth out of death, corruption, and dust, into floral glory, so will the spiritual body within us, when it will have gathered the atoms of matter in the next world, and formed them into a body like Christ's glorious body, rise in perfect health, spiritual power, and splendid beauty, to work and worship with Christ through the next stage of our existence.

The Honest Doubter.

THE regular men's meeting at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon was addressed by Rev. E. S. Chapman upon the subject, "The Honest Doubter." The speaker began by saying:

"The arch is the strongest of all mechanical structures. If the material is good and the construction perfect, the more pressure upon it the stronger it becomes. But in the first place the foundation must be strong, then the columns must be true and firm and lastly, and most important of all the keystone must be exact and properly placed. The system of Christian belief has been likened to an arch. It rests upon the atonement as a foundation. The goodly stones of forgiveness, of eternal felicity, of brotherly love, of divine fellowship and of loyal service are cemented together by God's love to form the supporting columns and the keystone is the doctrine of the resurrection of the Christ from the dead. 'If thou shalt believe in thy heart that God raised Him from the dead thou shalt be saved.'

The speaker continued by showing the possibility of honest doubt and asserted the revelation of God's grace is always accommodated to the level of the doubter. He closed with a presentation of the principal evidences for the truth of the main Christian dogmas and an eloquent appeal to his audience to follow the best they know and trust that all doubts should be cleared up.

The Christian's God.

PASTOR JOSEPH SMALE preached in the First Baptist Church yesterday morning from the scripture, "Lo this is our God." "Man," said he, "is a creature of magnificent wants, as illustrated by his desire for a god. To have a being or thing over him which in his estimation has to do with his destiny, is the necessity of his nature. Man must have a god. It is not we in Christian lands that have created the religious atmosphere. Temples exist where there are no Christian institutions. There is adoration where there is no Christian worship. A variety of objects are exalted to honor and renown where there is no knowledge of the Christian's God. Such is man that he wants a deity and that want is a commentary upon the grade of being he is in the scale of creation. He cannot be summed up in a sentence. He is like the boundless sky which the horizon does not define. His capacity is for the infinite.

"It is not, however, until man comes to the acceptance of the God which the Bible reveals that he meets with a God who is the completest answer to his nature. The people and only they who receive Him are ready to voice the language of satisfaction.

"The Christian's God is indeed a being to be prized, and the true subject for the speech of delight. Consider this, that with him are the splendors of essential life. There is none beside him. He is the Most High, the Omnipotent, the Omniscient, the Omnipresent, the Unsearchable, the Incomprehensible, and from eternity to eternity. With Him also are the splendors of moral perfections. The seraphim do cry, 'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts.' As for God, His way, too, is perfect. Righteousness and truth are the habitation of His throne. Oh, there is much that is blessed to say of Him, but I know of no truth more blessed for us to hear than that which speaks of Him as a being of benevolence, and this is the burden of my utterance this morning. Some of us know Him not only as a God of awful majesty, but as a God of love and communion. Let me take you over in thought a few of His self-revelations to the race. He has been God manifest in the flesh. The Babe of Bethlehem was Immanuel—God with us. He is the Person of the Cross also. The Sufferer of the Cross was most royal. None other than the mighty God was the sacrifice for sin. Being a perfect substitutionary offering, His work was perfect, so that in death He could not be holden of the bands of death, and His resurrection gives us the message of a real salvation."

Westlake Methodist Church.

AT the Easter services at Westlake Methodist Church yesterday, Rev. Dr. J. L. Pitner preached, taking for his text Acts xxvi, 8, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead." "To the Holy Sepulchre," he said, "come the hearts of the human race for hope of eternal life. The resurrection of Christ proclaims the opening of every grave and the coming forth of every sleeping human body. It is all right for men to speculate, but it is all wrong for them to speculate in regard to the plans and providences of Almighty God. Corruption and holiness are as far separated as the throne of God and the dungeons of hell."

EASTERN VISITORS' HANDSOME DONATIONS.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

A Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund in All Will Be aRised for the Institution, Says Its Good Friend, Bishop Johnson.

Two eastern people, visitors here for the winter, have contributed $5000 each toward the fund for the support and improvement of the Good Samaritan Hospital. Their names will not be made public for the present, but will be reported later. The announcement of the gifts was made yesterday by Bishop J. H. Johnson of the Los Angeles diocese of the Episcopal Church. The contributions are conditional upon the raising of $25,000 in all by those interested in the hospital, and the work of securing the remaining $15,000 to insure these gifts will begin at once. Not only will that sum be raised, but it has been decided to obtain in all at least $50,000 and to move the hospital to more commodious quarters and greatly increase its capacity. Bishop Johnson is very enthusiastic over the prospect, for he believes that with such contributions as he is certain to receive, now that a stimulus has been given, he will be able to make the usefulness of the hospital much greater than it has been heretofore, although in the past it has been doing a grand work.

"Yes, I have received promises from two persons that they will give $5000 each" said the Bishop last night. "One of them is a lady who lives in New York City and the other is a gentleman whose home is in New York State. There will be, I think, little difficulty in raising the remaining $15,000. I am not going to stop at that, but I will endeavor to raise $50,000 in all. The work which the Good Samaritan Hospital has been doing is similar to that of other institutions which are not wholly private enterprises, and like those institutions we desire to increase as much as possible our capacity for free work. At the present time we find it impossible to admit all the free patients we would like to admit, for the institution has to be run on a business basis; but with the amount which I am sure we will be able to get we can increase the number of free beds to say twelve or fifteen. The present endowment of the hospital is only about $5000 or $6000. I do not mean that that is the income from our endowment, but it is the amount of the endowment itself. It is just about enough to provide one free bed. The reason eastern people are interested in the institution is that they know that at this and during other seasons most of those who receive treatment there are from the East. We do not want to make a sanitarium of it, but we need more room, more beds, in short a larger institution. The hospital is getting along financially very well indeed. There is a debt over it, but that will be paid in time and we do not desire to increase the debt.

"I have no definite plan as yet to the method of raising the additional money, but I am certain that we will be able to get it, I will say that we will raise it; for I have found that in such matters as this where we make the proper effort we usually accomplish what we desire."

THE
Kranich and Bach Piano

Is a superb instrument; the touch is light and elastic, answering promptly an artist's requirements. The tone is excellent and wonderful in its singing qualities. You will find them to be the highest achievement in tone-producing art. Easy payments.

GEO. J BIRKEL
Corner 2nd and Broadway.

Siegel
$3.00
Hats

Have the true style of the best makers If they had some such name in as BumlapKnocks and I had the nerve to ask the price they would go easy enough at $5.00. All colors, all shapes, and I keep the price down to $3.00.

LADIES\
Walking Hats, 100 new styles just opened Saturday. No two alike and all of them beauties.

Siegel
Under Hadean Hotel

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents, without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly; state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea.]

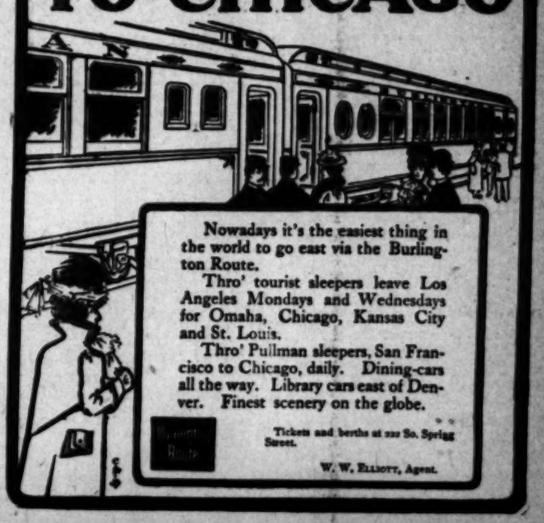
Taxing Sign-painters.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—[To the Editor of the Times:] Who are these Dromgolds aand others that seek the aid of the City Council in denying the right of any man to follow the business of sign-writing as a means of livelihood? Very few workingmen can dig up $50 on a few days' notice, and neither will a small business stand such a heavy tax. Why should our City Council even consider such a shameful attempt to override rights guaranteed by our Constitution, and place a tax on labor when no one asks it, save a few schemers? Why should the one-man shop pay $50 and the shops employing two, four, or more men, only pay the same amount?

If the Council decides to tax the sign-writers then they should place the tax on every man and boy employed in any shop. Then Dromgold & Co. would have to pay more than $50 for running a shop. If these schemers want a trust let them form one as other trusts are formed, and not call on the Council to aid them in what is clearly an unjust ordinance and in restraint of trade. Why not all other trades be subject to this tax, and not single out one alone?

SIGN-WRITER.

Through cars
TO CHICAGO



Nowadays it's the easiest thing in the world to go east via the Burlington Route.

Thro' tourist sleepers leave Los Angeles Mondays and Wednesdays for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Thro' Pullman sleepers, San Francisco to Chicago, daily. Dining-cars all the way. Library cars east of Denver. Finest scenery on the globe.

Tickets and berths at 222 So. Spring Street.

W. W. ELLIOTT, Agent.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 7.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.52; at 5 p.m., 29.94. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 43 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 85 per cent.; 5 p.m., 31 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., east, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Character of weather, clear. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 40 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum, 42; mean, 49.

Fair weather prevails throughout California and southwestern Nevada; generally cloudy weather over Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and cloudy weather, with scattering snow over the Rocky Mountain region. Snow is falling this evening in southern Idaho, Wyoming and northern Montana.

The pressure has risen rapidly over the country west of the Rocky Mountains. An area of high pressure is central off the Washington coast, while the lowest pressure is reported from Southern Arizona. The temperature has remained nearly stationary on the Pacific Coast, and fallen over the plateau and Rocky Mountain region. Conditions are favorable for fair and somewhat warmer weather in California Monday. Forecast:

Northern California: Fair Monday; light northerly wind.

Southern California: Fair Monday; light west wind.

Arizona: Snow, followed by fair in north portion, fair in south portion Monday; fresh northerly wind.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Monday; light northerly wind.

Sacramento: Fair Monday.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Stations—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Baker City	38	Cloudy
Astoria	50	Cloudy
Red Bluff	62	Clear.
Roseburg	52	Clear
Sacramento	62	Clear
Flagstaff	42	Snow
Fresno	64	Clear
Independence	54	Clear
Los Angeles	60	Clear
Phoenix	68	Clear
Portland	50	Cloudy
Red Bluff	62	Clear
Roseburg	52	Part cloudy
Sacramento	62	Clear
Salt Lake	36	Cloudy
San Francisco	58	Clear
San Luis Obispo	62	Clear
San Diego	62	Clear
Seattle	52	Clear
Spokane	46	Part cloudy
Neah Bay	48	Clear
Walla Walla	52	Part cloudy
Winnemucca	36	Cloudy
Yuma	72	Clear

PARTICULAR NOTICE—

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable massage, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

LOOK YOUR BEST — INVESTIGATE MY marvelous method for the painless removal of deep wrinkles, smallpox pitting and all forms of facial blemishes; bring back traces of their former exuteence; filling out sunken cheeks and restoring the youthful contour of the whole face. These results are obtained in one week. M. ELLA LARRABEE, dermatologist and chemist, 756 S. Broadway, cor. Eighth st. Commendations of some of our most eminent physicians.

DO NOT BELIEVE YOU GET SCIENTIFIC massage in Los Angeles except you take treatments at SWEDISH MEDICAL GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, 605½ S. Broadway.

L. A. VAN, TRUCK AND STORAGE CO. REmoved from 104½ S. Broadway to 418 S. Broadway. Household goods shipped to and from the East and North at cut rates; separate rooms in a new fire-proof warehouse for storage. Furniture packers and shippers. Telephone Office, 513 S. Broadway. Tel. M. 572. Res., Tel. red 1635. H. H. DUNSTON, Prop.

RENTAL RATES REDUCED—Those who cannot afford to use a pen at the rental rates we are now furnishing Standard typewriters. See us for prices. UNITED TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLIES CO., 217 W. Second st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines. General agency for Southern California and Arizona, 107 N. Main st. Los Angeles. H. C. ACKLEY, manager. Canvassers and dealers wanted.

FOR SPECIAL REQUEST, I AM ORGANIZing a vocal class at reduced rates for people of moderate means; conservatory training; only good voices considered. MME. M. HUNI, 1038 S. Hill.

THE CITY COLLECTING AND LOAN Agency. Debts collected and loans made; private; commission charged. P. O. Box 64. 'Phone main 1270. FRANK KIRBY, manager.

L. A. STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean and lay carpets, 2c yard. We guarantee our carpet cleaning equally. 129 E. Second st. Tel. main 9. R. F. BENNETT, Prop.

ELNT TAMALES—FACTORY, 114 E. FIFTH. Finest chicken and beef tamales. Clubs, society lodges and family supplies a specialty. Inspection invited. Tel. James 6031.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING—LADIES' AND gents' suits to order from $12.50 up; all work guaranteed. THE PEERLESS, 453 S. Spring. Tel. Joseph 5791.

CLASS FOR LADIES THIS AFTERNOON AT 2; our laws and self cure of sex ailments. Dr. ROY, RALSTON, 431½ Spring. Free consultation.

GREAT EASTERN STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, cor. Tenth and Grand. Tel. red 1881. Carpets cleaned and laid, 4c yard.

BRING YOUR HATS TO KINSEL. The flatter for dyeing, renovating and blocking; silk hats a specialty. 223½ S. SPRING.

LACE CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND, 25c pair. MRS. GRACE HEATH, 212 S. Broadway. Tel. James 1261. Goods called for.

INSURE FOR ACCIDENT — FIDELITY MUtual Aid Association. ERNEST W. SCHMIDT, general agent, 316 S. Main st., city.

EXCELSIOR, THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for cast-off gent's clothing; send postal. 125 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

UP-TO-DATE HIPPLIT PARLORS MOVED TO 420 S. SPRING. Highest price paid for good second-hand clothing.

SAVE YOUR PAINTING AND REPAIRING done by responsible parties. Walter 427 Spring.

UNIQUE-DYE WORKS, 440 S. MAIN. TEL. James 1261. Gents' reserving club connected.

IRON AND HOUSE PAINTING, PAPERING, tinting. GODFREY, 206 S. L. A. st. Red 2251.

JORDAN'S PIONEER CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 427 S. Broadway. Tel. main 217.

REPAIRS MADE FOR ANY STOVE OR range. 529 N. MAIN. Tel. James 1621.

CASH WALL PAPER STORE, 460 S. SPRING. Paper-hanging, painting. Brown 1626.

SUIT CLEANING BY THE MONTH. Tel. green 1021. 446 S. SPRING.

HOTEL SOMIS, 223 S. SPRING ST., NEWLY-furnished rooms.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN FURNISH reference. Apply to EAGLESON & CO., 112 S. Spring st.

WANTED—MEN'S SOLES, 35c; LADIES', 30c; children's, 25c. 127 W. FOURTH ST.

WANTED—MAN TO WASH DISHES, $3 PER week and room. 1330 S. MAIN ST.

WANTED—PANTS MAKER. BRAUER & KROHN, 128 S. Spring.

WANTED—BOY WITH WHEEL, 128 S. SPRING.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHer, typewriter, $25; forewoman, $15; housekeeper, waitress, hotel, store, office, house and general help; wages $25 to $60. EDWARD NEWKIRK, 228 S. Spring.

WANTED — SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—MRS. DR. SPENCER'S EMPLOYment office, for women only; 125½ E. Fourth st.; female help supplied. 'Phone James 5421.

WANTED—2 LADIES CAPABLE OF INTERviewing educated people; light work and good pay. Call 127 COPP BLDG., 1 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO present a business proposition among the best people. 327½ S. BROADWAY, room 6.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing and no cooking; good home to the right party. 1632 BUSH.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. Apply 1004 W. 30TH ST.

WANTED—SCHOOL GIRL CAN HAVE A good home in exchange for light housework. 1346 W. 10TH.

WANTED — WOMAN FOR ASSISTANT IN general housework, $20 per month. 717 ALVARADO ST.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FINISHER on coats. Apply at 128 S. Spring. BRAUER & KROHN.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY ELDERLY MAN as a gardener; understands all its branches; references. Call on JOHN HOWARD, foreman of East Side Park, Los Angeles.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION IN store; have had over a year's experience as shoe salesman; speaks Spanish. Address Y, box 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—POSITION ON STOCK RANCH, here or Arizona, by married man, experienced and best of references. Address T, box 6, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY HONEST YOUNG JAPANESE boy, situation as school boy, city or country; name terms. "Jack." Address T, box 76, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—RELIABLE JAPANESE WISHES situation as stableman or gardener; has good references. KURA, 903 West 6th. Tel. green 601; city.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, WORK OF any kind; handy at anything, honest and industrious. Address Y, box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BARBER; 13 years' experience; good, quick workman. P. C., room 126, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED JAPANESE cook wishes situation in family. Address FRANK, 125 Wilmington st., room 11.

WANTED—POSITION, PRIVATE PLACE, TO take care of horses and work in garden. Address Y, box 53, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY JAPANESE BOY, first-class ranch cook. Address F, box 13, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

WANTED—WILLING YOUNG JAPANESE boy wants a place as porter or lunch cook. JOE, 128 N. Main st.

WANTED—JAPANESE WANTS SITUATION as housework or dishwasher. H. M., 125 W. NINTH ST.

WANTED — SITUATION, FIRST-CLASS cook; Japanese. L. H., 943½ S. GRAND AVE.

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—LADY FROM THE EAST WITH 10 years' experience wants position as housekeeper in hotel or any responsible position of trust; no objection to leaving city. Address X, box 43, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by widow, middle-aged, without incumbrance; can furnish reference. Address Y, box 57, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach boy music and first-grade and look after same. Call mornings, 128 E. 20TH ST.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — TO BUY FURNITURE AND household goods. If you are going to sell, we will pay one-third more than others. Please us. red 2111. COLYEAR'S, 522 S. Main st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ESTABLISHED, paying business, of moderate capital, or interest in same. JOHN ELLIS, Times office, Pasadena.

WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 454 S. Main. 'Phone green 1226.

WANTED—BEST COTTAGE AND LOT, $1200 cash will buy in the Waldeli tract. Address HORUS, X, box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LARGE LOT ON E. COLORADO S. Orange Grove or N. Raymond. Address box 58, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

WANTED — ABOUT 15-H.P. SECOND-HAND steam engine; does not require to be in running order. 1701 ST. JAMES ST.

WANTED — LIGHT SECOND-HAND ROAD cart, with body; must be in good condition. Cheap. Address 939 S. OLIVE.

WANTED — STORE AND OFFICE FIXtures; anything in store fixtures. 400 S. LOS ANGELES ST. Tel. red 621.

WANTED—TO BUY THE FURNITURE OF a private residence for cash. Address X, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS RIG; LIGHT strong and cheap. Address Cash X, box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FURNITURE. COLCAR'S, 315-317 S. Main. 'Phone red 1181.

WANTED—YOUR FURNITURE FOR CASH. BLESSINGTON, 206 S. Main. Tel. John 264.

WANTED — STORE FIXTURES, SHOW cases, etc. TEL. JAMES 4121. 216 E. 4th st.

WANTED—
Work by the Day.

WANTED—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT Agents. All kinds of help promptly furnished. 242 S. SPRING ST. Tel. brown 1622. Day work.

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc.; wholesale, retail; liberal terms to agents. 423 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR a side line of notions; liberal commission. Apply 128 COMMERCIAL ST.

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—YOUNG PHYSICIAN OF EXCELlent habits and highest references wishes to form business partnership with party who can invest $1000 to $1500; this is an opportunity rarely offered. For interview and particulars, address P, box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MAN WITH $10; STEADY AND permanent job; good wages. Room 6, 121½ S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY EASTERN PARTIES RETurning East desiring competent person to take charge of residence during absence, address F. R. L., box 75, Downey, Cal.

WANTED — 10,000 LIVE HORNED TOADS and centipedes, 5 cents each; must be large. MEHESY'S "BIG" CURIO STORE.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—$125; 50-FT. CORNER ON TRACtion car line, Boyle Heights; easy payments if desired. P. O. CASE, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1000; 5 ACRES ON COMPTON ave., near Adams st.; some improvements. P. O. CASE, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES, ALHAMBRA, ALL but 5 oranges; mostly navels; part bearing; good 12-in. well, 125 feet water; good 7-room house, beautiful grounds, in whole or parts to suit. Also 128 acres foothills, Santa Madre, rich and dry; most healthy location, overlooking San Gabriel Valley, with plenty of own water from never-failing spring; sold water last summer; also well pumping plant, cement reservoir; 15 acres oranges and lemons, bringing good income and rapidly increasing; in fine condition; more land to plant out; absolutely frostless; can raise winter vegetables; good house. Will sell one of these properties at very reasonable price. Address F. TECKLENBORG, owner, Sierra Madre, Cal.

FOR SALE—FRUIT LANDS—
FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS
Very rich soil, abundance of water, near large town and first-class market; most prosperous community in California; everybody making big money; will plant and cultivate for non-residents; circulars free; fruit and photo exhibit at
TOMPKINS & CO.,
418 Laughlin building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—$16,000; A GREAT SNAP FOR investors if taken this week; 109 acres citrus-fruit land, 100 acres alfalfa land with 30 inches of water; water alone is worth more than price asked; there is 15 acres of bearing orchard and 40 acres of vines already producing; property now paying 10 per cent. on $25,000; property is situated in the of the best locations in California, being in frostless belt; we are exclusive agents for this property and have instructions to sell at once. See us quick. IRISH & CO., 42 Bryson Block.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE: HANFORD ranch land, 40 acres, for Los Angeles farming land. See F. E. WELSH, Rivera, Cal.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE of fine fruit and land bargains. WOOSTER & WHITTON, San Jose, Cal.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—
—WE SELL THE EARTH—
BASSETT & SMITH,
SPECIAL NR—
Close in, on 3rd Flgr: a fine 5-room cottage, right up in t condition, gas and electricity, bath, cement porches, fine cellar, over the two houses, lawn, tree, etc., etc.; good barn, chicken yards, etc; two large lots, 120x190; the owner bought this property and fitted it up for a home; is compelled to go East and must sell; the ground alone is nearly worth the money asked. It would make an elegant location for flats. This is worth your instant attention.
Price, $4000—

Or again, we can give you a good story and a half 8-room house near to car line, nearly new, modern, decorated, cement foundation, well built by days work; lot 57x75, shed, barn, street work all done; cheap at $1900—

And there are others; many others. Call and see us without delay.
BASSETT & SMITH,
202½ S. Broadway, rooms 207-208.

FOR SALE—
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE, 1222 INGRAHAM ST., 6 ROOMS, BATH, CELLAR; AN ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT HOME IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION; MUST BE SEEN TO BE PUT IN AND FENCED; PRICE $4600.

NEW, MODERN COTTAGE, 1211 E. WASHINGTON ST.; 200 FEET WEST OF CENTRAL AVE. CAR LINE; FRONTS SOUTH; MODERN CONVENIENCES AND WILL MAKE A COMFORTABLE HOME; PRICE $1850.

NEW, MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1177 NORTH SIDE OF ADAMS ST.; LOT 50-FOOT FRONT; FENCED; A GOOD INVESTMENT AT $2400.

HAVE OTHER HOUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.
GEO. W. CRIMSON,
204 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

FOR SALE — $3600; STRICTLY MODERN 7-room house, 1188 W. 25th st., 118 feet from W. Adams st.; this property is in first-class condition and has two lots, 100x118, and on corner. The owner of this property lives in Seattle and wants to sell, or will exchange for Seattle property, and has placed the price low in order to get a quick sale.
J. W. WHEELER,
25 Union Block, Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOME OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH; NEATLY PAINTED AND PAPERED; GOOD BARN, LAWN, FLOWERS PALMS; LOT 50 FEET FRONT; 124 E. 31ST ST.; PRICE $1850. GEORGE W. STIMSON, 204 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 2 BEAUTIFUL lots, finest view in city, $1400; only $250 down; deal with owner at house, 147 N. BOYLESTON AVE. Take Second-st. car going west, get off at Beaudry ave.; take road leading to hill top.

FOR SALE — RARE BARGAIN, 8-ROOM house, near Burlington car, bet. 11th and 12th sts.; terms easiest. Apply 208 LANKERSHIM BLDG.

FOR SALE—$2700; LOT 52x165, WITH NINE-room house. Hoge st. between Fourth and Fifth. W. S. KNOTT, room 62, Temple Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MODERN, TEN-ROOM house, 459 SHERMAN ST., owner must return East on business; inquire at house.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A MODERN 5-room house and barn, go look at 807 E. ADAMS and make me an offer.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 684 CUSter ave.; easy payments just like rent. See OWNER, 430 N. Hill.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A NICE HOME CHEAP go to BEN WHITE & LAWLAR, 209 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE OF 37 ROOMS, full of good roomers. Inquire 513½ SOUTH SPRING.

FOR SALE — A 15-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE, cheap. Inquire at 210 E. THIRD, upstairs.

FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—IN VERNON; 10 ACRES, 5 IN fruit and berries; the adjoining property is held at $500; this 10 acres can be had for $375 per acre; must be sold this month. J. C. FLOYD, 218 S. Broadway, room 204.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND A RARE bargain, 3 acres choicest fruits, new buildings, convenient to electric cars, plenty of water; direction of city's growth, and a money-maker. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

BELGIAN HARES—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—15 BUCKS, SCORE 93 TO 96½; also few does, score the same. Address Y, box 54, TIMES OFFICE.

FINE HARES FOR SALE—LERDO ST. and AVENUE 22.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 539-540 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—
CASH OR CREDIT.
$2.50 FOR $4.50 IRON BEDS, WITH BRASS KNOBS, ALL SIZES.
MATCH US IF YOU CAN.
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.,
TEL. GREEN 1829. 536 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—AN ALASKA OAK REFRIGERator, size 5x7; with mirror-front doors, cost $135 new; only used 6 weeks. Will sell at a bargain. Call at or address JERGINS, 521 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OLIVES; YOUNG OLIVE trees, perfectly free from scale at Highgrove Nursery. For varieties, prices, etc., inquire or write to H. W. HYDE, 144 12th st., Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE—BEGINNING APRIL 8, WE will wreck 736 Buena Vista. Apply there for cheap building material and wood. CAL. WRECKING CO., 753 San Fernando.

FOR SALE — STEINWAY & SONS EBONY upright piano, used a few years; cost in New York $600; now for sale at half price. Address N, box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FINE SOLID-OAK COMBINAtion folding bed, Welch make, with mirror front; cost $85 new; will sell for $35. Call Monday, 531 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ACETYLENE GENERATORS, perfection acetylene cookers, simple guarantee; established 1897. HENRY SYMONDS, Westminster, Cal.

FOR SALE—HOUSES TO BE MOVED; FOUR rooms, 1209 W. 11th st., $75; shop Pico and Hobson. Apply WHITING WRECKING CO., 223 E. 7th st.

FOR SALE—AGENTS WANTED FOR THE celebrated Thistle bicycle, in all towns in California and Arizona. BURKE BROS., 648 S. Spring.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUNters, at eiving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 975. 216 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—TWO 70-H.P. SECOND-HAND tubular boilers, cheap. APPLY BAKER IRON WORKS'S SALESROOM, Temple Block.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS IN SECond-hand wheels this week. Call and see them. BURKE BROS., 648 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA, NEARLY NEW, $20; Rambler, $15; Cleveland, $20; Thistle, $15; all bargains. Call 648 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — SET FOUR OPPORTUNITIES for fortunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

FOR SALE — ROLL-TOP OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, RUGS AND LETTER PRESS; CHEAP. 531 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—LOCOMOBILE, ALMOST NEW, will sell cheap if taken at once. Address T, box 9, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—4-FOOT SOLID-OAK STANDING desk and revolving stool at a bargain; JERGINS, 521 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; HIGH-CLASS FURNItures and roll-top desks. ALLEN & GODDARD, 315 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANO at a sacrifice. 3620 BUDLONG AVE., south of Adams.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BRAND-NEW NAtional cash register, 620 SAN FERNANDO ST.

FOR SALE—GOOD SURREY AND SINGLE harness, 825 GOLDEN AVE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—
I have a large line of desirable Southern California properties that can be advantageously exchanged for eastern farm or city. Owners here wish to go back.
C. C. CONWAY,
Room 311, Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE — 1ST-CLASS UP-TO-DATE 8-room house, cor. Union and Washington sts.; will sell easy terms; price and terms will astonish you. See TAYLOR, 138 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—PAYING BUSINESS, easily learned; take payment any good property; also good second mortgage for clear property. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, hall, bath, mantel, patent water closet, corner lot; take buggy team as part payment. TAYLOR, 138 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEN WHITE & LAWLAR will exchange your property. Apply 209 W. SECOND ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA FOR S. Dakota property. ROWLEY, 244 S. Broadway.

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — TEN ACRES, THREE miles southside city. Or exchange for Los Angeles or Santa Monica property. A. K. CRAWFORD, 117 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD GUITAR FOR good traveling trunk. Address Y, box 8, TIMES OFFICE.

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

$900—COUNTRY STORE, DOING $800 CASH business per month; postoffice in store; storeroom, fixtures and 7 good living-rooms, rent $12.50 per month; sell at invoice; cash only. Address EL MODENA STORE, El Modena, Cal.

2 PER CENT. A MONTH—
25,000 shares of mining stock, which has paid for past year and is now paying 2 per cent. a month. ADDRESS INVESTMENT, P. box 15, Times office.

FOR SALE—A GALVANIZED IRON CORnice, two Robinson brakes, one set of feet and one of 8 feet; with tinner's tools cheap. 744 S. Main st. MAITRE & HANSON.

FOR SALE—$150, BARBER SHOP, GOOD LOcation and trade, cigar stand and stock; reason of selling; must find my boy. Apply corner THIRD AND CENTRAL AVE.

WANTED — A GOOD BAKER TO RENT store and bakery in a thriving town; population 1000; no baker there now; rent $20. Address T, box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

$1400 BUYS A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business on Broadway; the best location in Los Angeles. Address T, box 80, TIMES OFFICE.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN, BEST CORner delicacy and lunchroom in this city, $200, J. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

$10 OR MORE WILL SECURE INTEREST in splendid proposition. See CARTER'S ad. under "business chances," yesterday.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BEACH, 3 BUSInesses combined, room, dining-room and delicacy store. 242 LONG BEACH, Cal.

SEE FOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORtunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

FOR ROOMING-HOUSES AND BUSINESS chances of all kinds see J. E. TETLOW, 442 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STAND, central located. Apply at 222 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway, will sell out your business for cash.

OIL PROPERTY—
Miscellaneous.

GOOD THING—
Why shouldn't a GOOD thing in oil be GOOD? As GOOD now as last April? It certainly is, and on proven ground in the local field, BETTER; but our greedy desire to take in all the GOOD things during the past year finds us as a community heavily "stocked."

The Old Field Oil Company's shares are a GOOD thing.

The Old Field Oil Company has 20 acres of proven land.

The Old Field Oil Company has oil.

The Old Field Oil Company owns a first-class standard rig.

The Old Field Oil Company has shallow territory.

If you, ANY OF YOU, are looking for a GOOD thing in oil securities, please come to our office. We will show you a business proposition with business men, operating on sure oil territory with oil, and you will get your shares at an attractive price. COME IN.

N. P. NELSON, President, (8-; Hemas Bldg.
M—W; E. BROWN, secretary, 523 Stimson Bldg.

OIL LAND IN THE WONDERFUL KERN River oil field at Bakersfield, Cal. We are selling only absolutely proven oil land in Kern River field. Ten to 200 acres for sale. Strangers from the East especially invited to come and talk with us. We are producers in above oil fields. NEWTON, CARMAN & SOMES, 216 Douglas Block, Los Angeles; 101 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A FIRM of first-class, reliable drillers, who are in a position to contract to do work immediately. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 960 Fifth st., San Diego, Cal.

WANTED — SOME FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-hand standard drilling rigs, with complete outfits. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT CO., 960 Fifth st., San Diego, Cal.

EASTERN INVESTORS' ADDRESSES. INVESTORS' DIRECTORY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, sell the only reliable lists. Write for circular.

OIL PROPERTY—
Miscellaneous.

MAKE OFFER FOR ALL OR ANY PART 12,000 shares Kisinore Oil and Development Co.; 200 Montezuma, 156 Penn. Room 151, THE ALDINE.

GOOD OIL LANDS IN THE KRAMER AND Cuyama districts for sale, at reasonable prices. TOMPKINS & CO., 418 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE — FIVE ACRES VIRTUALLY proven oil land in western extension to city field. CARL ALEX. JOHNSON, 429 Byrne Bldg.

OIL AND WATER WELL DRILLING CONtractors; fishing tools and heavy jacks rented. WESTERN ELECTRIC WORKS. Tel. M. 1874.

WILL GIVE GOOD TRADE OF CLEAR real estate for good patented oil land. TOMPKINS & CO., 418 Laughlin Bldg.

WANTED—COMPLETE STANDARD RIG TO lease, with privilege of buying. Address T, box 55, TIMES OFFICE.

SEE FOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORtunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—LARGE ROOMS, COMFORTABLY warmed; free baths; community kitchen and dining-room; $7 to $15; transient 50c; large, sunny reading-room; quiet and homelike. 'Phone green 704. HOTEL NAHANT, 727 S. Broadway.

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, close in, quiet street, bath, gas, stationary washbowls; rates reasonable. 236 WINSTON ST.

TO LET — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED sunny room, in private family; bath and telephone. 420 S. GRAND AVE.

TO LET — ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room; also one suite. DEVON INN, 10th and Broadway.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, genteel residence, summer rates, close in, 647 GRAND AVE.

TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to permanent tenants; bath, free gas. 319 W. FIFTH.

TO LET—CORNER ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished single or suite; 2 unfurnished. 324 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR room, with kitchen, same side room. 1437 S. HILL.

TO LET—NICE LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, bath and housekeeping if desired. 522 W. SIXTH ST.

TO LET—OPPOSITE THE PARK, FURNISHed housekeeping suite; 2 or 3 large rooms. 459 S. HILL ST.

TO LET — 4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, neatly furnished; bath, 'phone. 1041 S. HILL.

TO LET—SINGLE AND LIGHT HOUSEkeeping rooms, furnished. 345 SO. HILL ST.

TO LET — CLEAN COMFORTABLE BEDS. UNITED STATES HOTEL, Main, Requena.

TO LET—HOTEL MACKENZIE, NICE rooms for gents, summer rates, 443½ S. Spr.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, 116 E. WASHINGTON ST.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING SUITE; ROOMS from $2.50 a month. Rochester, 1015 Temple.

TO LET — 2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 128 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITE, at THE GORDON, 260½ S. Broadway.

TO LET—AT HOTEL SOMIS, 223 S. SPRING ST., front suite, newly furnished.

TO LET—ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED FOR housekeeping. 641 S. FLOWER.

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET — THE L. A. VAN TRUCK AND Storage Co. is now prepared to rent, by the hour, R. H. DUNSTON, Prop. Office, 513 S. Broadway. Tel. main 572. Res., Tel. red 1635.

TO LET — PART OF OUR HOME WITH private bathroom, etc., complete for housekeeping, at 721 PARK VIEW AVE., Westlake district.

TO LET—LARGE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH free water, at $15 per month. Corner of BEAUDRY AVE. and THIRD ST.

TO LET — ELEGANT 6-ROOM 2-STORY house, just completed. 1215 W. PICO, n ar Figueroa.

TO LET — MODERN HOUSES FOR RENT CALIFORNIA REALTY CO. 127 Stimson blk.

TO LET—LOVELY NEW MODERN FLATS, choice location. SAMSON, 234 W. First st.

TO LET—BEKINS VAN AND STORAGE, 344 S. Broadway. Cut-rate freight office

TO LET—
Rooms and Board.

TO LET—"THE COLONIAL,"
(Near Westlake Park.)
A beautiful new building, newly decorated, new furniture, large porches, pleasant surroundings, fine table board; only a select and limited number accommodated. Apply at house, 625 WESTLAKE AVE. Take Second or 7th-st. cars. Tel. red 2004.

TO LET—THE CREEDE, 351 S. FIGUEROA. Beautiful, sunny rooms, with board; large grounds and verandas.

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET—AT REDLANDS, NEW, MODERN store; will sell cheap; best location; centrally located. E. G. JUDSON, Redlands.

TO LET — TWO LARGE FRONT OFFICE rooms. 245 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, complete, in fine condition; southwest. Apply room 5, 223 N. MAIN ST.

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET — 10, 20 OR 30-ACRE RANCH AT West Highland. ALLISON BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LET—GENTLE HORSE AND SURREY, $1 half day. 1200 W. NINTH. Phone blue 1283.

MINING—
And Assaying.

GOLD MINE NEAR STONEWALL MINE FOR $50,000; twice this value in sight; over $5 per ton; 1200 feet of development; mill and water power for 15 stamps; 5 stamps in place; houses, etc.

Gold and silver mine, Socorro, N. M.; 8-foot vein at 75 feet averages over $20 per ton; water power for 100 stamps; 5 locations; price $50,000.

Gold, silver and lead mine near Lordsburg, N. M.; 4-foot vein, averages over $20 a ton; price $40,000.

Will give 51 per cent. interest in Mexico copper property; 3-foot vein of $100 a ton silver and 15 per cent. copper ore at 105 feet depth now being sunk to 300 feet and 200 feet deeper; owner guarantees to sink this depth, putting up 8000 hoist, houses, cable, etc.
M. A. WICKS,
128 Hellman Block.

TEN COPPER CLAIMS — TUNNEL SELF draining, all in vein, will reach a depth of 1400 feet; ore averages over 10 per cent. for 50 feet wide; price $75,000; 12 miles 1x4-foot canal with first-class water right for 10,000 acres for sale, separately or with 5000 acres, part patented; separately for $15,000, reserving one-tenth of water to Stimson; with land at $7 per acre. "Ten thousand dollars will make a profit of from $10,000 to $90,000, according to the patent e and judgment displayed." M. L. WICKS, 128 Hellman Block.

WM. T. SMITH & CO., THE ORIGINAL gold refiners and assayers; thirty (30) years' experience; bullion buyers to any amount. 114 N. MAIN ST.

WANTED—10 PARTIES WITH $10 EACH TO grubstake me while I investigate what I think will prove to be a rich strike; come and see samples from near-by property. Address T, box 23, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—AND FOR SALE, GOLD, SILVER, copper mines and stocks, meritorious oil stocks, producing wells, and oil lands. SCHLOESSER, SAMPLE & CO., 201-202 Stimson Bldg.

WISH TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT A group of good gold properties to develop one for an interest. It's a proposition you will like. Address R, box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—WORKING BOND 4 COPPER claims. Investigate. JAMES B. COOK, 407 Laughlin. Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—5-STAMP MILL IN GOOD ORder. Address V, box 51, TIMES OFFICE.

W. R. MARTIN—
ASSAYER, 201 WILSON BLOCK.

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TOCK FOR SALE—

— OR EXCHANGE; WELL-
ranch, fine stock, long
dealer, on electric line. Liberal
Ostrich Farm asst. Ad-
H. TIMES OFFICE, or BOX

F YOU HAVE ANYTHING UP
o sell, and can't bring your ad.
ou will receive it by telephone at
to 1 o.m. at the regular rates, 1
a day. Telephone, FRESH

—FRESH 5-GALLON JERSEY
color, age 4 years; she is very
perfect pet, price $75; also good
5-gallon cow; price $60. Mint.
Central ave. Phone west 32.

— CHEAP; ONE TEAM OF
and brown, 7 and 8 years old;
gentle; also heavy and harness;
must; as owner is leaving city.
SAN PEDRO ST.

FINE BLACK MARE, 8 YEARS
old perfectly gentle, for any lady
to ride; 1000 pounds; price $75. Call
ON STAMFORD AVE., between
Ninth sts.

— GOOD GENERAL SERVICE
to 1200 pounds; gentle and sound,
price $65. Call today, 431
AVE., street between Eighth

A GOOD SURREY HORSE, 5
sound and very gentle, for ladies
to 1200 pounds, also surrey and
at 402 SAN PEDRO ST.

OUND, RELIABLE 1000-POUND
; 1000-pound saddle or driving
that can; sell one at once. 25
Home main 1422.

— FINE DRIVING TEAM,
work, well matched; can
E. FIRST ST., driving after

REGINA AND SONORA—
ranches and agts. Write for pa-
HOLEFELD & RICHEY, The

BOOKKEEPERS' SUPPLIES; I
to add a full line to my stock of
and invite; HENRY ALBERS, 125 S.

ON RENT, FRESH FAMILY
cow just plan if treated; calls be-
NILES, 459 E. Washington.

FINE SURREY MARE, GEN-
to drive, $100; mornings. 10
ST. 97. Westlake.

SETTING HENS, 50c; PLY-
and Leghorn laying hens; ducks
SEVENTH.

HE ONLY 2 PRIZE-WINNING
ame. On exhibition at 2. N. 5.
S. Main st.

FINE FULL-BLOODED OREAS
cows old. Come and see him.
97.

FRESH DURHAM COW, WITH
gallons of rich milk. 160

TWO YOUNG MALE DEER.
Address D. COBAN, Tustin.

OUR HORSES, HARNESS, OIL
Sts., 1425 ROMICK ST.

TOCK WANTED—

CAP, SINGLE-FOOTER SAD-
to full particulars; no dealers
R., 1021 MAGNOLIA ST., Oak

Electrical and Massage.

D ELECTRIC TREATMENT;
baths; head and all ruby
neuralgia, nervousness, stomach
other ailments cured; established
patients assured best of
office from 9 a.m. until mid-
tion to my corps of electri-
cure one first-class expert is
ic, added shower baths or
DR. L. E. BURT, 232½ W.
ond floor. Treatments $1.

TURKISH BATH IS
232 S. BROADWAY. Ladies'
entirely separate; open
and night.

for of all kinds, 50c to $1.
—FINEST EQUIPPED AND
parlors in the city. Vapor
famous Van Ness and Swed-
ishing, invigorating. 213 S.
Main St.

APOR, ELECTRIC AND TUR
and chiropody. Parlors 22 and
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VAPOR, SEA SALT, BORAX
ne, oil, alcohol, electric mas-
Main. MRS. DR. BROWN.

SALT GLOW AND MAG
HELEN FORREST, 323 S.
floor, rooms 2-6.

TH BATHS, ALCOHOL AND
S. SPRING. Tel. red 2082.

CHMIDT EDDY, ELECTRIC
rooms, 437 S. Spring. John 518.

UR BATHS, MASSAGE, AL-
ment. Mrs. D. Lee, 241 S. Main.

FER, CHIROPODIST AND
S. SPRING. Tel. red 2082.

R. I. W. HELLMAN BLDG.,
cor. 2nd & 3rd Sts. Green 68.

236 S. BROADWAY, ROOMS
vapor baths. Tel. red 1281.

HOL AND VAPOR BATHS
ooms 21-22.

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ELLS, BLOCK 127 E. THIRD
and at her residence from 10 to
Washington st. Washington car
door. Gives special attention
in trouble; prompt, reliable
all ages and irregularities.
Los Angeles.

CESSFUL PRACTICE; MOST
special ladies' specialist;
ly skillfully treated; suf-
instinct confidence, strictly
WOODS, 305½ S. Broadway.

DY'S PRIVATE HOME FOR
during confinement; also for
cases treated. Every
location the healthiest in
attention paid to female di-
W. 7TH. Hours 9-12, 1-4.

BATS SUCCESSFULLY ALL
and all nervous and chronic
est; 3 years' experience.
15-216 CURRIER BLDG., 3

ANT PRIVATE HOME FOR
after confinement; also for
cases; terms reasonable.
VE., or phone black 1953.

E DORSEY, ROOMS 202 AND
S. Attention given to di-
diseases of women and chil-
5 p.m. Tel. M. 1227.

ALL FEMALE DISEASES
all nervous and chronic
cured; treatment at office
from 9 a.m. Phone green 68.

CATS CANCER AND PI
no knife, only a BYRNE.
SMITH—FEMALE RECTAL
Rms. 45 & 46 S. BROADWAY.

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SPRING.

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Deafness.

ITTER, 15c, 25c; CHEE
ock, 20; 25lbs. lard, 2
lbs; 10 pounds prunes, 2
pears, apricots, 25c;
pounds apples, dates
lbs rolled oats, 25c;
buckwheat, 25c; cereal, 2
3 blankets, 5c; white gr
beans, 25c; ECONOMIC,

DIES, THE FRENCH A
ining establishment, formerly
are moved to 132 KEARNY
orders will receive careful
perfect work guaranteed.
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ladies. Respectfully, J. E

Cabinet St., room 14.

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mmunicates by spirit
lessons; removes
ness; gives advice on all affairs
ENCH ST., room 3, 25c and 5

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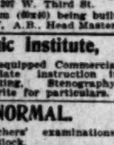

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H. W. Drenkel's Prescription Pharmacy, Twenty-fourth and Hoover. 'Phone Blue 1101.

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Papers by Experts and Specialists. Six Courses of Study.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE MAN

(Series under the direction of President Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois.)

VIII.—FRITZ AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

TWELVE years ago there arrived in the great copper mining camp of Butte a young man with but sufficient funds to meet his ordinary living expenses for a period of three months. His name was Fritz Augustus Heinze.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871, he took a course of study in geology and engineering at an institution in that city, and then, at the age of 18, started for Montana. He soon found employment in Butte with the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company as a civil engineer at a modest salary. He was thus given an early opportunity to test his theories regarding veins, apexes and hanging walls, and, incidentally, to study the entanglements of ownership due to old, loose locations and the wide difference in the sizes of various claims, some of which were acquired by their owners under the laws of 1862, while others were relocations, and yet others were acquired under the present law. To his mind there were great mines yet unappropriated. He felt also that he could effect larger savings in both mining and metallurgy over the systems in vogue. So impressed was he with these opinions that at the end of a year he went to New York to organize a company. A year was consumed in this task, during a portion of which he served on the editorial staff of the Engineering and Mining Journal of that city.

erty was situated in Montana under the statutes of that State could not be operated from New York. A receiver was appointed, and thus the $100,000,000 worth of property belonging to the company was taken out of the hands of its owners. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the action of the lower court, and thus it became necessary to reincorporate the company in Montana. Heinze went even further. He contended that the 60,000,000 pounds of copper which the New York company had sold at 13 cents a pound should be restored to the Montana company. This meant a liability of about $3,000,000, at the ruling price of copper, for the directors of the New York company. Heinze's contentions were sustained by the court, but the matter has been appealed and is now pending before the Supreme Court.

BECOMES A GREAT COPPER PRODUCER.

In the meantime Heinze had purchased more valuable property. He paid $100,000 for a half interest in the Snohomish mine and $100,000 for the Sullivan mine. Then he instituted suit against his old enemy, the mining company, for $300,000 which he asserted to be the value of ore extracted from the Sullivan mine through one of the company's mines. He also bought the larger part of the Nipper mine for $150,000. These and other claims and fractions of claims he has since developed until at present he is producing about 3,000,000 pounds of copper a month, or one-seventh the amount of copper produced by the Anaconda, the world's greatest copper mine.

RETALIATING ON AN ENEMY.

Heinze's enmity toward the company that had made the chief attack on him was unrelenting. One form

FRITZ AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

SOME OF HIS FIRST SUCCESSES.

In 1891 he returned to Montana and began the erection of a smelter. He also leased a mine and pushed its development rapidly, accumulating a large quantity of ore for treatment. Then the owner of the mine concluded that he was entitled to better terms for his property than the contract allowed him, and so instituted suit for an accounting and an annulment of the lease, obtaining an injunction which shut down the mine. This apparently meant ruin for Heinze, for in a few weeks his smelter would be without ore and his business would be at a standstill. It seemed probable that his opponent would soon get possession not only of the mine but of the smelter, too. However, Heinze, undismayed, secured the right to work the Glengarry mine, a property that had been in the hands of various persons, and had been abandoned by each as worthless. Heinze went at this new enterprise with vigor, and within thirty days was digging out some of the finest ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works.

Then he turned on his enemy in the courts and routed him, again securing possession of the other mine. Within a few more months he was able to purchase the Rarus mine for $400,000, a property which he had long desired to own, it being an extension of the great Anaconda lode. He developed the Rarus on a large scale, and it was soon one of the leading producers of Butte. He has recently refused an offer of $10,000,000 for it.

HIS OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

In 1896, learning of the rich strikes of copper in the vicinity of Rossland, B. C., Heinze went thither and secured charters and land grants and built a railroad and a smelter. Rossland grew rapidly, and the Canadian Pacific decided to build a branch line to the town, but Heinze's railroad occupied the only available mountain pass to the new camp from the north. This railroad connected the leading mines of the district with his smelter. The Canadian Pacific, discovering that he had the situation so well in hand, purchased both the railroad and the smelter, and Heinze left Rossland with a clear profit of $1,000,000 and 500,000 acres of timber and mineral land.

HE RESISTS A DANGEROUS ATTACK.

While Heinze was in Canada two powerful mining companies had attacked him in flank and rear, laying claim to the Rarus mine, and instituting proceedings in court to recover $720,000 worth of ore which Heinze had taken from it. Thus originated one of the greatest mining cases known to the history of the West. Its trial consumed three months in the United States Court at Helena, and resulted in a sweeping victory for Heinze.

Then Heinze assumed the aggressive and attacked the company which was his chief antagonist and which had been transferred to New York. Heinze asserted that the transfer was illegal and asked the court to appoint a receiver for the company on the ground that a corporation whose property was situated in Montana under the statutes of that State could not be operated from New York. A receiver was appointed, and thus the $100,000,000 worth of property belonging to the company was taken out of the hands of its owners. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the action of the lower court, and thus it became necessary to reincorporate the company in Montana. Heinze went even further. He contended that the 60,000,000 pounds of copper which the New York company had sold at 13 cents a pound should be restored to the Montana company. This meant a liability of about $3,000,000, at the ruling price of copper, for the directors of the New York company. Heinze's contentions were sustained by the court, but the matter has been appealed and is now pending before the Supreme Court.

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RETALIATING ON AN ENEMY.

Heinze's enmity toward the company that had made the chief attack on him was unrelenting. One form of punishment inflicted upon it was as follows:

He bought a one-sixth interest in a mine for $15,000, his enemy owning the other five-sixths. He then appeared before the court and asked that a judicial order, which had been made several years before for the sale of the mine, be executed. This was done, despite the protests of the other part owner. The mine was put up at auction, a deposit of $25,000 being required. John MacGinniss, Heinze's chief lieutenant, paid down the sum, and William Flannagan, ex-Auditor of the Anaconda company, also deposited the same amount. It was generally believed that Flannagan was bidding for Marcus Daly. As a matter of fact, he had been brought from Chicago to assist Heinze, who also caused the manager of a large Canadian bank to visit Butte at the same time. The bank manager stood by MacGinniss and occasionally nodded in response to a whispered question from that bidder. The representatives of Heinze's enemy knew nothing of the comedy that was being enacted, and they bid eagerly for the property. Heinze stood by watching the bidding, his plan being to induce his enemy to buy his one-sixth interest at a high figure. To his amazement the property was bid up to $601,000, at which price it went to his enemy. Heinze thus realizing $100,000 on his $15,000 investment.

RESISTANCE TO A COPPER TRUST

Numerous efforts have been made by his powerful opponent to induce Heinze to abandon Butte, but this he declares he will never do. He and W. A. Clark are believed to be the only obstacles to the formation of an international copper trust. Heinze avers that he will never join such a combination, but that he will develop his mines to the fullest extent and become the greatest copper producer in Montana.

Heinze has purchased claims in the new copper district near Helena, and is interested also in the new copper district of Spring Hill, Bozeman. His every effort has been crowned with success, and while he admits that he has an ambiton to add greatly to his enormous wealth, this masterful young man declares that every dollar coming into his possession must come honorably.

Heinze is a power in Montana politics. He is a writer of promise and an excellent musician. He is unmarried.

Leon Shaw

[Pittsburgh Chronicle:] (Jack, during their quarrel:) New, let me explain.

(May:) I want to say something first.

(Jack:) All right. I'm all ears.

(May:) I know it. No doubt that's why your parents called you "Jack."

[Philadelphia Press:] (English Guide:) The echo 'ere in these mountings is very fine, sir.

(Tourist, after shouting "Hello!":) Huh! There is an echo, but it isn't at all intelligible.

(English Guide:) Oh, you don't understand the languidge, sir. These are Welsh mountains, you know.

[THE TIMES' DAILY STORY.]

EPH HOLLAND'S GUEST.

BY H. E. ARMSTRONG.

[Published under special arrangement with the S. S. McClure Co., New York.]

I HAD not seen a house for five miles, and the light of the short November day was failing. A searching northeast wind chilled me to the marrow. My horse had gone lame, and I was leading him. In those mountain solitudes a man is a fool to let himself be lost, but plainly I had taken the wrong fork. I had begun to despair when I came upon a clearing, and in the midst an unpainted house and a huddle of barns. A figure in jeans was drawing water at the well, one of the old-fashioned kind with a sweep.

"Can I put up here for the night?" I shouted in my cheeriest accents. The figure turned and stared at me, but there was no reply. I saw before me an old man with straggling locks and a beard reaching to the waist. I repeated my question with a quaver, for the wild appearance of the old man and his singular silence disconcerted me. He drew a claw-like hand down the length of his beard, and his eyes seemed to bore me through and through, but still no word. With a curse for his incivility I turned away, and my horse hobbled after me with drooping head. Some impulse made me look back, and lo! the old hermit—such I took him to be—was waving me to return. We retraced our weary steps willingly enough.

"A raw evening," said I to my host, with a desire to be sociable.

A jerk of the head, and it seemed to me that I caught a wintry gleam of hospitality in his eye; yet never a word he spoke, but took the horse by the bridle, pointing at the same time to the house. It was not an inviting place. The fire was almost at the last flicker. I sat down in one of the chairs, and it gave way under me. Somewhere in the uncertain light a leg rolled about. I recovered it and found the hole for it, and tried the seat gingerly. In a little while my host staggered in with his arms full of wood, which he let fall on the hearth. I thought that I would let him speak first this time, but down he went on his knees and blew at the embers.

As the pine woods burst into flame, and a ruddy light filled the room, the old man lit an oil lamp. I then observed a shotgun on a rack over the mantlepiece, and above the shotgun a rude chromo of Andrew Jackson in a gilt frame, the only ornament in the room. My strange host, having replaced the lamp chimney, stared at me with hands on his hips. I did not like his scrutiny. His eyes were very large, with cavernous depths, and the balls twitched as from a nervous affection. I had an uncle once who thought he was the Grand Mogul, and he had just such eyes before they took him away to the asylum. Once his eyes were off me, I fought back the shivers and said, as carelessly as I could:

"Kind o' lonely up here!"

The effect on him, for his hearing seemed unimpaired, was to bring on a fit of twitching, and, what was worse, and very horrible in a mute, the whole right side of his face moved violently up and down, as if he had lost control of his nerves. To hide his infirmity he turned his back on me, and for a while seemed to be going through a sort of spasm. The seizure passed off as quickly as it had come on, and he left the room.

Returning with a black saucepan, he wedged it in between the burning logs. He disappeared again, and I could hear him grinding coffee. The pot he placed on some side embers, and then produced a loaf of bread and fell to cutting off liberal slices. These he toasted on a long fork. I had expected nothing better than fried salt pork, and lo! a savory rabbit stew steamed before me. At first I ate like a 'longshoreman. My host leaned against the wall and watched me—he would not eat. His eyes left my face only to fix on space behind me with a startled expression that made me turn in my seat several times. I began to shake as with cold, but I knew it was fright. The handle of the cup slipped from my trembling fingers, the hot coffee streamed over my trembling legs; with difficulty I repressed a yell, and the cup smashed into fragments on the floor. The hermit's face worked fearfully, and I leaped up.

"I didn't mean to do it!" I cried.

The remark was supremely foolish, but I was terrified out of my wits. The effect on my host was extraordinary; he bolted out into the night so suddenly that his chair was thrown down. I determined not to remain longer as the guest of a mad man. Before I could get out he confronted me on the threshold, and in his hollow eyes there was a resolution that I should stay. I succumbed when he waved me to a seat. Then he took down the shotgun from the rack, patted the breech lovingly, pressed the lever, fumbled in his coat pocket and ran two cartridges into the barrels. When he snapped them into place I thought my last hour had come, so set, grim and evil seemed his expression.

"That's a fine gun you have there," I said, with my heart in my throat, feeling that my only chance of life lay in getting possession of the shotgun.

"I'd like to examine it," said I, standing up and holding out my hands. It was a critical moment, and I remember that I shook as with a congestive chill.

The fierce old man held out the gun and I grasped it; but before I could reverse it, my intention being to cover him and tell him to throw up his hands, he wrenched the piece from me, his eyes rolling wildly and his head inclined as if listening.

There was a sound without, the beat of a horse's hoof on the roadway. I broke past the lunatic and gained the woodshed behind him, slamming the door and putting my foot against it. Within reach was a small window. I shook the sash until it gave way, and I sent a cry for help out into the night. Was it heard? The horse was being urged up the bank, as if the rider were in hot haste.

I peered out.

What was my astonishment when my host sallied forth, lamp in hand. By its light I saw the horse pulled up and a ragamuffin of a boy hand him a paper, swing the horse's head round and plunge down the bank. Raising the lamp above his head, the old man read the paper. He read a second time, as if to make sure of the contents, and then lifting his head, like a hound when it brays, he uttered a series of yells that the ridge gave back with many reverberations. The next moment he was in the house, and the next outside with the leap of a springbok. A report followed. He had fired the gun. Bang! it went again. Rapidly reloading he discharged both barrels, and kept on firing until he had saluted the wilderness and the night eight times.

"Say, stranger, come out o' that," he shouted at the woodshed. "I ain't a goin' to hurt nary hair on yer head."

I came bewildered into the living room, my face dripping with perspiration. He seized me in his arms and hugged me until I gasped.

"Look at that," he said, thrusting into my hands the paper the boy had brought.

I read: "Eph. Holland, Head of Beaverkill Creek: Blaine concedes New York to Cleveland. He is elected beyond all doubt. Shake! Ed. Barnes, editor Sullivan County Palladium."

And before I could say anything, or ask any questions, Eph. Holland broke into a jig step, the while yelling like a Comanche.

"Likker up, you son of a gun," he roared at me, stopping from shortness of breath. He filled my glass and a tumbler for himself.

"Here's to Grover!" he said, "Drink'er down."

I did not know what my politics were at that moment, but I drank, and the stuff sent the blood back to my heart.

"Don't you think it's up to you to explain?" said I, with a sickly smile, when he had drained his tumbler.

The old man dropped into a chair, threw back his head, and guffawed until his mirth ended in a violent fit of coughing.

"Oh, my!" he began, and went off into another explosion.

I did not laugh. The old fellow's manner had changed so completely, he had become so friendly, jovial and altogether human with the recovery of his speech, that I recalled my terror of him with a shame-faced feeling.

"I thought you were a mute, and—yes—crazy," I faltered.

"And that I wanted your scalp!" said the old man, wiping tears from his eyes. "But, great Betty, I can't blame you. Well, stranger, it was this way: I was very much worked up about the election; hadn't spoke a word since Tilden was beat in '76; vowed I never would till a Democrat was elected. That was eight years ago."

"How about your hair and beard?" I asked, getting interested.

"Them was to grow," said Mr. Holland. "A right smart crop of hair can be reased in eight years, and I ain't very pretty nohow. When you come 'long here last night I didn't want to take you in—that's a fact—knowing as how I couldn't talk yet. But I hated to turn man and beast away. It was mighty uncomfortable for you, warn't it?"

"Well, rather," said I, drawing a deep breath.

"Dunno what'd happened"—the old villain's grin bespoke enjoyment of the fright he had inspired—"if the boy hadn't come 'long with Ed. Barnes's rippin' good news. How s'pose you could have crawled out of the woodshed window when I warn't lookin'."

He chuckled and filled my glass again and his own.

Then we talked politics and drank more whisky, until a cock crew at the rising of the moon, which was 2 o'clock.

Eph. Holland's step was unsteady when he piloted me up his crazy stairs to bed, and he stumbled down with a falsetto whoop for Grover, which was eloquent of his condition.

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ESCAPED FROM CELL BY BENDING A BAR.

COLORED MAN EASILY BREAKS OUT OF CITY JAIL.

Was Arrested for Fighting, and Has a Record for Bad Behavior Which Cost Him a Term in State Prison—His Cell Was Leaky.

George Ford, an ex-convict, escaped yesterday afternoon from the City Jail, and up to a late hour last night had not been recaptured. Ford gained his liberty by crawling through one of the windows of the "drunk cell," after bending aside one of the bars which had been sawed in two some time previously.

A pedestrian on Hill street saw the man creeping through the window and immediately notified Clerk Edwards that the prisoners were escaping. Ford, a colored man, was, however, the only one to get out. He was alone in the cell at the time.

Ford, with John Gibson, was arrested on Short street just before noon yesterday. The men were fighting, and are charged with disturbing the peace. Ford appeared to be under the influence of liquor, so he was sent to the "drunk cell." Gibson was confined in the lower tank.

There are two windows in the "drunk cell," opening on the west side of the building to an alley which leads to Hill street, through a vacant lot. Five years ago one of the bars on the north window was sawed in two close to the bottom end. The bars are seven and a half inches apart. By bending the bars one to one side Ford made an opening about fifteen inches square, and it is through it that he crawled.

As soon as the man who saw him reported to the Police Station, Jailer Ben Robbins, who had been on duty only fifteen minutes, rushed to the cell, and Policeman Shand started down Hill street in search of the escaped man. This was a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

According to the records at the Police Station, Ford has allases of George Knightford and William Smith. He is a light-colored negro, 30 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches tall, and weighs 154 pounds. He has black hair and a brown mustache. December 17, 1892, he was acquitted in the Superior Court of Los Angeles of a charge of murder, the grounds

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER....Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND....Treasurer.

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Weekly Magazine. Vol. 39, No. 126. EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Twentieth Year.

NEWS SERVICE:—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,500 to 20,000 words transmitted daily over more than 25,000 miles of leased wires.

TERMS:—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year; Sunday, $2.50; Magazine only, $2.50; Weekly, $1.50.

SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 1896, 18,091; for 1897, 19,258; for 1898, 26,131; for 1899, 25,731; for 1900, 26,758.

TELEPHONES:—Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Press 1; City Editor and local news rooms, Press 2.

AGENTS:—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, Nos. 81-82 Tribune Building, New York; 87 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Post Building.

Offices: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as mail matter of the second class

A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

If the national-irrigation movement were an incorporated enterprise, the stock would today be quoted at or above par, as the outlook for the movement is exceedingly bright throughout the East.

This is the encouraging news brought by Mr. Maxwell, the enthusiastic and indefatigable missionary of the doctrine of national irrigation, who has been spending a few days in Los Angeles. Mr. Maxwell states that it is no longer a question as to whether the government shall undertake the storing of water for the irrigation of the arid lands which it owns, but merely as to the selection of the best method of accomplishing this purpose. It is really astonishing to learn how many prominent eastern people have become enthusiastic advocates of this great movement for internal expansion, which, even as recently as a couple of years ago, was discredited by all except a few far-seeing and sanguine men.

The chief need just now, according to Mr. Maxwell, is for a thorough and earnest organization of the friends of national irrigation throughout the West. It is not reasonable, nor is it fitting, that eastern people who are only indirectly interested in the movement for national irrigation of the arid lands should be permitted to take the lead in advance of those who inhabit sections in which these arid lands are located, and to whom their reclamation means so much.

Now that a quietus has been placed—for a time at least—upon a State irrigation movement, which was to some extent antagonistic, or at least embarrassing to the cause of national irrigation, those who have mistakenly permitted themselves to be drawn into this side issue should transfer their energies to the great national irrigation movement, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most important questions before the people of the United States today.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Consul at Bremen, in a communication just received at the State Department in Washington, sets forth with some detail the increasing investments and the growing influence of Germans in Central America. "It has been officially stated by the German government," declares the report, "that there is invested in Central America, in real estate, industrial enterprises and banking business, $59,500,000, and the large German business houses, which are quite numerous in Nicaragua, Gautemala and Costa Rica, not only transact all the business between Germany and Central America, but also control most of the trade between the latter and England and California." The Consul also points out that "German farms and plantations occupy more than 742,000 acres, on which are planted 20,000,000 coffee trees. The trade between Germany and Central America amounts annually to from $7,140,000 to $11,900,000."

These facts suggest that United States merchants and manufacturers would do well to turn their attention more closely to the trade of Central and South America. We have demonstrated that we can compete successfully in European and other world markets with the manufacturers and merchants of Germany, England, France, and other countries. But while we have been exploiting European markets we have neglected those which ought to be more accessible for our products than for those of any other country. In this respect, as James G. Blaine so forcefully and so clearly pointed out upon various occasions during the later years of his life, we have pursued a very short-sighted policy. There can be but little doubt that if as much effort were put forth to build up our South and Central American trade as we have expended in placing our products in some other foreign markets which are no more valuable, we should now be enjoying a large and mutually advantageous commerce with our southern neighbors.

Mrs. Harry Sleight of New York was kissed by Charles Myron, and in her sleep pleaded with Myron to desist from his kissing. Her husband was awake and listened to his wife's talk, with the result that he has brought suit against Myron for $1000 damages. Here's a hint for ladies who are inclined to talk in their sleep.

Because the street car lurched and deposited a man in her lap, where she held a lunch containing two soft-boiled eggs, Miss Gertrude Henning of Brooklyn threatens the railroad company with a suit to recover damages for her ruined gown. This is eggsactly the way she should make them shell out.

A new twenty-five story sky-scraper is going up in New York. Pretty soon the upper denizens of the great metropolis will be able to converse with the Martians without the aid of instruments.

OUR IRON OUTPUT.

Ainslee's Magazine for April contains an article by W. J. Lampton on the subject of the iron production of the United States. Few persons are aware of the magnitude of this great industry. "There are at present in the United States," says Mr. Lampton, "414 blast furnaces, 289 of which were in operation at the close of 1899. As many that were out of blast at that date will never resume again, and as others were not continuously operated, the average output of a modern furnace in this country, turning out nearly fourteen million tons of iron annually, is not exactly ascertainable, but it may be safe to put the number of working furnaces at 350, and we find that each turns out 38,620 tons per year. Allowing 300 working days to the year, this will give an average of 128 tons a day for each furnace, as against an average of four tons a day for the old-time furnace. In the earlier production of pig iron charcoal was the exclusive fuel used, but as the timber became scarcer, and our vast deposits of coal were developed, coal in the form of coke, though some raw coal is used, took the place of wood, so that today but 284,766 tons of charcoal iron is produced."

It is estimated that in making the 13,620,703 tons of pig iron produced in 1899, 25,000,000 tons of ore were smelted. For this work fuel was consumed to the amount of 15,000,000 tons, and limestone aggregating 7,000,000 tons was used in fluxing. All of these materials, with the exception of a small amount of imported ore, were produced in the United States. In twenty-one out of the forty-five States of the Union pig iron is produced. Pennsylvania leads in this production, with a total of 6,558,878 tons, or nearly half of the entire product. Massachusetts produces only 2476 tons. Although there is but one furnace in Minnesota, that State is credited with a production of 8,397,586 tons of ore in 1899. "The principal iron-producing States," says Mr. Lampton, "are Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Virginia and Tennessee. Pennsylvania furnishes the largest amount of fuel, although coal is found in all of the States. Alabama, by reason of her advantages of cheap labor and fuel, sets the price of the product."

STREET NOISES.

Great advances have been made in the economy of machinery and fuel, so that very little is nowadays allowed to go to waste, and machinery is made to last as long as possible. Nothing like the same progress has been made in saving the wear and tear upon human life and human nerves. With the cheapening of almost all the necessaries of life, and many of the luxuries, it really looks as if life itself was dropping in value.

One of the greatest sources of unnecessary wear and tear upon those who are condemned—or privileged—to live in large cities, is the aggregation of ceaseless noises which are projected upon the ear "from morn till dewy eve," and, indeed, during the greater part of the night, with an occasional blissful cessation, as the street-sweeping machine or the early milk wagon disappears in the distance. This may look like a very small thing to some people, who are blessed with phlegmatic constitutions and iron nerves, but it is a source of real worry and discomfort to people of a nervous temperament, and this nowadays may be taken to include a majority of city folks.

Many of these noises are utterly unnecessary, and could easily be remedied. Such, for instance, as the deafening racket made by some of the electric cars, as they scoot along the street at a pace considerably over that recognized by the ordinances. In Chicago steps have been taken to secure a modification of these unnecessary noises. Surely, if the materialistic city of Chicago, which can stand those awful stock yards, is moved to demand a modification of street noises, then an esthetic community like Los Angeles should not be backward in the same direction.

The editor of the Havana Discusion may thank his stars that the government to which he is subject and which he has so grossly insulted is that of the United States and not that of Spain. Were he under the old régime he would not be breathing outdoor air today, if, indeed, he were breathing at all.

The new Attorney-General will have one advantage over some of his predecessors in the office; he knows by experience what a delightful section Southern California is.

A woman at Birmingham, Ala., dropped dead while having her fortune told. It apparently was a tale of misfortune.

SHE WANTS TO KNOW.

Few people have any conception of the great variety of inquiries which the mails bring to the Chamber of Commerce every day. They come from all parts of the world, from all sorts and conditions of men—and women—and deal with almost every subject under the sun. Here, for instance, is one received a couple of days ago from a woman correspondent in Pensylvania, who evidently wants to know very badly. It is a sample of many of similar tenor:

"I beg pardon for thus addressing a stranger. I have been thinking seriously of making California my home, and I write you in quest of information for the benefit of my little son. My only child, aged 7, has enlarged tonsils and some throat trouble, takes cold at slightest exposure; has had pneumonia three times, last time one year and four months ago; is pale and run down, but seems well only when he has cold. He has to be kept indoors all winter, which means at least seven months here. We live within five minutes' walk of one of the finest schools in the State, yet he has never been inside the building on account of the severe winters here, and his physical condition. He is very ambitious and eager to learn, and is fairly advanced in his studies. We teach him at home. We have thought to try a change of climate for him. What has been your experience in such cases, and what would you advise? Would it be possible for a change from our climate to yours to make him worse instead of better? I do not think his lungs are diseased in the least. Physicians here say not. Possibly they are weak. He enjoys every little pleasure so much, and seems to appreciate everything so much. I would give all my earthly possessions for his comfort and welfare. I should be more thankful than words could express, if he were only a strong, healthy boy. A mother never loved more fondly than I do. Would you kindly advise me as to what you know of people who have gone to your climate under similar circumstances?

"P. S. Would you kindly give me the name of one of the papers printed in Los Angeles, also address where to send for it?"

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

In another part of this morning's issue of The Times is published a map showing the site of the proposed new home for the Chamber of Commerce on Broadway, between First and Second streets, with some portion of the adjacent territory which will be directly benefited by this notable improvement. The map speaks for itself, and it should appeal with especial potency to every owner of property within a radius of at least half a mile of the site upon which it is proposed to erect the new Chamber of Commerce building.

The property owners in the section referred to are now offered a splendid opportunity to enhance the value of their holdings by the comparatively small contribution each for the purchase of the desired site. These contributions should not be regarded as in the nature of gifts. They are, rather, first-class investments, which will certainly afford large and permanent returns to the investors. This is no mere theory. It is a solid, tangible, demonstrable fact, which only those who are blind to their own interests will fail to perceive.

Nearly $20,000 of the $30,000 necessary to secure the location of the new Chamber of Commerce building on the proposed site has been secured. The raising of the small balance should be easily and quickly accomplished. Prompt and vigorous work is necessary. There should be no holding back for others to carry forward the good work. Those who sit back, hoping that their neighbors will bear the burden, may awaken to the fact, when it is too late, that they have been penny-wise and pound foolish. The property owners in the northerly portion of the business section have too often, in the past, been blind to their own best interests, and because of this apathy the growth and development of the business section has been more and more toward the south and the west. If they permit this valuable improvement to go to another part of the city the property owners of the northerly section will have only themselves to thank for the loss which they will suffer. The necessary subscriptions should be secured without delay, and the whole matter should be closed up before the end of the present week.

NOW AND THEN.

Yesterday's Times contained:

ADVERTISING.

"Liners;" Number of columns	62
Total number of separate announcements, 2291.	
General advertising (display)	87
Total number of columns	149

CIRCULATION.

Edition printed (including the Illustrated Sunday Magazine,) number of copies	45,000

ONE YEAR AGO.

Number of copies of the Sunday Times printed April 8, 1900	40,000
Number of copies of the Sunday Times printed April 7, 1901	45,000
Gain over last year	5,000

Mrs. Custoes of Bedford, Pa., has just given birth to her twenty-sixth baby. She is a Belgian by birth, and Californians, who have had the Belgian craze, know how prolific that particular breed is.

Gov. Allen is enthusiastic over the future development of the orange industry in Porto Rico, but orange growers in California need not cut down their trees just yet on account of the competition.

An order from the Postoffice Department granting letter carriers permission to divest themselves of their coats during their rounds, is expected soon. Evidently Uncle Sam is preparing to approve the male shirt waist.

The first Easter of the twentieth century made a very auspicious record in Southern California so far as the weather is concerned.

"Spring bonnets," says the Boston Globe, "are already on the wing." And vice versa it may be said wings are on the spring bonnets.

MANILA AS IT IS TODAY.

Changes Wrought Since Dewey's Day.

The Effects of American Domination.

A Graphic Description of the Present Social Conditions in the Islands.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MANILA (P. I.,) March 1.—One catches only an occasional glimpse of the real life of the Philippines in the hurried and high-priced little dispatches one reads in the newspapers, and the development—if that be the proper word—of society along other than strict military lines, has not received the attention of the busy journalist these many days. This is largely because the busy journalist is too deeply engrossed just now in prophesying the future of the islands, or in spading over their musty past. So also with the political man of many words. What has been and what is to be he seems to know all about, but the great, big, booming, strenuous present in the Philippines he calmly passes up. That there is something doing he admits, but he holds that prophecy has the best of the market, so long as a semblance of a fight is on, and it is not for a new man on the ground to say that he is wrong.

But let us take the Manila of today—as an instance—and, by a rapid contrast with the Manila of Dewey's day, note the momentous happenings that have put a brand-new city on the map of the world. And not a new city only, but a new sort of city—a municipality under military rule, more mixed as to nationality than the Chicago police force, more diversified in character than the lawmaking body of Austria, and yet a place of safe, sure business enterprise, with every social strata carefully marked, with three kinds of policemen, with a port of world-wide importance, and a climate which moves the mercury a couple of inches daily in the big gold thermometer at the Intramuras Palace. Let us do it, too, in no hostile spirit. There are many little things to find fault with, but no honest critic will deny that the United States is pursuing the only honest, if not the only possible, policy toward these millions of restless little brown folks. They are beginning to see that themselves, at last.

THE MANILA OF TODAY.

When the big government transport from San Francisco or the asthmatic little passenger steamer from Hongkong has brought a stranger into Manila his first wonderment is that so mixed a lot of human beings can live together in such apparent good-fellowship. A reasonably accurate census, completed last month, gives the total population of the city as 220,000, and this may be roughly estimated as including two-thirds Tagalos and other natives, with the remainder equally divided as between Chinese and all other nationalities, Americans and Spaniards largely predominating among the latter, but every country on this round earth being well and actively represented. As he passes to his hotel in Binondo his calèche jars through one long street of Chinese shops and the razor-back pony which is roped fast to the vehicle is kept busy dodging coolies, whose shoulders bend beneath a whole household of furniture. There are half a million Chinamen in the Philippines, and ninety-nine in every hundred are coolies.

Our stranger at this point will find that there are no hotels—as he knows them at home—in Manila, and so we must drop him at the start, with troubles on his mind that will lift in time. The writer views the city with the kindly eyes of an older acquaintance, and even the wrongs done him by the hotel proprietors shall be forgotten. It is enough to say that there are two establishments of some pretence in Manila which advertise to care for man and beast, and that three years ago they furnished comfortable rooms and decent food for from $1.50 to $3.50, Mexican money, per day. Now the rate is from $1.50 to $3 without meals, and from $7 to $12 with meals. Guests sleep half a dozen in a room, and the food is poor and badly served. The Chinese servants are dirty, and the Filipino servants are delicately inclined to forget all about you and to be muchly aggrieved thereat "bime-by." It is not in history that a guest ever remained two days at the first hotel which sheltered him. Invariably he moved to the other one on the second morning.

GLIMPSES OF CITY LIFE.

There is no one residence section in Manila, but to a certain extent the better classes of the citizens under the old régime lived near together. The old walled city is now given over almost entirely to the government, and the long Calle Cabildo, which reaches from the Plaza in front of the Intramuras Palace and the cathedral out to the Pasig, where lived the gallant Lawton, is a line of boarding houses. Junior army and navy officers and hundreds of government clerks of all grades live in these aristocratic old mansions, and amid the splashing fountains and twinkling lights of the interior courts the merry click of the poker chips sound now where once the soft notes of the guitar and the silver tingle of the mandolin awoke in exiled hearts the memory of old Spain.

Down through the beautiful Luneta, which skirts the bay, one reaches the broad Calle Real, connecting Manila with the suburbs of Malate and Ermita. One passes over the old execution ground of the Spaniards, where Dr. José Rizal and his fellow-agitators died, refusing to kneel to their murderers. It is a long, level bit of roadway, and at night, when the big moon shines on the waters and the band is playing off in its canopied enclosure, one-half of Manila drives or walks in a lazy parade in front of the other half, which stands here in indolent review. Further down toward the bay the Real is not quite so broad, and the pavement is not smooth by any means, but it is here that one can live with the maximum of comfort in Manila.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Handsome houses of modern architecture sit far back from the street, half hidden in cocoanut and banana palms, mangoes and tall cactuses, and there comes to a southerner a whiff of home life that is ante-bellum and wholly anti-tropical. Broad porches surround the houses, and hammocks are swung beneath the trees. There are glimpses of servant quarters in the rear, and the very shape of the houses convinces one that there is a wine cellar put right where a wine cellar should be. Along the Real most of the American commission live, and here also are quartered the families of generals out on field service in the islands. It is a pleasant little community, not too democratic, and the ladies thoroughly enjoy themselves. The two biggest hoptitals are just off the Real, and the feminine portion of the American colony do much good to the sick or wounded soldiers. Mrs. Liscum, whose brave husband fell before the walls of Peking, was for a long time at the head of this work, and now Mrs. Funston is busy in the same cause.

But to get into this part of Manila one has to skirt the walls of the old city, and this means a shiver, no matter how warm the sun shines. The wall is as picturesque as it well could be, and the centuries of war and storm have left their marks upon it. But the barred windows show that there are dungeons within, and beneath the windows is

. . . "The damp, dark moat,
On which the slime and sea grass float."

In these same dungeons many and many a man and woman have suffered hunger, torture and death. Spain's crowning achievement, it may be remembered, was to flood these dungeons with the foul water of the moat at a time when prisoners, with only the flimsiest sort of political charges against them, became so numerous that a general delivery was necessary. Let us hope that in the wholesale reconstruction of Manila's most venomous sanitary system the United States will find it convenient to save the old walls with its rugged gates and ancient draws, but that the moat will be done away with for all time. Monuments to Spanish atrocity are scattered all over the world, and we will do well to begin to wipe them off at the brink of this foul ditch.

WHEN THE SUN SHINES.

The life of the Manila of today is not a tropical life. The push and bustle, the brain and brawn, of the American is as much in evidence here as in Nome or Dawson City. It seems to be a quality that the snows of Alaska cannot chill nor the scorching sun wilt. A hundred yards from the window at which this is being written a rough young artist from Southern California is painting a huge advertisement of a California whisky house upon the uneven sides of a nipa shack. It is safe to say that he will paint a dozen more before dark, and sample his own goods as often. The streets are filled with busy people, the street cars rattle along the Escolta; there is the semi-hourly blockade on the Bridge of Spain, a couple of buffaloes have balked in the Plaza Marengo, and the ladies of the American colony, bright and pretty in their lightest of gowns, are shopping in the Chinese stores, with as little concern as the Los Angeles ladies show on Spring street, or Broadway. Social at the wharves two regimenta are being embarked on transports en route for home, and every man jack of them has a parrot, two monkeys, an alligator and a small arsenal of native weapons. One is weeping because he cannot take a carribboo on board, and another is triumphant because he has smuggled through a hogshead of cigars.

From far-off Corregidor comes word that a third transport is sighted, and a launch puts off with a band to welcome it. The railroad train from Dagupan rolls into the Tondo station, and a hundred men in dusty, rusty uniforms roll out of it. They have come in on leave from duty in some remote corner of Luzon, and their eyes are bright with long thinking of the clean bath, the cool drink, the soft bed, and—and other things that are ahead of them. The palace is crowded with officers reporting for duty, drawing pay or scuttling off on assignments from the Adjutant-General. Gen. MacArthur is in his big office talking with a Filipino chieftain who has just surrendered or been caught, and the commission, in another room, with its over-preponderating, while not Chinese coolie boy diligently agitates the punkah over their dignified heads. And so it goes.

WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN.

Mr. Kipling would call Manila a city of dreadful night, but it is not so dreadful as his own Calcutta. It is true that the forms of amusement which he so classifies predominate here. It is true that Manila is wicked after dark. But let it be known that Manila is the common center of life and action of some eighty thousand soldiers and civilians, who, located in lonesome posts throughout the islands, come here for breath much as the big fishes poke their noses now and then through the surge. The paymaster hands to each the dole that is due, and then it is the first and fiercest duty of the soldier to rid himself of it. Money and a soldier have little in common.

A chaplain of long service once locked up a company, just paid off, in a church, at the end of twenty-four hours five men had all the company funds, and the dice were rolling in a baptismal font. One day later a single soldier on the Escolta explained to the guard which gathered him up that if he was very, very drunk it was the chaplain's fault. He had to keep up his company average.

There are half a dozen legitimate theaters in Manila, and the English companies touring "the colonies" stop here en route from India to Hongkong and Shanghai. They are not very large companies, and one would not go to see them at home, but they are infinitely better than nothing. It is no unusual thing to see the boxes filled when a popular, if somewhat aged, comic opera is on, and Manila society turns out in full dress. There is a native circus, too, which plays twice daily, and amateur performances in aid of local charities have just become fashionable. Always on Sunday there is a performance in Spanish at one of the theaters, and one or two other nights in the week are pretty certain to be devoted to an English piece. But popular amusement for the masses ends here, and the other sort begins.

THE MANILA TENDERLOIN.

Gen. Otis had no special reason for bunching all that goes to make up the seamy side of life in the little district of Sampaloc, but in one way or another he succeeded in bringing this about. Between the bridge, at which a big Nebraska soldier fired the first shot of the war, and the narrow Escolta's end by the postoffice, the Calle Alix runs, in the shape of a semi-circle. At its further end—furthest from the Escolta, at least—a number of side streets branch off, and it is here that Mr. Kipling may find all that appalled him in Hindustan. On the Calle are many saloons, ordered off the Escolta at a time when the congestion of traffic on that thoroughfare became intolerable, and one or two music halls. But all these are decent places, properly licensed, and there is a detail of soldiers about them all the time to see that order is preserved. They are not too good for the soldier—perhaps that describes them best.

It is when one turns into the side streets after dark that one sees the under world of Manila. Imagine a long and narrow driveway between two seemingly endless rows of wide houses, all with big porches projecting street-wards from the second stories, all windowless, all brilliantly lighted, and all alive with a boisterous, restless, reckless life, that makes the whole street a-quiver. Imagine long rows of Chinese lanterns strung from pillar to post, and flirted about at the caprice of many hands; imagine the jangled music from a score of ill-tuned pianos; imagine laughter and shouts, and the sound of rifle butts on bamboo floors; imagine the wail and tinkle of a Chinese orchestra somewhere in the distance; imagine the sharp, quick order of an officer, who is looking for his men; imagine acre after acre of just such sounds and scenes, and then you will have a most excellent idea of Sampaloc from sunset to dawn, 365 days in the year.

SPANIARDS GETTING OUT.

For the rest, Manila is not bad. At the present time there are few places that offer better opportunities for legitimate business enterprise. The false hopes that at first attracted to the city the advenurers of half a score of countries have been swept away, and the fact that money does not grow on trees in the Philippines is advertised sufficiently well. It is certain that Americans will dominate affairs here, social, political and commercial, that one need not speculate on that point. The banks are still English, and many old Spanish houses are still open, but the Spaniards are getting out one by one. The English monopoly in banking is a matter to be wondered at, but concerning this no man may speak intelligently. American capital is now publishing the newspapers, operating the street cars, running four of the seven big tobacco factories, controlling the big importing houses, erecting an ice plant, and doing a score of other things well that the Spaniards used to do badly or not at all.

Only in an architectural way is Manila unchanged. The much-needed bridges across the Pasig have not been built, and the new drainage system is yet to be contracted for. But both will come within eighteen months. It seems pretty certain that a large modern hotel will be put up along the Luneta, and here, too, is space for many new residences. The question of title to real estate has kept many from building, and may deter others in the future, but at least a hundred families that have moved here to stay are arranging for homes on the line of those they left in the States. Last month the government paymaster in Manila paid out over $4,000,000 in gold for salaries alone, and month after month for a long time the amount has been about the same. That most of it stays here is evidenced by every turn and twist in the destiny of this strange land, dumped in the space of a gun-shot from the murky civilization of the tenth century to the brilliancy of the twentieth.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Emperor of Germany has sent a check for £500 to the treasurer of the fund for the Max Muller memorial at Oxford.

T. W. Russell, the new Irish leader in the House of Commons, began his career as a public speaker on the temperance-lecture platform. He has in his veins, by the way, not a little Scotch blood.

The Persian Minister at Washington has sent as a present to the Shah one of the largest and most costly graphophones ever manufactured. In the records selections from the Italian operas, of which he is especially fond, predominate, but as a pleasant surprise for him a dozen of the liveliest ragtime songs were sent along.

There are now living the widows of three former Presidents of the United States. Mrs. Harrison lives in Indianapolis, Mrs. Grant makes her home in Washington, and Mrs. Garfield lives in Mentor, O. Buchanan's niece and Arthur's sister, both prominent in Washington during the administration of those Presidents, still survive.

It is said that R. G. Gill, superintendent of the model rooms in the United States Patent Office, Washington, has an intimate knowledge of every one of the 700,000 models under his charge, though they range in intricacy from a fountain pen to a complicated triple-expansion engine for a trans-Atlantic liner. His marvelous memory for such things is the wonder of all who know him.

The bronze tablet to be set up by the Navy Department at Santiago in memory of the late Frederick Wollaston Ramsden, the British Consul-General, who rendered so much aid to Hobson and his fellow-prisoners of the Merrimac exploit, and whose death was due to illness brought on by his unselfish work at Santiago, has just been finished at the Washington navy yard, and is now ready for shipment.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

More Valuable.

[Chicago Tribune:] (Inquisitive Neighbor:) Dear litle thing! How much did she weigh?

(Proud Young Mother:) Six pounds, I believe. But we don't estimate babies in this family by weight, Mrs. Nexdore.

Not Free.

[Philadelphia Bulletin:] "Yas, massa, ah has ter wo'k jes' lak a slabe, sho'."

"Like a slave, 'Rastus? Why, that's wrong. You colored people are all free now."

"Guess not, massa, 'nackly. Yo' see, some o' us poo' niggahs is married."

High Ragtime.

[Washington Star:] "Ethel is doing just lovely with her music," said Maud.

"She doesn't play any better than she used to," answered Mamie.

"No. But she has gotten so she refers to ragtime as 'syncopated time.'"

His Worry.

[Washington Star:] "Do you find the possession of a large sum of money occasions worry?" said the inquisitive man.

"I do," answered the millionaire.

"What sort of worry?"

"Worry for fear somebody is going to get it away from me."

Too Blood-thirsty.

[Washington Star:] "What makes you so unfriendly to that newcomer?"

"Well," said Bronco Bob, "the fust thing he said when he struck the town was that he thought of editin' a paper in Crimson Gulch. I hate to see a man come around like that advertisin' hisself as bloodthirsty an' troublesome."

Her Thanks.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] (Clara:) He boasts that he kissed you the first time he ever called on you.

(Jessie:) Thank you.

(Clara:) What do you mean? Why do you thank me?

(Jessie:) For saying he boasts, when you might have said he reluctantly admits.

The Smart Granger.

[Detroit Journal:] "You are a cousin of my father, I believe," said I.

The husbandman twinkled as to his eyes.

"No, I ain't a-cussin' of him, p'tick'ly!" said he. "Haint got nothin' ag'in him, 't I know of!"

Genuine bucolic wit, this, and I was not surprised to find myself laughing immoderately.

It Made Talk.

[Detroit Journal:] Juno, the oxeyed Queen of Olympus, insisted that it would certainly make talk.

"Why," exclaimed she, impatiently, "since those outre wet-weather skirts came in you've hardly stopped raining long enough to take your meals, actually!"

Jupiter Pluvius, thus addressed, affected to laugh, but inwardly he was afflicted with much disquietude by reason of the jealous watchfulness of his beautiful wife.

The Only One.

[Chicago Record:] "I see my fair I'll have to marry Mr. Tank."

"Why?"

"Since Col. Bung got married there's no other man left for me."

HIS LETTERS.

Their glorious dream was at an end;
They parted at the gate;
He might have pressed her to his heart,
'Twas now, alas, too late!
His love was with her where she sat
Alone that cheerless night,
But in his breast was stubborn pride
As, trudging to and fro, outside,
He watched her glimmering light.

Ah, she was fairer than the rose
And often had he pressed
His lips to her glad lips and felt
Her fluttering on his breast,
And he had heard her sigh for pleasure
But that was past for aye—
A jest, a taunting word or two,
And love that had been sweet and true,
Was lightly thrown away!

At last, in bitterness he turned
And left her there alone,
Still hoping she might call him back
To claim her as his own—
How excellent to hold her then,
Close, close to him and hear
Her sob and sigh and, trembling, say
So softly, in the sweet old way:
"I love—I love you, dear."

But nay! Alas, she did not call—
Thrice day had dawned and yet
He waited to receive her word
Of candor and regret;
And then, in pride he wrote to her
To bring her to her knees—
He scribbled but a line or two,
Yet that was plenty, as he knew:
"Return my letters, please!"

He waited proudly—ah, at last!
A dainty letter came:
Love fanned the embers in his breast
And set them all aflame.
"She yields!" he proudly cried, and then
He sat with drooping head:
"Your letters cannot be returned,"
She wrote. "because I always burned
Them after they were read."

ENVOY.

Still, still her laugh is sweet to hear,
And still her face is fair;
Her footsteps still are quick and light
Still pride is in her air—
And yesterday he delved among
Her choicest treasures—oh,
His heart leaped when he chanced to see,
Beribboned there, those letters she
Had burned up long ago.
—[S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

NEW SUBMARINE.

Baltimore Man Has Invented a Boat Which Has Several Advantages—Propelled by Electricity.

[Baltimore American:] Mr. Dan F. Toomey, 1810 Park avenue, who has been a submarine diver for fifteen years, has patented a new submarine boat. The vessel is to be shaped like a cigar, and will have four propellers.

The main feature of the invention consists in providing two propeller blades, mounted on the top of the boat—one at the stern, and the other on a slightly up-turned nose at the bow. These are pitched at a slight incline from a horizontal plane, and each operates in a direction reverse to the other, so that they in no way interfere with the steering apparatus. They will assist in propelling the boat forward as well as causing it to sink.

The natural position of the boat when on the surface is to be two-thirds under water, so that the side propellers are submerged. To submerge the boat, water is let in until the boat's conning tower is on a level with the surface. Both top propellers are then set in motion until the boat reaches the required depth. Water in last may now be pumped out, and the top propellers will keep her submerged and also assist in forcing her forward. It is therefore no power is lost by them.

These top propellers have still another advantage. The starting of the boat to dive downward, instead of settling slowly, as when both top propellers are in motion. In coming to the surface, if all propellers (side and near top) are kept in motion and the forward one reversed, the boat will rise immediately with nose upward. In case of accident, should these top propellers fail to revolve while the boat is submerged, she would rise instantly, lessening greatly the danger of loss of life.

The boat is also provided with two horizontal fins, one on each side, which with the aid of either top propeller keep the boat level while under way. The motive power of the vessel is to be electricity.

Mr. Toomey is a member of the firm of the Toomey Brothers Company, who are building the iron lighthouse at Hoopers Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The iron foundation will be 32 feet wide and about 50 feet deep. The cylinder will be sunk in 20 feet of water, and then be forced 13½ feet into the bed of the bay, when it will be filled with concrete. On this foundation will rest an 18-foot tower, with a veranda at the base. The distance from the water to the top of the tower will be 65 feet. The living quarters will be in the tower. The order of light to be placed in the lantern will be decided by the United States Lighthouse Board.

[Indianapolis Press:] "Hard luck," said the soubrette, earnestly. "When we hadn't been on the road two weeks before we had to pawn the magnificent diamond which was to be presented to the star by her admirers at every town. Hard luck! Well I should smile—murl!"

THE VOSE PIANO

NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION

It has been before the public for years. It has always been recognized as one of the leading pianos of the country. It is a better piano than ever before. Its superior features are Tone, Design and Construction.

Sold for Cash, or on the small Monthly Payment Plan.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO 216-218 West Third St Los Angeles, Cal.

to take your meals, actual-
tuvius, thus addressed, at-
ough, but inwardly he was
h much disquietude by rea-
jealous watchfulness of his
ife.
ine.
Record:] "I see my fate,
marry Mr. Tank."
t. Bung got married there's
an left for me."

HIS LETTERS.

us dream was at an end;
gal at the gate;
ve pressed her to his heart,
, alas, too late!
e with her where she sat
cheerless night,
t breast was stubborn' pride
g to and fro, outside,
d her glimmering light.

as fairer than the rose
had he pressed
er glad lips and felt
ing on his breast,
heard her sigh for him—
ays past for aye—
unting word or two,
at had been sweet and true,
y thrown away!

bitterness he turned
er there alone,
she might call him back
her as his own—
nt to hold her then,
e to him and hear
sigh and, trembling, say
the sweet old way:
love you, dear."

Alas, she did not call—
had dawned and yet
eceive her word
and regret;
pride he wrote to her
er to her knee—
but a line or two,
e plenty, as he knew;
y letters, please!"

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em all aflame.
he proudly cried, and then
drooping head:
cannot be returned,"
because I always burned
they were read."

ENVOY.

laugh is sweet to hear,
or face is fair;
still are quick and light,
is in her air—
y he delved among
t treasures—oh,
ped when he chanced to

more, these letters she
up long ago.
er in Chicago Record-

ARINE.

dias Has Invented a Boat
Several Advantages—Is
y Electricity.

American:] Mr. Daniel
10 Park avenue, who has
narine diver for fifteen
tonsed a new submarine
eel is to be shaped like
will have four propellers,
feature of the invention
providing two propeller
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Brothers Company, who
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Lighthouse Board.

Press:] "Hard luck!
rette, earnestly. "Wh
on the road two week
o pawn the magnifico
was to be presente
her admirers at ever
k! Well I should mu

THE
OSE
ANO
INTRODUCTION.
efore the public fifty
lways been recognized
eading pianos of the
a better piano today
e. Its superior fea-
Design and Construc-
on the small Monthly
on.
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GRADING, PACKING AND LOADING ORANGES.

III.

TO THOSE who are familiar with the methods of picking, packing and shipping oranges little can be added to what they know about the business. But a majority of the people, even of those who live in citrus-growing communities, have only an indistinct idea of the modes of operating a packing-house. They have been told that it is a very complicated business, and so it is. Few realize the extent of its complexity until they try to follow the process of preparing oranges for market, and see how thoroughly it has been systematized. It is easily understood that only through the most systematic methods could fruit be handled and properly accounted for when the amount of millions of boxes annually without serious mistakes. It is done by the employment of the most usually well versed in banking and general business usage, and in many cases systems have been originated that equal in detail the methods of the best banks. Some account of how oranges are handled to the original grower's credit may be interesting.

The plan is known locally as the "field pack." The grower delivers his fruit at the packing-house in loose boxes, for which he gets a numbered check stating the number of field boxes of fruit delivered. That lot goes through to the nailing press under the grower's receipt number. The first process is to run it through the brusher, is elevated to the sorting table, and into three grades—fancy, choice and standard—and separated into sizes by a machine made for that purpose. A careful tally is kept of the number of packed boxes as they come from the packers' hands, and the tickets on which this is kept are turned over to the book-keeper, and he gives the grower credit for the number of packed boxes of fruit his lot has made. After counting the number carefully with the boxes originally delivered to him that no error has occurred, the figures are confirmed and the packed boxes and the lot is put with others, and loses its identity as far as the grower's ownership goes.

The fruit of each grower is usually packed into three classes—large, medium and small. The large offs comprise the fruit which runs from 64 to 126 to the box; the regulars, 126 to 216, and the small offs from 250 to 324. Separate accounts are kept for each of these classes of sizes, and the net returns from the sale of each class and grade of quality are properly credited. At the end of the season the net proceeding to the credit of each grower on quality is pro rated among the packers, according to the number of boxes of each class and grade his fruit packed. At many of the packing-houses the accounts are settled up each month, the pro rata of net profits for the month paid monthly instead of at the close of the season. Most houses pool for the entire season. From the above it will be seen that from the well-kept books of a packing-house may be read the history of every lot of fruit from its reception at the door till it is placed in tiers ready for loading on the cars. To state it briefly the profits accrue to each grower the number of boxes he has delivered, the total number of packed boxes, of large and standard sizes, small offs, the amount each lot was delivered, the received net for each grade and size, the amount each grower will receive for his crop. Some packing-houses handle the fruit each for their growers, and from this keep the enormous amount of books required to keep the books, report results to each grower and distribute the money at the end of the season.

Another popular method requires the keeping of all records and book accounts in pounds of fruit instead of boxes. The fruit is weighed in at the packing door, though that is not necessary only as a means of verifying the following weights, after which it is graded for quality before the fruit is brought through the brusher. Each of the several qualities is then weighed for the credit of the grower and he is credited with the number of pounds of fruit he has produced. By this plan the fruit loses its identity of ownership when sorted and graded instead of going through the sizer and nailer before being packed at the latter point by count. This plan no account is kept of the number of boxes of each grower. At the end of the season returns are made to each grower upon the pound basis indicated by the box as in the "orchard run." Many large growers own their own packing-houses and some of these pack their own fruit. In these cases it is not necessary for the grower to weigh, or count the packages when fruit is in the car ready for shipment. When fruit is handled on a pound basis the dealer puts it through the packing-house in accordance with the terms of his contract with the growers, but as his returns are on a box basis it practically becomes a "hard pack," the dealer marking a box to identify the fruit of each grower when delivered and sold. The various modifications of the plans mentioned above, none of which affect the methods of the buyers or the products of their customers, the simplest form of purchase the dealer buys an orchard at an agreed estimate of the crop. In a sale of this character the grower has no concern with the quantity of fruit involved and the dealer puts it through his packing-house in his own way. Should he buy a crop by the pound, the oranges only included, the fruit must be weighed at the packing-house in accordance to the terms of the contract, sometimes involving difficulties for each grade or quality of fruit, as boxes only so many pounds of merchantable oranges. In the former case the fruit may be put through the same system in use in packing-houses. In all cases, the grading, sorting, sizing, packing and loading oranges, with all the details and points, require a high degree of ability to put the goods into proper condition for the markets. When they are now sent out without shrinking. Before the approved methods and devices were invented, it was common that oranges free from decay were cleaned in any way, before being packed as it came from the tree. In localities where black scale abounds, or where the trees are neglected, the oranges must be cleaned before they are run into the packing-house. Fumigation is so general that very few packing-houses have the elaborate washing and cleaning machinery prepared a few years ago for the cleansing of smutty fruit. The result is that oranges almost invariably reach the market bright and clean, to which we owe some of the reputation that California oranges have gained.

Orange-fruit growers have made a common complaint against the inspection laws now required by the railroad companies. The smaller refrigerator cars in use have a maximum capacity for 300 boxes, or 20,000 pounds. The next largest car, 36 feet in length, will hold 336 boxes, or 24,000 pounds. While in the 40-foot cars, the minimum of 26,000 pounds required by the companies will not fill the car as it should be loaded by 22 boxes. The smallest car, loaded six tiers wide without decking, lacks 6000 pounds of the minimum load required; the car of 36 feet in length loaded six tiers wide, without decking, lacks 1320 pounds of the required tonnage, and the largest car, loaded properly, six tiers through, has over 1500 pounds in excess of the minimum load. It will be seen from these figures that the shippers have been greatly handicapped by this arbitrary requirement of 24,000 pounds to each load regardless of the capacity of the car. This trouble is rapidly disappearing, as the new refrigerator cars are being built large enough to contain the minimum load, without crowding the boxes or interfering with the ventilation of the fruit. The rule requiring not less than 362 boxes of oranges for each carload has been opposed ever since its adoption, but the railroad companies have paid no attention to the protests. The opposition has succeeded so far in preventing a return to the order made two years ago requiring 400 boxes to each car. As it is now the 34-foot and the 36-foot car will not contain the full load without building a deck of dimension stuff, on which must be placed twenty-six and fourteen boxes, respectively, thus loading the car nearly to the roof, to the detriment of ventilation and the security of the load. As a rule the highest grade of refrigerator cars are furnished by the car line company now controlling the supply. Occasionally shippers have lost heavily by having to use meat cars, poorly ventilated types and in many cases ordinary freight cars, which the shippers have been compelled to use on account of the scarcity that has prevailed at the most critical times during the last two seasons. There is much room for improvement in the car service, and the railroad and car owners should not allow the poor service to continue.

Another method of forwarding oranges is the bulk method, i. e., shipping in cars like wheat or corn, without wrapping or boxing. The advocates of this plan have been discussing it more than usually this season, but it must not be practical or it would have been adopted to some extent at least. It is advocated on the score of cheapness, and there are other points of advantage urged. A few individual growers ship in small crates for special trade, and have made a success of that plan. Like the ornamentation with tinsel and chromo work, it adds largely to the expense, but the small crates doubtless sell to advantage under certain conditions of the fancy trade. Another innovation of the last two or three years is the use of half boxes for packing extra fancy fruits. This method has become fully established in some of the first-class houses, last season's run being specially profitable in carload lot of half boxes. Last fall an attempt was made to discontinue all fancy trimmings, which had in past years often increased the packing expense by 15 or 20 cents a box. There is no fruit in the world put up with such uniform excellence of quality or in such artistic and serviceable packages.

AT THE CHUTES.

Large Attendance Yesterday—Thrilling Bicycle Trick—Electric Fountain. The Week's Bill.

A crowd numbering over 12,000 people visited the chutes yesterday. The Catalina Marine Band gave concerts both afternoon and evening.

The week's bill of afternoon and evening attractions was presented. One of the most daring feats is the performance of Eduardo Griffith, the one-legged bicyclist, in which he coasts the entire length of the chutes on a wheel and turns a handspring over the handlebars into the lake.

Signor Volkyrs, equilibrist and novelty gymnast, does a neat turn in presenting his specialties.

Prof. Rabe, with his den of performing serpents and the dancing bear, makes a thrilling display of human control over animal intelligence. The electric fountain has been arranged with a new combination of aquatic effects which when placed under the colored calcium rays make an attractive display.

Bert Pletz, who had charge of the amusements at San Souci Park in Chicago last season, has been engaged for the chutes, and will install a number of features which proved successful in Chicago.

[Catholic Standard:] (Farmer Korntop:) I guess our John's goin' to make a preacher. Seems to be great to the bible, from what I hear tell.

(Mrs. Korntop:) Do tell? Stopped out to the college when you wus in town, did ye?

(Farmer Korntop:) Yaas, and when I asked his professor how John wus gettin' along he said the thing he noticed most wus that he wus "rather inclined to be bibulous."

[Detroit Free Press:] "Who is that girl with a face full of freckles over yonder?"

"She's a recent importation from Switzerland."

"Ah, I see. Dotted Swiss."

[Washington Star:] "Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is like some chickens. Dey is allowed to strut aroun' an' take it easy ca'se dey's too tough an' no account to be wuf noticin'."

[Detroit Free Press:] "Do you believe that pity unto love is kin, as they say?"

"Well, an old-fashioned country cousin perhaps."

Newberry's

THE GROCER,

HONEY

Water white comb honey, 15c per frame.

Amber comb honey, 10c per frame.

SUGAR

Best Cane.

105 lbs. . $6.00 | 50 lbs. . $3.00
10 lbs. . . 60c | 5 lbs. . . 30c

Keep your eye on the seductive dollar's worth seller. Buy by the pound and you won't miss it.

April Catalogue Now Ready. Write or call for one.

Tel. { Spring St. Store, Main 26. Adams St. Store, White 7501. Riverside Store, Red 131.

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Are equal to any produced anywhere. We've been saying right along that we sell good clothes cheaper than anybody else. Many good business men in this town call at our store and select a $25 business suit. They have solved the problem where to get the best value, and waste no time over it.

SUITS. . . .
$25, $28, $30, $32, $35.

F. B. SILVERWOOD,
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By a Local Author.

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An Idler's Notebook.

By Olive Percival..... $1.35

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246 S. Broadway, Near Public Library.
Largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Better Sight Is Longer Life.

If correct glasses make you see and do and enjoy twice as much in a day, isn't that just the same as giving you longer life?

J. P. DELANY, 209 S. PRING STREET. EXPERT OPTICIAN.

Staub's Shoe Satisfaction. . .

That means a little more satisfaction to you than any other shoes will give. And there's an elegance, a style about the Staub shoes that gives any one a satisfactory feeling to say "My shoes come from Staub's." Do yours?

C. M. STAUB SHOE CO.,
255 S. Broadway.

One of the first things to learn in bread making is to use only the best flour—

Capitol Flour

It not only insures a successful baking every time, but it also insures the good health of your family.

Every sack guaranteed.

Six millions of gallons of water in the reservoirs at Montebello. They never go dry.

K. COHN & CO., 415 N. Main Street.

Greer & Limbrock,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Salesrooms, 434 and 436 S. Spring St.

Sales at residences a specialty.

Telephone James 2791.

The best cane seat Chairs

For the price, 75c and $1. Cobbler Rockers $2.50.

I. T. Martin, Furniture and Carpet House. 531-3-5 S. Spring. Wheel Chairs Sold or Rented.

OF course, if you are going to order a suit you want the best in quality and price. To be sure you are getting this order your suit of us.

BRAUER & KROHN,
123-129 S. SPRING ST.
114 E. MAIN ST.

Cleaver's Laundry, 814-818 S Main. Tel. Main 1350

Try our Domestic Finish.

H. JEVNE

Buy a Sparklet Bottle

And buy one today. You'll wonder how you ever lived without it after you have once used one. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life. Costs so little that anyone can afford to make their beverages more palatable.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

GARDEN TOOLS . . . . . .

Of all descriptions. Let us sell you some GARDEN HOSE that is direct from the factory and fresh.

J. W. HELLMAN, 157-161 North Spring Street.

The Potatoes

Of the town are on sale at our store today. Pretty broad assertion, isn't it? It needs but a trial order to convince you of its truth, however. No matter how cooked, you'll invariably find them satisfactory.

Ship Everywhere. Tel. 550. LUDWIG & MATTHEWS, Mott Market.

Geo. A. Ralphs 601 S. Spring. Tel. Main 516.

Honest weight; big values for little money—our daily prices.

8 lbs. Pink Beans..... 25c
5 lbs. White Beans..... 25c
3 lbs. Lima Beans..... 25c
6 lbs. Dried Peas..... 25c
4 lbs. Best Japan Rice..... 25c
5 lbs. Broken Rice..... 25c
5 lbs. Tapioca..... 25c
7 lbs. Lentils..... 25c

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BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

CAPITAL . . . $500,000.00
SURPLUS . . . $950,000.00
DEPOSITS . $3,000,000.00

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—CAPITAL AND PROFITS $250,000—

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6 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON SUMS OF $100.00 OR MORE. FIDELITY LOAN CONCERN..... 302 South Broadway.

Equitable Loan Society, LOANS Payable any time.

6 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits—THE PROTECTIVE SAVINGS Mutual Building and Loan Association, 101 North Broadway. Tel. M in 1141. L. A.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Liver Pills

Cure Constipation and Sick Headache, resulting from Female Ills.

25 Cents. All Druggists.

REST AS YOU RIDE

The Morrow Coaster Brake

Guarantees you Absolute Comfort and Pleasure in Cycling. Fits any wheel. Your wheel always under control. Security on hills. A luxury on the level.

You Ride 50 Miles, but Pedal only 25 Miles

100,000 satisfied riders last year. Sold by all dealers. Booklet free.

MORROW MFG. CO., Elmira, N.Y.

WE were the only retail wine dealers in Southern California to receive Bona-fide Medal and the Certificate at the Paris Exposition.

Edward Germain Wine Co

327-329 Los Angeles St., Cor. Fourth.

No Bar. Open Evenings. Tel. Main 918.

Trustee's Sale

At Chapin-Tibbott Commercial Co.'s is drawing crowds looking for bargains. Great reductions have been made in all departments.

437-441 South Broadway

A Common Cause of Sickness.

When the liver is sluggish and inactive the stomach will not digest food, and constipation, headaches and a general state of ill health result. In this condition use nothing but Wells' English Pills. They regulate the stomach and give vital force and energy; they drive away drowsiness, tired feelings and all troubles caused by an inactive liver.

McCall's Patterns and Fashion Sheets.

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

WASH GOODS NOVELTIES.

Wash goods have stepped beyond the bonds of the simple cotton fabric. Silk and linen and the finest machinery in the world, to say nothing of the greatest brains, play an important part in wash goods production. Our store fairly bristles with splendid examples of triumphs in color and weaving. Here are a few:

Embroidered Swisses, white embroidered figures with narrow hairline stripes on grounds of black, green, pink and new blue, 32 inches broad, $1 the yard.

Embroidered Swisses, stylish allover figures and set floral designs embroidered in white on grounds of heliotrope, green, old rose, new blue and black, 32 inches broad, $1.50 the yard.

Silk mixed Zephyrs in exquisitely dainty Dresden stripes, light blue, heliotrope, green and pink, 32 inches broad, $1.25 the yard.

Silk and linen fancy Brocades, novel Dresden stripe effects, the handsomest shirt waist Zephyrs we have shown this year, pink or light blue, 32 inches broad, $2 the yard.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth, Los Angeles, Cal.

Put Your Spare Money In a Bank where it will earn more money. We pay interest on deposits. UNION BANK OF SAVINGS, 223 SOUTH SPRING.

ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO

Telephone Orders Received.

It is one of the features of our business—receiving orders over the telephone. We have several phones and plenty of people to answer them, so that you are not kept waiting. You can trust us to fill your order just as well as if you were here to watch the filling of the sack. Vegetables and fruits always the freshest, always the best.

213-215 W. Second St. Tel. Main 398.

SUPERIOR Stee Ranges ASO..INE and OIL Stoves

Cass & Smurr Stove Co.

214-216 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO

A World of Pretty Rugs

You can see much of novelty, color beauty and the art of rug weaving on the fourth floor—and one of the windows contains a hint of it. Almost anyone who has a home will be interested in such rugs as these.

225, 227, 229 South Broadway. OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Gold Teeth or Bridge Work.

This method does away with plates and, while more expensive, is certainly much more satisfactory. You can bite and masticate with these teeth just as you could with natural teeth. We do so much of this work and save more time by the Schiffman Method that we are enabled to save you about 25 per cent. In delicate work like this, where practice is such an element in success, does it not seem reasonable to suppose that a dentist of natural ability, wide experience and unusual practice, can do better and cheaper work than others of less experience and small practice, even if they have the same natural ability? Reason answers for us.

It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he removed the nerve and filled the root of one of my teeth, and put on a porcelain crown which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which has given perfect satisfaction. JUDSON B. BURKE, Of Davis & Rush, Attorneys, 5 Rogers Bl'k.

I have had porcelain crown work and some filling done, and also had ten teeth and roots extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and take great pleasure in recommending his method to any one wishing dental work done without pain. MRS. C. T. W. SCHRAMM, Mother of Palomo Behrman, owner of Austin and Woolworth.

Dr. Schiffman pulled my tooth. "Didn't hurt a bit." C. H. SPRECHER, Orpheum Pub'r.

I couldn't believe it was out till I saw it. 'Tis didn't hurt a bit." GEO. L. MILLS, Manager Syndicate Loan Co.

Had lower back molar taken out today by Dr. Schiffman with absolutely no pain. E. E. JOHNSON, Cashier "Record."

It will be well worth your time to see our display of up-to-date Dental Work on exhibition in show case at foot of stairs at our entrance.

SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107 N. Spring Street.

GLOVE-FITTING PLATES.

The cost of plain rubber Artificial Plates may mean more to you than the cost of most expensive gold dentures would mean to your neighbor—but perfect, comfortable, wearable fit means just as much. So—you will like to know that I make plates of every sort of material at all kinds of fair prices, but put in each the same care and experienced skill to produce for my patients the greatest comfort, most natural efficiency and most thorough satisfaction. BY PERFECTION IN FIT.

Dr. M. E. Spinks THE DENTIST

Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts., Los Angeles. Tel. Red 2221.

THERE never was a time when you could select a Gift to better advantage than NOW - - - - HERE. H. F. VOLLMER & CO., Third and Broadway.

TRUSSES and Elastic Hosiery Made to Fit. W. W. SWEENEY, 218 West Fourth Street. (Removed from Spring.)

California Baseball Players Compared and Bowling Experts Come to the Front.

HOME TEAM LOSES IN ELEVEN INNINGS.

OAKLAND WINS THE LAST GAME BY A CLOSE SCORE.

Five Thousand People Witness a Brilliant Contest of Eleven Innings—Bases on Balls by Jones Prove Fatal—Features of the Game.

Los Angeles lost the last ball game of the series to Oakland yesterday before 5000 people, by a score of to 1, in eleven innings. The game was close throughout, and was characterised by long hitting and brilliant fielding. Jones's bases on balls again proved fatal, yet had the local team been able to hit at the proper time the result would have been different. The Los Angeles nine leaves tonight for the north, and will be away three weeks. Had they won yesterday they would have led the league, but they are a good second.

Again did Kelly play a brilliant game at short field, as did Reilly at third. Brockhoff made a hair-raising stop of a hard hit half-bound that brought the crowd to its feet, and Householder, in center, took care of a number of difficult chances in fine shape. The work of Spies at the plate was of that high standard which he has maintained since the opening of the season.

Owing to a sprained knee of Strieb, the complexion of the Oaklands was somewhat changed. Held was on the initial bag, Babbit was switched to left and Russell was sent to right. He in turn was replaced by the limping Strieb in the ninth. Drennan's work in center, Lohman's throwing, and Moskiman's heady pitching were the features of the visitors' play. Moore had a bad day at third, his throwing to first being simply execrable.

The home team scored its only run in the fourth. Reilly the first up, lined a pretty single to left. Moore fumbled Kelly's grounder and both men were safe. Bowman flew to Arellanes, and Reilly was caught at third on a fielder's choice of Jones's hit to Francks. Bases on balls to Brockhoff and Hutchinson in succession forced Kelly across the plate. Householder retired the side on a slow one, Moore to Held.

In the fifth Moskiman drove a beauty into deep right center that was good for three bags. On an attempt to catch him at third, Brockhoff hit him on the shoulder and the ball went into the crowd. The doctor scored. In the eleventh, after two men were out, Jones gave Lohman and Strieb their bases. Drennan singled to left, and Lohman scored the winning run.

The score:

LOS ANGELES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brockhoff, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	1
Hutchinson, lf.	4	0	1	11	0	0
Householder, cf.	4	0	2	6	0	0
Swindells, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Spies, c.	5	0	0	8	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Kelly, ss.	4	1	2	2	2	0
Bowman, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, p.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	35	1	7	32	14	1

OAKLAND.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Drennan, cf.	5	0	1	3	2	0
Francks, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	1
Arellanes, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3	1
Babbitt, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Moore, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	2
Held, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	0
Moskiman, p.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Lohman, c.	3	1	0	4	4	0
Russell, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Strieb, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	5	33	16	4

*Two men out when winning run was scored.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Oakland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

SUMMARY.

Three-base hits—Kelly, Moskiman.
Two-base hits—Householder, Reilly.
Stolen bases—Jones, Swindells.
Double play—Kelly to Brockhoff to Hutchinson.
Struck out—By Jones: Drennan, Arellanes, Babbitt, Russell (2); by Moskiman: Brockhoff, Spies.
Bases on balls—By Jones, 2; Moskiman, 4.
Hit by pitched ball—Swindells.
Passed ball—Lohman.
Time of game, 2h 20m.
Umpire—Donahue.

WASTING HITS.

CHANGE IN BATTING ORDER.

A reconstruction of that batting order would seem to be the proper move on the part of Capt. Hutchinson at the present time. With the good hitters on the Los Angeles team, to have an even dozen men left on bases, as occurred yesterday, is wrong. The fact that the hitting strength of the team is not distributed or bunched rightly has had much to do with the loss of the two games which are on the wrong side of the ledger.

Brockhoff has proven himself to be the proper man to lead off. Hutchinson and Householder are all right to follow, but Swindells is not hitting yet. Move Kelly up to the fourth notch. He is banging the ball on the nose and timely at that. Bowman is woefully weak with the stick. He can neither hit them out nor bunt. He is a brilliant fielder, but the question whether a club can afford to carry a very weak sticker in the outfield is a mooted one.

The scores will show that the boys, or at least a number of them, are hitting the ball at times hard and long, and they should be placed on the batting list so that results might be obtained from the stick work. Seven hits, including two doubles and a triple, should be worth more than one run, as was the case yesterday. And even then that single score was not due to anything but a force by successive bases on balls of a man who arrived at first on an error.

LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	2	.600
Oakland	2	3	.400
Sacramento	2	4	.333

BASEBALL FIGURES.

BATTING GAND FIELDING.

A perusal of the following tables shows that in the recent series of five games between the Oaklands and the local baseball teams the visitors were outhit by a small margin, were outfielded overwhelmingly, and were discounted in the number of runs scored. The work of the two Oakland pitchers on the average was better than that of the Los Angeles men, provided the six at bats, credited to Russell, are taken out.

A thoughtful resumé of the figures will lead the lover of baseball to wonder why there were not more games won. It can only be attributed to two causes. The visiting pitchers were far more effective with men on bases, and the local men on the slab were wild at bad times. Upon consulting the score book it is found that Jones lost both his games by his bases on balls, the winning runs in each instance being scored by men who were passed to first.

BATTING RECORDS.

In the individual batting, Lohman of Oakland leads both teams with an average of .333, with nobody in speaking distance of him. Reilly and Kelly are next, and tied, for the lead of the local team, each with .278 to his credit:

LOS ANGELES.

	At Bat.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.	Runs.
Brockhoff,	12	4	6	.182	5
Hutchinson	19	4	5	.211	0
Householder	22	5	8	.227	1
Swindells	11	1	2	.045	1
Spies	27	6	6	.222	1
Reilly	18	5	6	.278	2
Kelly	18	5	8	.278	4
Bowman	20	1	1	.050	1
Jones	10	1	1	.100	0
Hale	2	0	0	....	0
Johnson	2	0	0	....	1
Team totals	179	30	43	.168	19

OAKLAND.

	At Bat.	Hits.	Total Bases.	Per cent.	Runs.
Drennan	23	4	5	.174	0
Francks	19	2	2	.105	1
Arellanes	20	2	2	.100	1
Strieb	14	1	2	.071	0
Moore	20	3	3	.150	0
Held	16	3	3	.187	2
Moskiman	17	3	7	.177	2
Lohman	18	6	10	.333	1
Babbitt	16	3	3	.187	1
Team totals	163	27	37	.166	9

FIELDING RECORDS.

In fielding, Spies, Reilly, Bowman and Drennan have made no errors. Los Angeles has a team average of .942, against .886 for Oakland.

LOS ANGELES.

	Chances.	Accepted.	Errors.	Per cent.
Brockhoff	29	25	3	.894
Hutchinson	46	45	1	.978
Householder	9	7	2	.778
Swindells	7	6	1	.857
Spies	44	44	0	1.000
Reilly	18	18	0	1.000
Kelly	33	33	0	1.000
Bowman	13	13	0	1.000
Jones	8	8	1	.889
Hale	1	1	0	1.000
Johnson	1	1	0	1.000
Team totals	213	204	9	.942

OAKLAND.

	Chances.	Accepted.	Errors.	Per cent.
Drennan	14	14	0	1.000
Francks	21	20	1	.742
Arellanes	27	23	4	.852
Strieb	51	49	2	.959
Moore	24	21	1	.750
Held	23	22	1	.913
Moskiman	21	20	1	.952
Lohman	21	20	1	.931
Babbitt	13	13	2	.867
Team totals	220	211	13	.894

WORK OF THE PITCHERS.

Jones leads all the pitchers, from the point of effectiveness, with Babbitt and Moskiman following him closely. The other two local men differed but a few points in this respect.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jones	99	12	829	5
Hale	54	11	.786	0
Johnson	32	7	.782	0
Moskiman	107	17	.841	11
Babbitt	66	10	.625	9
Russell	6	1	.333	0

GAMES WON AND LOST.

Hale and Johnson each won his game and head the list in the matter of games. Babbitt lost both of the games in which he officiated, but in the last one he pitched he had the handicap of four runs against him, Russell having been knocked out of the box in the first inning.

Pitchers—	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jones	2	1	1	.333
Hale	1	1	0	1.000
Johnson	1	1	0	1.000
Moskiman	2	2	1	.667
Babbitt	2	0	2	....

THEY WIN AND LOSE.

EVEN SPLIT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Sacramento and San Francisco broke even today. San Francisco won the morning game at Oakland, and Sacramento won the afternoon game in this city in a close contest. Sacramento scored four of its five allies in the third.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hildebrand, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	1
McHale, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schwartz, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Kruse, ss.	3	1	1	2	5	1
Holland, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Pabst, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0	1
Graham, c.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	1
Whalen, p.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	33	4	9	24	14	4

SACRAMENTO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devereaux, ss.	3	1	1	4	4	1
Sheehan, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Eagan, 3b.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Courtney, cf.	4	1	1	3	1	0
Hanlon, lb.	3	2	2	12	0	0
McLaughlin, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Doyle, p.	4	0	1	0	2	1
Ford, c.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Knell, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	5	8	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Sacramento	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Hanlon, 2; Hildebrand, McLaughlin.
Sacrifice hits—Pabst, Holland.
First base on errors: San Francisco 1; Sacramento, 4.
First base on called balls—San Francisco, 2; Sacramento, 4.
Left on bases—San Francisco, 6; Sacramento, 8.
Struck out—By Whelan, 1; by Doyle, 2.
Time of game, 2h.
Umpire—J. O'Connell.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hildebrand, cf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
McHale, rf.	5	1	0	3	0	0
Schwartz, 2b.	5	0	1	2	2	0
Krug, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	1
Holland, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Pabst, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0	0
Graham, c.	4	0	2	6	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Fitzpatrick, p.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	38	6	11	27	12	1

SACRAMENTO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devereaux, p.	4	2	2	1	2	0
Sheehan, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	1
Eagan, ss.	4	1	2	1	4	0
Courtney, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Hanlon, lb.	4	0	1	14	0	0
McLaughlan, lf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Ford, c.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Knell, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	10	27	15	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

SUMMARY.

Three-base hits—Devereaux, Eagan.
Two-base hits—Courtney, Hanlon, Holland.
Sacrifice hits—Sheehan, Graham.
First base on errors—San Francisco, 1; Sacramento, 1.
First base on called balls—San Francisco, 1; Sacramento, 2.
Left on bases—San Francisco, 6; Sacramento, 4.
Struck out—By Fitzpatrick, 3; by Devereaux, 1.
Double play—Hildebrand to Schwartz.
Wild pitch—Fitzpatrick.
Time of game, 2h. 5m.
Umpire—J. O'Connell.
Scorer—McFarlin.

COURSING.

SAN FRANCISCO DOGS WIN.

A large crowd yesterday saw the San Francisco dogs win everything in eight in the forty-dog open stake. Owing to the sickness of Judge Murphy, Ed. Shortsiny was in the saddle. So vigorous was the objection to his ruling in the final course that all bets were declared off. Crawford Lass, Ripple and Royal Fashion divided first, second and third moneys.

The results were as follows:

First Ties—Queen Rosalind beat Dan C, Don Louis beat George Dixon, Crawford Lass beat Miss Rhea, Daisy Hamburg a bye, Ripple beat Embacedero, Portia beat White Paw, Killarney Lass beat Frosly Morn, Jean Val Jean beat Miss Ormonde, One Year beat Thorn Hill Comet, Royal Fashion beat Saw Buck.

Second ties—Queen Rosaland beat Don Louis, Crawford Lass beat Daisy Thornburg, Ripple beat Portia, Jean Val Jean beat Killarney Lass, Royal Fashion beat One Year.

Third ties—Crawford Lass beat Queen Rosalind, Ripple beat Jean Van Jean, Royal Fashion a bye.

Finals—Owing to dispute on judge's decision the winners of the third ties divided the money.

NEW CUP DEFENDER.

WILL NOT USE MUCH SAIL.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BRISTOL (R. I.,) April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In view of the settled conviction that the new Herreshoff cup defender Constitution will have a giant sail plan, a pointer given today by the Herreshoff sail master will prove a surprise. He said:

"We have read the statements concerning the immense amount of canvas to be carried by Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger and Thomas W. Lawson's Independence, and judging by their forms, as described in the public press, they will need all that has been acceded to them, but you may rely upon it that the Constitution will carry less than 14,000 square feet of working sail. She will not need it.

"Designer Nat has purposely held back work on his spars and sequestered his sail makers in order to keep the yacht's sail plan away from the public as long as possible, but he has not planned much greater spread for this yacht than he gave the Columbia. The reason is that she has a much smoother form to drive; will be nearly twice as quick in stays; will have less displacement and less draught, and longer overhang, giving more water line when sailing at a slight angle of the keel.

"In addition, Herreshoff will rely more upon the planning of the new yacht's sail plan than upon increased volume of sail for effective work. The mast will be stepped farther forward, the boom and gaff will be slightly longer, as will the mast, but less headsail will be carried, and practically all the driving power will be in his mainsail."

CYCLING AT SAN JOSE.

NELSON WINS MATCH RACE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, April 7.—The second race meet at Cyclers' Park today was attended by 2000 people.

In the fifteen-mile motor-paced match race between John Nelson and Cooper, the latter was forced to retire at the end of the tenth mile on account of a broken wheel. Nelson finished and was declared the winner. Time 23:22 2-5; fastest mile 1:33 2-5. Summary of other races:

One-third of a mile, novice, amateur: Limberg won, West second, Nofts third; time 0:47 1-5.

Half a mile, handicap, professional: Howard Freeman won, Hardy Downing second, Jean Ruel third; time 0:57.

One-third of a mile, open, amateur: Lace and Burton Downing tied for first, Barnes second, Demar third; time 0:44 2-5.

Mile, amateur handicap: Limberg won, Lace Downing second, Burton Downing third; time 2:09.

Floyd McFarland and Artie Bell rode a mile exhibition on the French motor cycle in 1:29, breaking the previous Coast record of 1:25.

Bicyclists at Fresno.

FRESNO, April 7.—The bicycle races of the National Racing Circuit held here today took place before a crowd of about 1200 people. John Lake of New York won both heats in the scratch mile professional race; best time 2:15 2-5. Blanchard and Turville won the motorcycle five-mile race in 7:48 2-5, three motors taking part. There were several accidents in the amateur races, but no one was seriously hurt.

Sacramento Coursing.

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Homeward Bound won the open coursing stake here today, Sylvanus second, Lord Dunmore third. In the Reserve Stake Brother John was the winner, White Point second and Freda C third.

Victory for Sisquoc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The deciding course at the Union Coursing Park today resulted in a victory for Sisquoc over Game Boy. Beacon was the only dog that scored a point against Sisquoc during the day.

Turnverein Shoot.

The sharpshooters' section of the Turnverein Germania held its regular shoot yesterday, the trophy being carried off by Belknap with a score of 224. Leighton was the nearest man with 211. In the first class Krempie and Joe Maier with 184 each, and Wolff with 172, were one, two, three. The full scores were as follows:

Belknap	224
Leighton	211
Dr. Taber	197
W. Fricke	196
J. Maier	184
C. Krempie	184
Joe Singer	183
J. Hauerwaas	181
G. Wolff	172
A. Maas	171
J. Maier, Jr.	151
H. Phirrmann	140
H. Shrader	89

Referee Stuart.

Harry Stuart, the official referee of the Alpha Athletic Club, is an "expug" with as extended an acquaintance among the followers of pugilism as any man in California. He has had some notable battles in his time, and the older members of the sporting fraternity can recall his gameness and skill.

HARRY STUART.

Stuart's first fight was with Ed McDonald in 1882, at Harry Maynard's in San Francisco. He put his man out in five rounds. Tom Palmer in three and Billy Hamilton in seven were the next victims. Charlie Goldsmith went down before him in twenty-six at Napa, and then before the California Athletic Club he put out George Grant, George Van Poole and Jack Gannon. He defeated Tom Avery and Mike Kennedy in Sacramento. Stuart's only defeats were to Paddy Smith in nineteen, and to "Nonpareil" Jack Dempsey of Salem, Or., in four rounds.

To Form a Pistol Club.

An effort is being made to revive interest in pistol shooting, and the organization of a pistol club will be one of the steps in that direction which will soon be taken. About the only organizations, which are now participating in this kind of sport in this city are a few members of the police force and some of the members of the National Guard, notably the troopers of Troop D, First Brigade, N.G.C. For several weeks a squad of police has been holding weekly practice at an improvised range near East Los Angeles Park. The number of members who have become interested in this practice has greatly increased, and the rivalry among them is intense. Saturday a challenge was issued by the National Guard cavalrymen to the members of the police pistol squad for a match shoot under such conditions as the police may impose, the match to be held upon any date which will be satisfactory to the contestants. The challenge will be accepted, and today the police marksmen will begin practicing regularly.

It is proposed to select the best marksmen in the city and form a pistol club which will hold regular shoots. If the right kind of quarters can be secured a pistol range will be opened in some cellar in the business part of the city for indoor work with reduced ammunition. Regular outdoor shoots will also be held.

Golf Notes.

Reginald Brooks, the favorite in the Southern Cross competition played last week at Aiken, S. C., was defeated by 2 up and 1 to play.

The Yale golf team has twenty-five undergraduates trying for places. The interest is great and a long schedule of games will be played before the university championship tournament, which takes place at New Haven on May 25.

Ed Tufts is very much disappointed at not getting first in the mixed foursome played Saturday at the Country Club. It was just his luck, he said, to have bogie beaten on two holes.

Arthur Rigby is having his hands full at clubmaking these days in his new place at the Country Club. He has orders to keep him going for some time.

Capt. Robertson of the Yale team was beaten on the New Haven links by Capt. Zimmerman of the Country Club by 3 up. Yale's captain is a son of the president of the National Golf Association.

Shooting Records Smashed.

W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., won the continuous-shooting championship trophy, the match ending at Chicago a few days ago. Not only did he beat the best field of gunners that ever started in such a contest, but he broke all previous records. John S. Fanning, the San Francisco crack, won second prize, and Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, the third.

Crosby's remarkable run was made early in the tournament, when he broke 345 clay pigeons straight, putting in the shade Fanning's 175, the best previous record. The light during Crosby's task was poor, and the Illinois man suffered more by it than any other, missing his sixty-seventh bird. Fanning, however, seemed to like the cloudiness, and he broke 225 before dropping out. He had his admirers betting he would pass the 345 point.

ALL SORTS.

SPORTING PICKUPS.

Kid McCoy is now under the management of Tom O'Rourke, one of the shrewdest handlers of pugs in the business.

The Horseshoes and the Boyle Heights Stars met on the diamond Saturday, the latter team going down to defeat by a score of 9 to 8.

The Y.M.C.A. Rushers and the Business Men will meet at basket ball in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Wednesday night.

The Curtis streets defeated the Olives in a ball game Saturday by a score of 12 to 11.

The Tigers were victors over the Picos yesterday by a score of 15 to 5. Hunt and Taylor were in the points for the winners.

Brockhoff hit .264 last year and Bowman is rated at .226 in Spalding's Guide, just from the press.

Charley Reilly was well up in Western League averages last year with .294 to his credit.

Sir Thomas Lipton first bought American blocks for the rigging of the Shamrock, and has now ordered hollow spruce spars from New York. By launching day Shamrock II will be a pretty good American yacht.

William C. Whitney has partial or complete call on the services of four jockeys this year who draw in the aggregate more than $25,000 for the season.

To accommodate several Americans of wealth the French boxing laws at Nice were suspended last week. An American knocked out a Frenchman and the laws went into effect again.

Jean de Reszke has engaged "Cash" Sloan, brother of Ted, to ride for him at Warsaw and St. Petersburg. "Cash" was the leading jockey in France last year.

Jim Corbett has had five managers since he first became prominent in the fighting game. First it was Charlie Stenzel, of San Francisco. Then Parson Davies took Jim to New York and introduced him to the Gothamites at Hyde and Behman's Theater in Brooklyn. Next Brady held the whip hand. Then came George Considine, who fell out with Jim in London, and last we have John J. McGovit, the well-known Philadelphia hotel man, who is now looking after the interests of the ex-champion.

The tennis courts at the University of Southern California are in great demand just now, the boys being in active training for the coming contest with Pomona. There is plenty of good material, and they are confident of carrying off the intercollegiate honors.

Walter Bloom, a Chicago prize fighter, inherited $150,000 by the death of an uncle. There is now one less pugilist in the ranks.

Amateur athletic organizations of the United States and Canada will honor the memory of William B. Curtis, the "father of athletics," by erecting a monument. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. "Father" Curtis perished from exposure during a storm on Mt. Washington.

American marksmen have arranged a match with a team of Englishmen on British soil, and have agreed to allow their opponents to use two barrels of their guns to one for themselves. And yet English papers talk about the lack of true sportsmen in America.

Brockhoff was fined $5 for questioning a decision on strikes made by Umpire Donohue in yesterday's ball game. "Brock's" kick was gentle, and the fine seemed a little severe.

"CONQUERING CHRISTIANITY."

Consul Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army Addresses a Large Audience at Hazard's Pavilion.

Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, who is making a tour of the United States, visiting most of the larger posts of the Salvation Army, addressed a large audience yesterday afternoon at Hazard's Pavilion. Her subject was "Conquering Christianity," and owing to the fact that she is not in good health, her talk was shorter than it would otherwise have been. She told of the work of the Salvation Army throughout the world, and of its conquests in various places. Her subject referred to those Christians who go out to conquer and succeed in their effort no matter what the cost to them. As an evidence of the self-sacrifice of the men and women thus engaged in the Salvation Army work she spoke in a pathetic manner of the incident which recently occurred in Cincinnati, when several of the members of the army were burned to death while trying to save others. She herself is an exemplification of her subject, for her present trip across the continent has greatly weakened her, but she still continues to work as hard as any of those under her.

She was accompanied to this city by Col. E. J. Higgins of New York and Col. G. G. Frenck of San Francisco. These officers occupied the platform with her yesterday, as did Brig. J. Streeton, division officer for Southern California and Arizona.

Last night at the Salvation Army Barracks Cols. Higgins and Frenck led the regular Sunday evening service.

[Philadelphia Press:] (Casey:) Flanagan has been marr'd foive years, but sorra the chick or child has he got.

(Cassidy:) Thrue for ye. I wonder is that hereditary in his family or hers.

Be on the Alert.

Consumers of Budweiser, brewed exclusively by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, are warned against other beers bearing the same name or a similar label. Every bottle of Budweiser is provided with the well-known label, and each cork is branded "Budweiser." Beware of imitations by examining these features, and insist upon Budweiser being opened in your presence. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.

Singer Sewing Machine Office.

'Phone green 1377. No. 427 South Broadway.

Southern California Bowling Association Leaders.

The board of directors of the Southern California Bowling Association met during the past week, and among other things, took active steps toward the organization of a city bowling league. The Tournament Committee was instructed to take charge of the matter, a report to be made next Tuesday night.

The committee has met with great success in its work, and at least eight teams will shortly be using the alleys for a championship trophy. Those already organized and practicing are a first and second team, representing the Chûtes, the Oaks, the Brunswick-Balke-Collenders and the Imperials. A general interest is displayed in the formation of the league, and there is a certainty of many good teams from the 300 members, whose names are now on the rolls of the association.

There has been a lively accession of lady bowlers to the ranks in the past week, and there are some good players among them. Mrs. Edward W. Mosher is probably the most skilled. She holds the city records for ladies, and bowls an excellent game. At ten pins her mark is 195, and she has made 41 at cocked hat, but one pin behind Maier's record for the city.

In seven games one day last week in San Francisco, Harry Leap made an average of 250 4-7, the scores being 246, 221, 214, 245, 300 and 259. It was a wonderful performance, and will probably stand as world's record for years to come. Leap uses a curved ball.

OLD CIENEGA SWAMP BEING TRANSFO

SIXTEEN MILES OF DRAINS FLUMES LAID.

The Novel Enterprise of a Los Angeles Syndicate—They Will Beat the Vegetable Chinaman at His Own Game.

The old Cienega swamp will soon be a thing of the past. The large [illegible] quagmire which has been for [illegible] years a duck hunter's paradise will soon be productive and habitable.

To the school boys, who used to "hookey" and hie them to the depths of the swamp, and, safe in pursuit or listening ears, spend the either swimming in some clear beneath the overshadowing willows fishing for catfish and carp with pin hooks, any change in the old will seem a personal loss.

But to some enterprising men occurred about a year and a half that by a thorough system of drainage the water could be run off the acreage and, after it had cleared of the willows and underbrush good farm land would result. The come has justified the faith of men, and now the enterprise has the theoretical stage and bids fair to be successful.

The Artesian Water Company, incorporated in December, 1[illegible] the purpose of developing water in Cienega swamp, and also of [illegible] the land for farming. The [illegible] the company are Frederick H. [illegible] of Santa Monica, president; [illegible] Cochran, vice-president and treasurer; Lee A. Phillips, secretary and [illegible] manager; George R. Murdock, superintendent of farming department; [illegible] Stocker, Engineer. The latter gentlemen are all well-known residents of Los Angeles.

The holdings of the company [illegible] amount to 775 acres, most of which has been acquired from small holders, the average price paid per acre being $300.

Up to the present time about $[illegible] has been expended in the purchase of land and in development work. A force of 100 men has been employed for fifteen months in clearing land, digging flumes, ditches, pipe lines, and developing water. There are now sixteen miles of flumes, pipe lines, ditches. There are twenty-six wells, with 600 inches of water, and it is expected that by the end of the year the number of wells will be doubled. Of the 775 acres which the company owns, 200 acres are peatland, pronounced by experts as equal to the famous Westminster lands; the remaining acreage is classed as [illegible] peatland, excellent for raising vegetables as pumpkins, cabbages, potatoes, etc. The drainage has already run through a conduit to [illegible] Creek, and thence flows to the sea. A picturesque piece of engineering is seen where the flume a mile in the creek extends the rest of the way over trestle work fifty-two feet above the ground. Two lines have been constructed for supplying irrigation water. The main line, running through Palms to Santa Monica, supplies over four thousand acres with water, and the branch line through Inglewood has already proven a boon to the farmers. The company hopes when circumstances justify to have a large supply for water for domestic purposes as well as for irrigation.

The main feature of the scheme, however, the farming and [illegible] department. Most of the land under cultivation is rented to Chinese, but it is contended by experts that the land is somewhat sour and will require a couple of seasons of cultivation and sunshine to mellow it properly. This is not remarkable, considering that the land has been in for some years, but in two years at the most it is expected that a full line of vegetables will be grown second to none in quality. As a preparation for this end, experiments are being carried on by skilled farmers under the supervision of George R. Murdock, with a view to thoroughly testing the soil as an intelligent basis on which to work for raising vegetables economically and on a large scale. The aim is to have a regular market for the company's land with telephone connections and delivery wagons, so that fresh vegetables may be ordered at any time.

The land is especially good for such vegetables as celery, asparagus, radishes, onions, pie plant, cabbages, potatoes, but particular attention will be paid to the smaller vegetables.

PERSONAL.

J. Garrett Holmes of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Westminster.

J. A. Gibson of Simi, California, is registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

A. F. Gunn of the American Tobacco Company of San Francisco, is registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. James Rollins and Miss [illegible] F. Rollins of San Diego are registered at the Van Nuys.

Orpha W. Foster and Miss [illegible] ter of Ventura registered at the Van Nuys yesterday.

Mrs. M. Cudahy of Chicago, and William Cudahy of Milwaukee, are guests at the Van Nuys.

George L. Baker, a well known merchant of San Diego, is in the city on business, and is staying at the Nadeau.

Charles W. Smith, Mrs. [illegible] Groudenburg and Mrs. Fred [illegible] registered at the Van Nuys yesterday from Peking.

N. N. Lynch, wife and son, and W. Seaton and daughter, and A. L. Kruger of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Al Levy leaves Wednesday for San Francisco to remain the balance of the week. He will accompany the Los Angeles baseball nine north, to witness several of the games at San Francisco.

William F. Miller of Chicago, and X. Ward of San Francisco, both prominent insurance men are in the city on business. They are guests at the Westminster.

H. A. Stewart, wife and daughter of Rochester, N. Y., who have been spending several months in Pasadena as the guests of Mrs. Stewart's parents, left for home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson and the children of Colorado Springs, who have been spending several weeks in this part of the State, are guests at the Westminster.

C. D. Holcomb and son have returned from Honolulu, where they have been since October. Mr. Holcomb will return there later, having accepted a position as book-keeper in a large commercial house.

[Washington Star:] "When I hears how many people is layin' nights bein' sorry foh whut dey done," said Uncle Eben, "an' how many is layin' awake wif schemes foh iniquity, I 'clahs I hatin' hahd whut sleep were invented foh."

[Pittsburgh Chronicle:] "I [illegible] pressed when it rains hard," remarked Snaggs; "but then I suppose it is the rule."

"There are exceptions," said Bilkins band.

"Are there?"

"Yes; umbrellas are raised."

Property Interes

If the Chamber of Commerce fails to move to a home on Broadway, between First and Second streets, it will be the fault of the property owners who would be benefited by this move. Less than two-thirds of the necessary bonus of $20,000 has as yet been subscribed.

On the other hand, there are property owners further south who are ready and willing to subscribe liberally to a fund which will induce the Chamber to go south of its present location, when it moves. Move it must, and it is the desire of a majority of the members that the new location be on the proposed site between First and Second streets. This arrangement, however, cannot be made unless others than those who have already subscribed contribute their share of the expense.

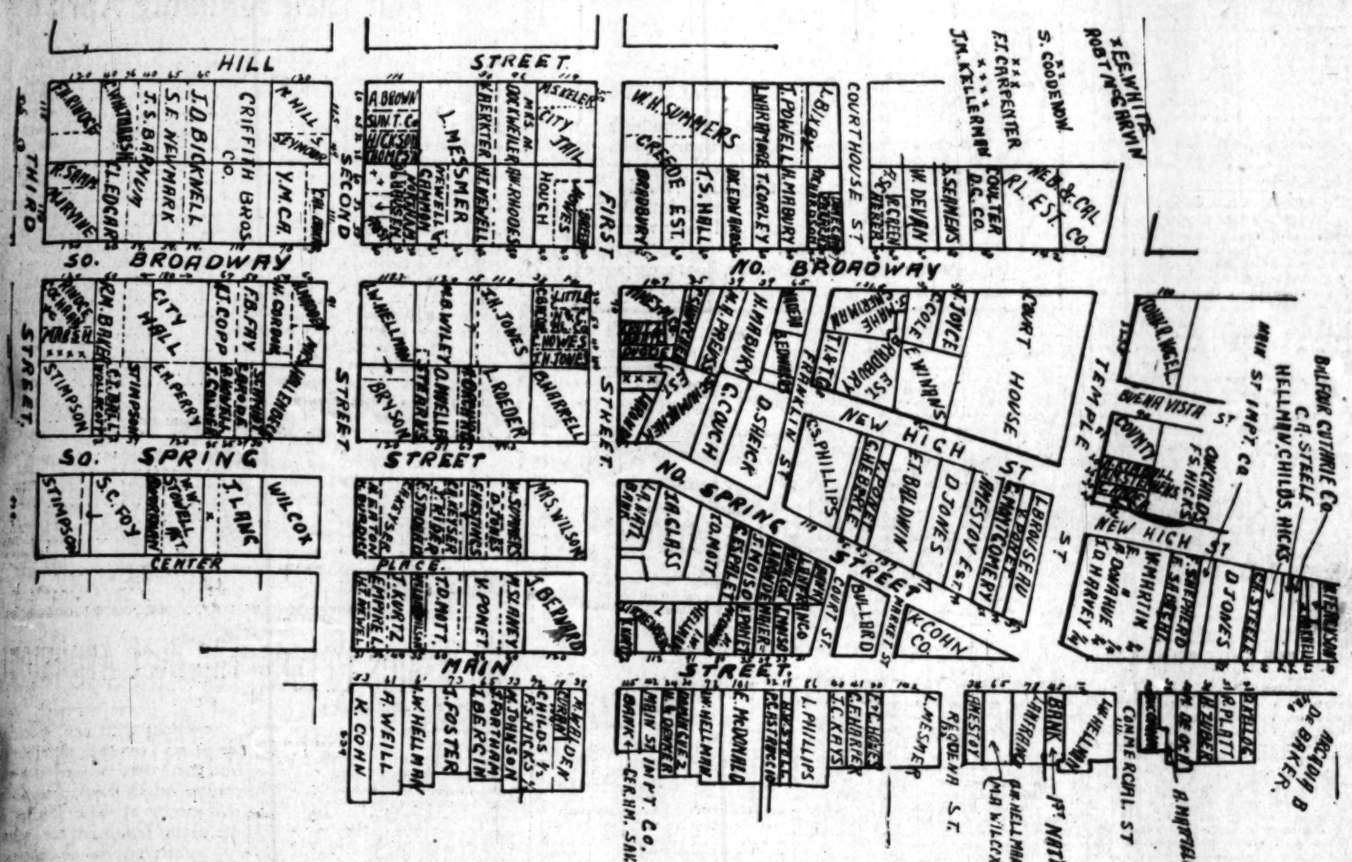
To those who have subscribed, and to those who seem to realise the advantage that the moving of the chamber to the location in question will render property owners in that vicinity, it is strange that some of the interested parties still hold out and refuse to

AT THE CITY

EAST LOS ANGELES.

NEW CHURCH MEMBERS.

Property Interested in Having Chamber of Commerce on North Broadway.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TEMPLE
NEW HIGH ST
CENTER
PLACE
CITY HALL
CRIFFITH BROS. CO.
Y.M.C.A.
L. MESMER
COURT HOUSE
W. H. SUMMERS
CRESCENT BLOCK
T.S. HALL
J.M. KELLERMAN
E.E. WHITE
ROBT. MCIRVIN
S. GOODROW
R.L. ESTATE
W. DEVAN
S. SEIMERS
C.A. STEELE
HELLMAN, CHILDS, HICKS
D. JONES
WINSTON
WILCOX
BANK
ST. JAMES PARK
ST. NAT'L BANK
MASONIC TEMPLE
ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCIAL ASS'N
B. MARTHAS
DR. BAILEY
MCKOIN
R. WEILL
K. COHN
J. FOSTER
J. LANE
WILCOX
MRS. WILSON
J. BEIMER
L. PHILLIPS
C.C. CHILDS
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E. MCDONALD
C.C. CHILDS & CO.
J.M. ELLIOTT
L. RADER
C.H. JONES
C.H. BAILEY
F.B. FAY
STIMPSON
S.C. FOY
W. STORMS
J.M. PERRY
CITY HALL
W. CRAWN
W. WELLMAN
MRS. WILEY
O. WELLER
BRYSON
L. BEIMER

THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

Growth of Trade in Thirty Years.

The Cradle of American Cotton Industry.

Companies Stocked at One Hundred Million Dollars—Cost of Armies.

In 1867 the noted German statistician, Spallort, began an exhaustive study in tables of the world's trade. These have been brought down to the present time by Prof. Von Juraschek and others. The tables relate to international commerce. From the facts set forth, these deduction are obvious:

The world's commerce has vastly increased in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In the thirty years from 1867 to 1897 this increase was more than 73 per cent. The increase has not been constant, for in some years there has been a decline in trade, as is natural in times of widespread crop failure or financial distress. But, on the whole, the tendency is steadily upward, as might be expected from the combined influence of many causes, such as the extraordinary development of transportation, and the consequent cheapening of freight rates, the constant growth of the world's population, the increase in wealth, and the consequent enlargement of the demand for commodities, the improvement and cheapening of manufacturing processes, and the comparatively long periods of peace the world has had since the Napoleonic era.

In some countries, like the United States, the exports are worth a great deal more than the imports, but this is never true of the world's commerce as a whole. The figures showing the value of the total export and import trade between all countries must, of course, approximately balance, for a dollar of exports from one place figures as a dollar of imports at another place.

According to these tables the value of the world's imports in 1880 was $8,545,000,000, and of the exports, $7,390,000,000; In 1890 the value of the imports was $9,500,000,000, and of the exports, $8,156,000,000; and in 1897 the imports were $10,284,000,000, and exports, $8,900,000,000.

Europe, which commands from two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire foreign trade, has long bought more than it has sold. It is compelled to import so much food for its dense population, and so much raw material for its factories, and so large a part of all it produces and imports is consumed at home, that its imports invariably are largely in excess of its exports. Thus, in 1882, the value of its imports was $6,426,000,000, and of its exports, $5,067,000,000; in 1897 its imports amounted to $7,169,000,000, and its exports to $5,415,000,000. America, on the other hand, has long sold to the other continents more than it has bought from them. This superiority of exports over imports has been much enhanced by the recent development of the export trade of the United States. In 1882 the American imports were worth $1,400,000,000, and of the exports, $1,529,000,000; in 1897 the imports were worth $1,500,000,000, and the exports, $1,894,000,000. Asia and Australia are now selling more than they are buying abroad, but Africa still imports a good deal more than it exports.

It is interesting to observe that the proportionate increase of exports from Europe is far less than from any of the other continents, and this fact, of course, applies with great force to the United Kingdom, the chief commercial factor of Europe. The capacity of America, Asia and Australia to sell abroad commodities that are desired, is increasing with giant strides, and the exports of Africa have steadily increased from $167,000,000 in 1882 to $339,000,000 in 1897. The time is probably coming when Europe will lose the commercial supremacy of the world, and North America will be the center of the greatest volume of transactions in finance and commerce.

THE CITY OF LOWELL.

THE CRADLE OF COTTON MILLS.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell as a town was duly celebrated a few weeks since. This recalls to the New York Sun that although not the first site of cotton manufacturing in the United States, Lowell was the first American town in which that industry was carried on according to foreseeing plans and on a great scale; and all the textile-making towns of New England and of the South, all that vast business that has been so developed and yet is still in its infancy, spring directly from the falls of the Merrimac. Thus Francis Cabot Lowell may be said to belong among the founders of empire, of commercial empire, and he has a rich city for his monument. Although the industry of which the town of Lowell was the pioneer, and long the chief, may be removed from New England to the South, Lowell must remain the best-known name in the history of cotton manufacture in this country.

Ninety years ago Francis Cabot Lowell and Nathan Appleton were traveling in Great Britain. They found the North of England and the South of Scotland shaken by the displacements of labor and the violent industrial and social changes resulting from the introduction of the spinning frame, the power loom and steam. These swift revolutionaries had ruined hundreds of thousands of poor persons who had eked out a livelihood by spinning and weaving in their homes. The factory population was in a wretched condition, the first manufacturers being merely anxious to get rich and content, in some instances, to take their operatives from the poorhouses.

Lowell and Appleton, and especially Lowell, seem to have given great thought to the best way of providing for the comfort of the American workmen and workwomen, a very different class from the English and Scottish operatives of that time. When Lowell returned to Massachusetts, he brought not only plans of the power loom and the spinning frame, but also a definite scheme for the care of the help. A couple of generations ago this Lowell system was famous, and foreign travelers went to see it as one of the curiosities of the country. The boarding-house with its austere iron, the debating societies, the lectures, the literary exercises, the various means of self-instruction, the strong religious influences that surrounded the new manufacturing town now seem remote and almost impossible. The visitor to the Lowell of today can hardly believe in them. The visitor to Fall River will doubt if ever outside of Fairyland there was a cotton-manufacturing town so nurtured and guided as early Lowell is said to have been. But there was. Some of our readers may possess a copy of the Lowell Offering, and many of them must have read the verses of Lucy Larcom, some time a Lowell mill girl.

That time of supervision has long passed away. The operatives would resent it were the exercise of it now possible. The great Lowell corporations mind their own business, pay their taxes humbly and keep out of sight as much as possible. The idyllic period of Lowell seems unreal in these days when thousands of worthy persons have most of the symptoms of rabies when the word corporation is mentioned.

Lowell found spinning and weaving done in different shops. He brought the two processes together in one factory. In this respect and in the building of houses for the operatives he has been followed by the other cotton manufacturers North and South. He is but a name now, merged in his city; but few men have done more for the United States.

HUNDRED-MILLION COMPANIES.

NEW UNION PACIFIC.

The decision of the stockholders to add a hundred million dollars to the capital stock of the Union Pacific brings that company to the head of the list in respect to the amount of share capital, says the Railway Age. The order of greatness as to capital stock only—not considering here the bonded indebtedness—now appears to be as follows, in round numbers. (1) Union Pacific, $296,000,000; (2) Grand Trunk, $280,000,000; (3) Pennsylvania Railroad, $251,000,000; (4) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, $216,000,000; (5) Southern Pacific company, $198,000,000; (6) Southern Railway, $180,000,000; (7) Erie, $171,000,000; (8) Canadian Pacific, $149,000,000; (9) Reading, $140,000,000; (10) New York Central, $115,000,000; (11) Northern Pacific, $115,000,000; (12) Baltimore and Ohio, $105,000,000; (13) Southern Pacific Railroad, $101,000,000; (14) Great Northern, $100,000,000. No other railway company in America has yet reached the hundred-million mark in stock capitalization, though the Burlington is close to it, with $98,000,000, and several companies give indications of growth. The fourteen companies named have an aggregate stock capitalization of $2,417,000,000, and it is well to remember that the shares representing this tremendous amount are the property of hundreds of thousands of individual holders whose rights and interests should be sacred to those representing them and to those who make and unmake laws affecting railway values as the rights of the bondholders who are directly secured on the railway themselves. On March 27 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company voted to authorize an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital stock, making the present total $251,000,000, and changing the company from seventh to third place in the above list, in order of magnitude of capitalization.

WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

EXPANSION OF NAVIGATION.

The Frankfurter Zeitung recently contained an article devoted to the merchant marine of the world and to the shipbuilding industry which presents some interesting observations and data, from which the Marine Review obtains these facts. Attention is called to the fact that the enormous growth of production has found a mighty ally in the means of transportation, which have kept pace with it. Without railroads and steamships the production of cereals in North America and Australia would not have been so widely developed, as the products could not have been utilized except by immigration from over populated countries; nor would the gigantic metal textile and other industries of Germany have attained their present growth. The expansion of ocean navigation and the resultant lowering of freights is regretted by the German agrarians, as it has cost them the loss of monopoly in the production of articles of food which they formerly enjoyed; at the same time it is the cause of the marvelous growth of German industries, not only for export, but also for home consumption, because the development and improvement of ocean navigation supplied the demand for raw materials at reduced cost. Even freight rates have been lowered on an average of from 50 to 75 per cent. The rates, for instance, were:

From England to	1874.	End of 1900.
Buenos Ayres (for coal).	$9.73	$2.43
Rio de Janeiro	6.30	2.41
Alexandria	4.28	1.70
Odessa	4.26	1.58
To England from		
Quebec:		
Lumber	21.42	4.62
Boards	25.55	5.73
Valparaiso (saltpeter)	15.38	5.84
San Francisco (wheat)	13.99	5.41
Rangoon (rice)	12.38	5.48

At present rates are somewhat higher than at the close of 1900, but nevertheless much lower than between 1870 and 1880. These lower rates are mainly due to improvements in shipbuilding. The tonnage is now considerably greater, without a proportionate increase in the cost of running. Up to twenty years ago the men on sailing vessels had to go up the masts to set the sails, or to reef; on new ships this is done automatically, which, while being safer, requires less labor. The steamers now use triple and quadruple expansion engines, thereby greatly lessening the duration of the voyage; these and improved furnaces save much fuel for the trips, while the less amount of coal required gives more storage for freight. The freight capacity of modern steamers has increased fully one-third; while the expense has been reduced. The merchant steam marine of the world has grown immensely, as the following figures illustrate.

Year	No. of vessels.	Registered tons—Gross.	Net
1874	5,865	5,226,000	3,471,000
1884	8,433	10,209,000	6,875,000
1894	10,744	15,657,000	9,994,000
1896	11,155	17,089,000	10,761,000
1898	11,576	18,887,000	11,687,000
1899	11,756	19,711,000	12,465,000
1900	12,289	21,787,000	13,965,000

The steam fleet in number has a little more than doubled in twenty-six years; in tonnage it has quadrupled. The reverse has been true of sailing vessels. In this case there is hardly any difference between the gross and net tonnage:

Year—	Number of vessels.	Registered tons.
1874	56,289	14,523,000
1884	44,734	13,600,000
1894	29,333	9,547,000
1896	29,248	9,136,000
1898	28,885	8,893,000
1899	27,867	8,347,000
1900	27,982	8,205,000

In the short space of twenty-six years the transportation capacity of the world's merchant marine has increased 250 per cent. The growing importance of the part which Germany takes in this line of trade has often been pointed out. Germany today, not only with reference to merchant steamers, but also to the world's merchant fleet, occupies a place next to Great Britain, which is all the more notable, as the United States includes in its tonnage the vessels on the Great Lakes. The relative position of the principal flags in the fall of 1900 was:

Countries—	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Totals. Tons.
England	11,859,000	2,513,000	14,362,000
Germany	2,169,000	551,000	2,720,000
U. S.	1,183,000	1,360,000	2,543,000
Norway	769,000	898,000	1,667,000
France	1,060,000	341,800	1,401,800

England owns considerably more than half of all the steamers in the world. In the building of ships that country makes a still better showing. British shipyards work in a very large measure for foreign countries. At the end of the third quarter of 1900 there were being constructed:

Countries—	Steamers Tons.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Totals Tons
Great Britain	1,192,000	12,000	1,204,000
United States	142,000	13,000	153,000
Germany	147,000	5,000	152,000
Italy	103,000	1,000	104,000
France	163,000	55,000	118,000
Holland	26,000	8,000	34,000

In the years 1898 and 1899 Germany held second place in shipbuilding, but for various reasons the shipbuilding in 1900 has received such an impetus in the United States that it has placed Germany third.

THE COST OF SOLDIERS ABROAD.

EUROPE'S HEAVY BURDEN.

Speaking of the cost per head of maintaining the soldiers of the various armies, the Fortnightly Review notes that France has a budget of £25,000,000, a peace strength of 600,000 men and a cost per soldier of a little more than £40; in Germany, where the ordinary budget runs to £26,000,000, the cost per head in a grand total of 612,000 men runs out at £42 per annum; in Russia, where, however, the figures given are not entirely trustworthy, the cost per head is £35, the general totals being an annual budget of £32,000,000 and a supposed peace strength of 896,000; in Austria-Hungary is at £48, according to one set of figures, those provided for 1899-1900 in the excellent work of Maj. Lauth of the French staff, namely, a budget of £17,540,000 and a strength of 363,000; while another set of earlier date puts the cost per head at £24, on a basis of £12,594,599, and the same strength, the difference being no doubt attributable to extraordinary expenditure. In Italy we have an expense of £40 per head, the calculation following a budget of £10,000,000 and a peace strength of 226,285; in Japan the charge has more than doubled, and from a yearly charge of £12 per head has gone up to £29, the increase being greatly due to appropriations to cover the outlay of the late war and a great development of military strength; Spain conversely is saddled with a great surplusage of officers and men since the loss of her possessions beyond the sea, and she cannot maintain her 87,600 men for less than £5,000,000, or a cost of £66 per head; last of all, Switzerland, whose integrity is practically guaranteed by the powers, and whose army is maintained solely for defensive purposes, having but little prospect of external war, has at command a force of 221,350 trained men easily mobilized, at the price of under £1,000,000 yearly, which runs out at just £4 4s per head.

THE SOUTH'S PRODUCTION.

INDUSTRIES FORGE AHEAD.

Nearly four months ago, in referring to the general agricultural and industrial advance of the South, with special reference to the effect upon the South's prosperity of the good prices which this season's cotton has commanded, the Manufacturers' Record stated that the year's income of the South from agriculture, manufactures and mining would be in round numbers $2,750,000,000. It was estimated that cotton and cottonseed, raw and manufactured, would yield a total of $750,000,000, and that all other agricultural products would give at least $500,000,000, and that the output of mines and manufactured products, other than cotton, would yield $1,500,000,000. These figures were based on a fair knowledge on what the South is producing, and it was felt that whatever variation there might be in separate totals the aggregate would be probably more than stated. In this week's issue the Manufacturers' Record presents in advance of the final returns of the census a general estimate of the South's productive capacity. This estimate places the value of cotton and cotton products at $722,500,000, other agricultural products at $685,500,000, and of manufactured and mineral products, excluding cotton products, at $1,356,000—a total of $2,764,000,000. This exhibit, based largely upon official facts, and in their absence upon reasonable calculations, is a splendid indication of the progress which the South is making agriculturally and industrially.

TRIP-HAMMER BLOWS.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

France is making no headway with steamers, but, in consequence of subsidies, her sailing fleet increases.

The Irish Electric Railway Company of Kenmore, Ireland, is about to place contracts for the equipment of its projected line, which will mean an expenditure of about $3,500,000.

As a result of the bimonthly wage adjustment of the bar-iron workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America, the puddling rate for the months of March and April has been increased from $4.75 to $4.87½ a ton. The finishers' tonnage is now considerably greater, without a proportionate increase in the cost of running. Up to twenty years ago the men on sailing vessels had to go up the masts to set the sails, or to reef; on new ships this is done automatically, which, while being safer, requires less labor. The steamers now use triple and quadruple expansion engines, thereby greatly lessening the duration of the voyage; these and improved furnaces save much fuel for the trips, while the less amount of coal required gives more storage for freight. The freight capacity of modern steamers has increased fully one-third; while the expense has been reduced. The merchant steam marine of the world has grown immensely, as the following figures illustrate.

The Southern Railway has compiled 495 textile mills on the line of the road. There are 389 cotton mills, with 14,189 looms and 4,369,631 spindles; 58 knitting mills, with 4859 knitting machines and 22,836 spindles, and 48 woolen mills, with 3450 looms and 71,026 spindles.

Commissioner McCann of the city of Chicago has advertised for 17,000,000 brick and 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber, to be used in constructing section G of the intercepting sewer. This is the largest purchase ever made by the city for any public improvement. Engineer Wilcox is preparing specifications for bids for $20,000 worth of machinery, to be used for the same purpose. When the material and machinery have been procured, the work of building the big conduit by day labor will be begun.

Exports of boots and shoes to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia and British Africa from the United States amounted in 1900 to £426,124, against £323,308 in 1899, and £142,328 in 1898. This augmentation in footwear exports from the United States has apparently occurred at the expense of Great Britain. For instance, the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia and South Africa have slightly decreased meantime, being in 1898, £1,092,094; in 1899, £1,001,927; and in 1900, £1,075,478.

The world's supply of wool for 1900 is estimated as having been 2,025,000,000 pounds. This was the smallest supply for any year since 1890, when it amounted to 1,944,000,000 pounds. According to the calculations of Helmuth Schwartze & Co., the 1900 supply gave a return of clean wool of 1,121,000,000 pounds. This was little less than a 50 per cent. shrinkage in cleansing. According to these figures, the supply and consumption of wool per head of population in the world for 1900 was 4.45 pounds of wool in the grease, and 2.46 pounds clean. This was the smallest per capita consumption of wool for a great many years. In 1895 it amounted to 2.91 pounds of clean wool per capita.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, whose stocks have been admitted to dealings at the New York Stock Exchange, is engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, acids, cottonseed oil, meal and kindred products, mining and selling phosphate rock, pyrites, sulphur and other articles, and importing chemicals. The plants, numbering 50, are located principally in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The stocks issued are $12,000,000 preferred 8 per cent. cumulative stock and $12,000,000 common stock. The company has paid, since its organization, 8 per cent. on preferred stock and 4 per cent. on common.

United States Consul Sawter reports that it is shown in Lloyd's register of English and foreign shipping that from the shipbuilding yards of the United Kingdom 1,442,471 tons of ships were turned out last year, against 861,692 tons turned out by all other nations combined. If war vessels are added, the respective amounts are 1,510,835 and 1,053,792. In the last three years, however, foreign countries have doubled their output, while England has only increased hers by 50 per cent. Among other nations, the United States last year built 258,557 tons; Germany, 260,751 tons, and France, 165,748 tons. Next came Italy, where, through State premiums, 67,522 tons left the stocks. Germany turned out the largest ship—the Deutschland, with 16,502 tons—and four steamers had each a tonnage of over 10,000 tons.

The Wabash Bridge and Iron Company of that city is now completing what is claimed to be by far the largest steel bridge ever constructed in Indiana, and one of the largest ever built in the United States. The bridge is 688 feet in length. The spans run from 40 to 100 feet, the two 100-foot girders being 12 feet high and weighing 150,000 pounds each. These girders have just been shipped from the works, and each girder required three flat cars for its transportation. When completed the bridge will be 34 feet above high water, 42 feet above low water; width, 10 feet; ties, 12 feet long; spread of masonry in piers, 12 feet, each 5 feet above high water. The bridge contains 1,250,000 pounds of steel and its cost will exceed $100,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the wire-nail trust during the second half of 1900 sold 2,230,717.6 tons in Germany and 1,962,469.5 tons to foreign countries. While the sales to the latter were only about 300,000 tons less than those made in Germany, a profit of $280,270 was made on German sales, but the sales to foreign countries yielded a loss of $204,627. The price of wire nails in Germany is fixed by the trust at $2.70 per 100 pounds; for export, however, at only $1.51 per 100 pounds. The German consumers have to pay an excessive price in order to enable the trust to sell its surplus to foreign countries at greatly reduced figures. And still the trust asks an increase of duties of 7 marks ($1.67) per 220 pounds. The present tariff is 3 marks (71.4 cents) per 220 pounds.

With pulp logs included the cut in the Maine forests this winter seems likely to be the largest in the history of the industry, but there will be fewer saw logs than the average for the last ten years. The Penobscot River will have 164,000,000 feet of new logs and 17,500,000 feet of last year's logs to come down in the same drives. The Kennebec cut is set at 154,000,000 feet, all new logs, and Androscoggin operators say they have nearly or quite 200,000,000 feet, although 53,000,000 feet of this is cut and sawed in New Hampshire, not coming into Maine. On the Aroostook, Machias, Union, Narraguagus and St. Croix rivers the cut will aggregate about 109,000,000 feet, so that the total cut for the State of new logs will be 626,500,000 feet. Deducting what goes to New Hampshire mills, there remains 573,500,000 feet for Maine mills, of which it is estimated 275,000,000 feet will go into pulp, leaving less than 200,000,000 feet of the new logs for the saw mills.

Cuthbert Mills estimates the capacity of the United States Steel Corporation as follows: "Makes 90 per cent. of coke in the United States, in 20,000 coke ovens, with a capacity of 35,000 tons per day. It makes 75 per cent. of the coarse sizes of steel billets, etc.; 75 per cent. of the T rails; 90 per cent. of the steel railroad rails; 85 per cent. of the structural steel; 80 per cent. of the plates, and 85 to 90 per cent. of the wire. It makes substantially all the sheet steel in the United States; all the tin plate, and all the tubes. It owns 70 per cent. of the Bessemer ore; 13 Bessemer steel works, of 20,000 tons daily capacity; 105 open-hearth furnaces, and 53 blast furnaces. It owns 1000 miles of railroad, with 400 locomotives and 18,000 cars; also 152 vessels, with a capacity of 525 tons per trip. It is the largest miner of coal in the world, from 35,000 to 50,000,000 tons a year. It employs 160,000 men, and its pay roll amounts to $500,000 per day."

In the application to list, net profits for the year ending June 30, 1900, are stated at $1,539,000, from which were deducted dividends for preferred and common stocks (then outstanding) amounting to $822,600, leaving a surplus of $718,000, to which should be added the income from other sources, carried direct to undivided profits, amounting to $258,000. The company claims to have nearly $9,000,000 good and quick assets, consisting of cash, accounts receivable and merchandise, in excess of its current liabilities. This does not take in consideration any of its plants, mines, lands, steamships, tugs, lighters, 65 miles of railway, 18 locomotives, 450 cars and its investments in other companies, amounting to over $1,500,000. It is understood that the preferred and common stocks are practically all held by people in the South. The estimated sales for this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1901, are 850,000 tons, against 681,000 tons last year, and the estimated net profits $2,000,000.

Good Art and Good Taste.

The Tonnesen Art Pictures which The Times is now presenting to its subscribers on Sunday fill all the requirements of good art and good taste. The pictures are not the cheap colored and gaudy chromo variety, and may be hung in any home without subjecting the owner to the danger of unfavorable criticism. Bring any of them to the Times office, and for 25 cents you may exchange the bare picture for a handsomely mounted one.

To Cure Dyspepsia

Take hot water with Grez's Stomach Powders. 50 cents, at Sale & Son.

Model Dye Works, 219 W. Fourth.

Suits dry cleaned, $1.25 and up. Tel. M. 1053.

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It is a Varnish for both inside and outside use. It is very durable, elastic and easy working.

It is excellent for outside doors, boats, cariages and other work where good tough varnish is wanted.

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PARIS EXPOSITION 1900. THE GRAND PRIX.

Highest Possible Award

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Dr. Wong —AND— Chinese Herbs

If you are sick do not be prejudiced, honestly investigate and see what Chinese Herbs are doing for suffering humanity. What matters it who makes the medicine that cures you? The main thing is to get back your health. Consultation free. Sanitarium and office 713 S. Main St.

Dr. Heron's Constipation Cure

CURES CONSTIPATION.

For sale at all druggists, or address the manufacturers, 2541 S. MAIN.

The Leading Competitors and Their Standing April 6

Mrs. Della C. Crabill, Los Angeles	11,276
Mrs. Mae H. Keppel, Los Angeles	8264
Marguerite Cardell, Los Angeles	8820
Mrs. J. W. Bridge, Los Angeles	4820
Ella May Gird, Redlands	4462
Lena Moss Terrell, Los Angeles	4377
C. W. Robinson, Los Angeles	3336
Miss E. Schley, Los Angeles	2644
Mrs. E. Cryer, Oxnard	2604
Mrs. Helen J. Hough, Los Angeles	2470
Miss Belle Morrison, Florence, Cal.	2446
Grace Schmidt, Los Angeles	2080
Miss Edna Snow, Soldiers' Home	1464
Mrs. M. A. Senard, Los Angeles	1451
Mrs. W. A Spence, Los Angeles	1436
Charles P. Mallory, Orange, Cal.	1122
C. Le Roy Robbins, Los Angeles	1103
Miss A. R., San Bernardino	972
Mrs. R. Collingwood, Pasadena	964
Hazel Franklin, Los Angeles	884
Mrs. P. E. March, Pasadena	483
C. W. Robinson, Corona	389
Mrs. L. Northrup, Los Angeles	360
Sherman Bainbridge, Los Angeles	296
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Lamanda Park	240
Harold Williams, Pomona	228
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Pasadena	220
Andrew Kerr, Los Angeles	170
August Bartol, Los Angeles	160
Nellie Osbun, Los Angeles	114
Mrs. W. W. Crozier, Santa Ana	106
Mrs. H. O. Fowble, Los Angeles	101

The Times Prizes

The Los Angeles Times offers extraordinary inducements to canvassers. On July 1, 1901, it will distribute $35,000 in cash, real estate, oil stock and other valuable property, among the people who, prior to that time, solicit subscribers for it. There are 525 of the prizes, and they are all worth working for. The count is kept in months.

The prize of highest value, in any class, will go to the person in that class who, during the contest, has turned in the largest number of subscriptions; the prize of the next highest value to the person credited with the next largest number, and so on. The prizes will not be numbered till just before the competition closes. This is in order that the oil stock prizes may come in their proper place, according to their value at the time of the distribution. One hundred and thirty-nine persons will get prizes in two classes—the class in which they work and the general class.

THE LARGER PRIZES.

One prize of	$1500, General Class.
One prize of	1400, Class One.
One prize of	1000, Class One.
One prize of	1000, General Class.
One prize of	750, Class One.
One prize of	750, Class Two.
One prize of	750, General Class.
2nd prize of	750, General Class.
One prize of	600, Class Three.
One prize of	500, Class One.
One prize of	500, Class Four.
One prize of	500, General Class.
One prize of	450, General Class.
One prize of	400, General Class.
One prize of	350, Class One.
One prize of	350, General Class.
One prize of	300, Class One.
2nd prize of	300, Class One.
One prize of	300, General Class.
One prize of	275, General Class.
One prize of	250, Class Five.
One prize of	200, Class One.
One prize of	200, Class Two.
One prize of	200, Class Three.
One prize of	200, Class Four.
One prize of	200, General Class.
One prize of	150, Class One.
One prize of	150, Class Two.
One prize of	150, Class Three.
2nd prize of	150, Class Three.
One prize of	150, Class Four.
2nd prize of	150, Class Four.
One prize of	150, General Class.
One prize of	125, Class Five.
One prize of	100, Class One.
2nd prize of	100, Class One.
One prize of	100, Class Two.
2nd prize of	100, Class Two.
3rd prize of	100, Class Two.
One prize of	100, Class Three.
2nd prize of	100, Class Three.
One prize of	100, Class Four.
2nd prize of	100, Class Four.
One prize of	100, Class Five.
One prize of	100, General Class.
2nd prize of	100, General Class.
3rd prize of	100, General Class.

The Best Argume

Solicitors who are work for prizes in this distribu find that they secure the results when they present real merits of The Times the main argument for se ing subscriptions or renew

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THE TIMES IS NOT disseminator of scandals or rient literature.

THE TIMES IN NOT over to the advocacy of fads or strange political trines.

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And that's why.

THE FIRST BORN

is naturally a subject of wonder and worriment to the young mother. Happy and easy will she be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by the use of

"Mother's Friend"

There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness."

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Of Druggists at $1, or sent by express paid on receipt of price. Write for illustrated book containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because 90 per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 1000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for Free circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076 San Francisco, Cal. For sale by OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Spring Fever

During the winter, extra work is thrown upon the various organs of the body. Spring makes this manifest. The appetite becomes poor, sleep restless, bowels constipated, sometimes there is dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles. This is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is better than any other spring tonic in the world. It refreshes, strengthens, rebuilds. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

A Cure for Stomach Ills

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

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We are prepared to decorate homes for weddings and parties. All kinds silk, hand-made embroideries, Chinese and Japanese goods. special this week.

F. SUIE ONE CO., 328 S. Spring Street. Direct Importers of Oriental Goods.

The Great Credit House.

We Furnish the House. BRENT'S, 530-532 S. Spring St

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PASADENA.

Street Numbering Will Be Improved.

Citizens Co-operate in the Good Work.

E. E. Spalding Re-married. Crowds Attend Easter Services.

PASADENA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] A systematic effort is being made to have the residences and business houses of Pasadena properly numbered, and to that end Whittier Elliott, a special agent of the street department, is making a canvass. He has the correct number of every lot in the city, and expects to visit each house or store which has an incorrect number, or which bears no number at all, and on which the number cannot be seen from the street. The individual expense of numbering the houses is slight, and citizens generally are cooperating in the cause, which will result in the common good. The numbers on many houses are obscured by vines and awnings, or are so small as to be hardly discernible at a distance fifty feet, while in a majority of instances the numbers are placed in poor positions. A little intelligent thought on the part of householders would remedy the difficulty, and would be of great assistance to letter carriers, expressmen, strangers and others. A house-numbering ordinance passed by the Council became operative April 1, after which date violators of its provisions are subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $30, or imprisonment, but the time has been extended to April 15. Copies of the ordinance, together with a brief notice of explanation, will be left where necessary, and Mr. Elliott will furnish suggestions to those who are desirous of aiding in the work.

Another matter which is to receive immediate attention is the replacing of street signs which have been destroyed.

BUFFALO EXHIBIT.

F. P. Boynton is making good progress in his canvass for funds with which to maintain a Pasadena exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and expects soon to have in his hands the $1500 or $1500 necessary for the undertaking. Pasadena will have a space 16x16 feet in size in the allotment made to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. A booth will be erected in this space, where views of the city will be displayed, descriptive literature will be dispensed, and where a representative will be on hand to explain the advantages of Pasadena as a resort and as a home city. Mr. Boynton has agreed to take charge of the exhibit without salary, and he believes by coming in personal contact with interested information-seekers he can be of great benefit to them and to Pasadena.

EASTER SERVICES.

Unusually attractive Easter services were held today at the various houses of worship in Pasadena, and served to attract immense audiences, which in almost every instance tested the capacity of the churches. Those which seem to deserve special mention were the vesper service at the Universalist Church, and the Masonic service at All Saints'. At the former, "Christ, the Victor," a cantata, was given, and the different solos and choruses appropriate to the Ascension entertained a large gathering. The cantata will be repeated next Sunday. The impressive Masonic services at All Saints' Church were attended by about two hundred Knights Templar from Los Angeles and Pasadena, who were clad in full regalia.

E. E. SPALDING MARRIED.

Edward E. Spalding and Miss Maritta F. Parkhurst were married this evening at the home of Rev. Ralph E. Conner, South Orange Grove avenue. They will reside in Mr. Spalding's cottage, corner Moline avenue and California street. Mr. Spalding for many years conducted the boarding-house which bears his name, but disposed if his interest therein several months ago. Miss Parkhurst, who was a childhood acquaintance of Spalding, and of his second wife, who died, came to Pasadena from Massachusetts six months ago.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The gospel temperance meeting at North Pasadena Monday evening will be of unusual attractiveness, and a large attendance is expected. Mrs. L. M. Mitchell, wife of a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, will make an address, and a special musical programme is being arranged, under the direction of Walter Schneider. A quartette consisting of Mrs. L. M. Dotton, Los Angeles; Miss Boswell, Walter Schneider and Alex Stone will assist.

The annual meeting of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, which will be held Monday at the office on West Colorado street, will be one of great interest, as at that time the stockholders will take action on the city's offer of $200,000 for its plant. A large attendance is looked for.

Miss Emma Foote of North Moline avenue suffered an attack of heart failure last evening while returning from Los Angeles in an electric car. She was taken into Smith's drug store on arrival here, and upon reviving was removed to her home.

Frank P. Crandon, tax commissioner of the Chicago Northwestern Railway, and William Deering, the inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, arrived in a special car this morning from Chicago, and are at La Casa Grande.

C. W. Bullock, a Springfield, Mass., manufacturer, who has spent the winter with his wife at La Casa Grande, has purchased the residence of Mrs. Edna Allison, No. 95 South Los Robles avenue, and will remain in Pasadena.

Mrs. Catherine Kimball, aged 68, a native of Pennsylvania died today at her home in La Cañada. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the house.

The Mothers' Child Study Circle of the East Side will meet at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Grant school. The subject for discussion will be the "Physical and McCral Training of a Child."

"The Ship Subsidy Bill" will be debated Monday evening by members of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Club.

Hoffman Spencer, the two-year-old

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

Street Numbering Will Be Improved.

Citizens Co-operate in the Good Work.

E. E. Spalding Re-married. Crowds Attend Easter Services.

PASADENA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] A systematic effort is being made to have the residences and business houses of Pasadena properly numbered, and to that end Whittier Elliott, a special agent of the street department, is making a canvass. He has the correct number of every lot in the city, and expects to visit each house or store which has an incorrect number, or which bears no number at all, and on which the number cannot be seen from the street. The individual expense of numbering the houses is slight, and citizens generally are co-operating in the cause, which will result in the common good. The numbers on many houses are obscured by vines and awnings, or are so small as to be hardly discernible at a distance fifty feet, while in a majority of instances the numbers are placed in poor positions. A little intelligent thought on the part of householders would remedy the difficulty, and would be of great assistance to letter carriers, expressmen, strangers and others.

A house-numbering ordinance passed by the Council became operative April 1, after which date violators of its provisions are subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $30, or imprisonment, but the time has been extended to April 15. Copies of the ordinance, together with a brief notice of explanation, will be left where necessary, and Mr. Elliott will furnish suggestions to those who are desirous of aiding in the work.

Another matter which is to receive immediate attention is the replacing of street signs which have been destroyed.

BUFFALO EXHIBIT.

J. P. Boynton is making good progress in his canvass for funds with which to maintain a Pasadena exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and expects soon to have in his hands the $1200 or $1500 necessary for the undertaking. Pasadena will have a space 10x10 feet in size in the allotment made to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. A booth will be erected in this space, where views of the city will be displayed, descriptive literature will be dispensed, and where a representative will be on hand to explain the advantages of Pasadena as a resort and as a home city. Mr. Boynton has agreed to take charge of the exhibit without salary, and he believes by coming in personal contact with interested information-seekers he can be of great benefit to them and to Pasadena.

EASTER SERVICES.

Unusually attractive Easter services were held today at the various houses of worship in Pasadena, and served to attract immense audiences, which in almost every instance tested the capacity of the churches. Those which seem to deserve special mention were the vesper service at the Universalist Church, and the Masonic service at All Saints'. At the former, "Christ, the Victor," a cantata, was given, and the different solos and choruses appropriate to the Ascension entertained a large gathering. The cantata will be repeated next Sunday. The impressive Masonic services at All Saints' Church were attended by about two hundred Knights Templar from Los Angeles and Pasadena, who were clad in full regalia.

E. E. SPALDING MARRIED.

Edward E. Spalding and Miss Marian F. Parkhurst were married this evening at the home of Rev. Ralph E. Conner, South Orange Grove avenue. They will reside in Mr. Spalding's cottage, corner Moline avenue and California street. Mr. Spalding for many years conducted the boarding-house which bears his name, but disposed of his interest therein several months ago. Miss Parkhurst, who was a childhood acquaintance of Mr. Spalding, and of his second wife, who is dead, came to Pasadena from Massachusetts six months ago.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The gospel temperance meeting at South Pasadena Monday evening will be of unusual attractiveness, and a large attendance is expected. Mrs. L. E. Mitchell, wife of a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, will make an address, and a special musical programme is being arranged, under the direction of Walter Schneider. A quartette consisting of Mrs. L. H. Wilson, Los Angeles; Miss Boswell, Walter Schneider and Alex Stone will sing.

The annual meeting of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, which will be held Monday at the office on West Colorado street, will be one of great interest, as at that time the stockholders will take action on the city's offer of $200,000 for its plant. A large attendance is looked for.

Miss Emma Foote of North Moline was stricken with heart disease last evening while returning from Los Angeles in an electric car. She was taken into Smith's drug store on arrival here, and upon reviving was removed to her home.

Frank P. Crandon, tax commissioner of the Chicago Northwestern Railway, and William Deering, the inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, arrived in a special car this morning from Chicago, and are at La Casa Grande.

W. W. Bullock, a Springfield, Mass., manufacturer, who has spent the winter with his wife at La Casa Grande, has purchased the residence of Mrs. Allison, No. 95 South Los Robles avenue, and will remain in Pasadena.

Miss Catherine Kimball, aged 68, a native of Pennsylvania died today at her home in La Cañada. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the house.

The Mothers' Child Study Circle of the East Side will meet at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Grant school. The subject for discussion will be the Physical and McCral Training of a Child."

The Ship Subsidy Bill" will be debated Monday evening by members of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Club.

Chapman Spencer, the two-year-old son of Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, who came to Pasadena recently from Massachusetts, died this evening at the hospital.

Rev. A. C. Grier and wife of Racine, Wis., will arrive in Pasadena this week for a visit with Lester Miller and family. Rev. Grier is a Universalist minister.

D. Willis James, a guest at La Pintoresca, has presented to the North Pasadena Congregational Church 150 hymn books, valued at about $200.

It is expected that kindergartens will be opened Monday morning in the Lincoln and Franklin school districts.

The various public and private schools will open Monday after the usual Easter vacation.

The last dinner dance of the season will be held Monday evening at the Country Club.

Isabel Garghill Beecher, Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening.

Novelty linen Batiste, silk stripe, 50 cents. Bon Accord.

Pictures framed at Wadsworth's.

ANAHEIM.

NATIVE SONS REORGANIZE.

ANAHEIM, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Invincible Parlor, No. 74, Native Sons, just reorganized, has elected and installed the following officers: John A. Eymann, Past President; Mayor Otto Rust, President; E. F. Kellogg, First Vice-President; H. A. Davis, Second Vice-President; C. Boege, Third Vice-President; J. J. Schneider, Marshal; Joe Backs, Jr., Recording Secretary; J. A. Eymann, Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Notwithstanding that the Anaheim-Fullerton Irrigation Company is alleged to have so many troubles, lawsuits, etc., there is an active demand here for its stock at from $40 to $45 a share. Only a few years ago there was very little sale for this stock at $12 a share.

A lot of new hay has been cut in this section the past week, which will bring down the price of old barley hay, now selling at $13 a ton.

The family record examined Friday showed beyond a doubt that the old Mexican woman who died one mile south of Placentia a few days ago, was 135 years of age. Her name was Justo. She had good health up to three weeks ago, and for a long time has resided in a tent with relatives near the old river bed.

Anaheim has extended an invitation to the County High Schools Association to hold its field day exercises here in June.

Pecan Farming.

[Atlanta Dispatch Baltimore Sun:] The cultivation of the pecan nut promises to run a close second, from the point of profit, to the Georgia peach in the course of a few seasons.

Extensive nurseries have been established at Flovilla, this State, and a large number of the trees have been sold to planters in different sections of the State for the current season. The yield last year was abundant and profitable, and the ease with which the nut is cultivated has attracted many growers into the field. The tree requires little attention during growth and is much more hardy than the peach tree. The soil and climate of the southwestern part of Georgia are peculiarly adapted to its cultivation and comparatively little capital is required to embark in the enterprise.

Up to five years ago the industry was little known, but it has developed rapidly since that time. Those planters that own land suitable to its cultivation are adopting the crop as a kind of buffer for the cotton crop. If the latter does not net them anything beyond expenses they will depend on the pecan to supply them with sufficient funds to meet other demands during the idle season. The nurseries are now doing a thriving business.

[Chicago Tribune:] "I suppose," said Adam, as he began the task of cataloguing the animals, "I ought to put myself down as exhibit A."

[Chicago Record-Herald:] "Woman has too much imagination."

"Oh, I don't know; if she couldn't imagine that man was better than he is she wouldn't marry him."

How Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin Have Stuffed the Census of San Diego.

Twelve children, seven girls and five boys, have made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin of San Diego. Naturally, they are proud of the record. Every few years they have one of the local photographers take the latest family group.

Mr. and Mrs. Quin run a general store in Chinatown. Mr. Quin is 54 and Mrs. Quin is 40 years old. The oldest of the children is Miss Annie, aged 18, and the youngest is Master McKinley, aged six months. Miss Annie is in the eighth grade at the grammar school, and will graduate to the High School the next term. She is intelligent and interesting, as, indeed, are all the children. Master McKinley was named for the President a short time ago. The President was informed of the fact, and this week Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin received a letter from his private secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the letter and the group picture, herewith published. All the children were born in this country. Ah Quin doesn't pretend to keep track of their names or ages, but Mrs. Quin has no trouble in that direction.

SARCASTIC FRUIT MEN MEET AT SAN DIMAS.

SATIRICAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

They Thank the Railroad Lines for Permitting Them to Reside in Southern California at Their Own Risk. Crowded Sessions.

SAN DIMAS, April 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The University Farmers' Institute held a meeting here beginning last evening and closing tonight. The institute was conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook, the university representative who also did much of the work in the entomological numbers of the programme. At every session the house was crowded, this afternoon several being unable to find seats or even to get into the room. At noon the ladies of the community served a lunch, which met the personal approval of 250 people.

The programme was made more interesting by the introduction of vocal solos, choruses, violin and other instrumental music, supplied by San Dimas talent. An invocation by Rev. C. M. Jones opened the first session yesterday evening, followed by an address of welcome by William Bowring, and responded to by Prof. Cook. The papers read were from the people of San Dimas largely, the outside contributions being an address upon forestry by E. B. Thomas of the government service, a paper upon fertilization of orchards, most ably handled by P. J. Dreher of Pomona an address by A. H. Naftzger upon the Citrus Fruit Exchange, and a paper on green manuring by J. W. Mills of the Pomona Experiment Station.

At the close of one of the sessions a committee of three was appointed to organize a farmers' club. Over thirty signatures were secured in a few minutes, and the club will be organized at once, and begin the work of disseminating useful information among its members. All the visitors were pleased and somewhat astonished at the ability of the home papers, and at the vim and spice the people of San Dimas are able to throw into an institute meeting. Several of these papers will be published. Among the resolutions was one offered by A. B. Smith, and passed unanimously. It is as follows:

"Whereas, there appears in today's Los Angeles Times news dispatches the following, relative to orange shipments:

"'SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A prominent official of the Santa Fé road, in discussing the matter, said: "Why are we not making any attempt to stop the shipment of oranges via Seattle? We could stop all such shipments in a minute were we so inclined. The 'initial' lines have the routing of all this business, and we could decline to turn the business over to the ocean carrier at Redondo if destined to any point reached by rail, if we saw fit. We are allowing the growers to do as they please in this matter, however, for we are confident that oranges can never move in large quantities via the Sound route."'

"And, whereas, the said dispatch clearly claims what has heretofore been intimated, to-wit: that the 'initial lines' (the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific) own all of Southern California, the blue sky and southwest wind included, and, whereas, the 'initial lines' have this season more than ever shown an ability to move our fruit crop—slowly, and in a manner calculated not to destroy more than half the crop, and in other ways have shown that they are willing that the fruit growers shall continue to reside here, provided always, however, that it is at said growers' risk. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we fruit growers here assembled to learn how to grow more and better fruit for the 'initial lines,' desire hereby to express our great appreciation of their kindness, not only in the matter of the said Sound shipments, but in many other matters all duly recorded in our memories, and, further, that we, as growers, will endeavor by combination with each other to so strengthen ourselves that we may at some distant time be able to relieve the 'initial lines' of some of their great anxiety for our welfare, and try to tend ourselves to our own business, or what we hope will be our own business.

"Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded, postage prepaid, to said 'initial lines.'

"A. B SMITH,

"Chairman Committee on Resolutions."

SANTA MONICA.

CAPITALISTS LAY SERMON.

SANTA MONICA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] One of the initial meetings of the Santa Monica Y.M.C.A. at the Congregational Church this afternoon was addressed by Frederick H. Rindge, the capitalist. The meeting was opened by Rev. H. P. Wilber, pastor of the Santa Monica Presbyterian Church, who offered prayer. Mr. Rindge's address was not an oratorical effort, but was delivered in conversational style. "An All-Around Man" was his subject.

"If a man wants to succeed in life," he said, "he has got to rule himself. He must cultivate the mind, soul and body. We can't rule ourselves unless we cultivate the ideas embodied in the Y.M.C.A. triangle. A man may have a sanctified spirit, but if he has neglected his body there is something lacking. The Y.M.C.A. is not organized for the mere purpose of making of man a goody-goody being.

"A successful man is the one who makes the most of his opportunities in the fear and love of God. We must remember that there are many men in the world who have had very few opportunities. Take, for instance, the man who is a bootblack or who cleans the streets. If he makes the most of his opportunities I say he is a successful man.

"It is natural for us to live in accordance with the laws of health, but it is also perfectly natural for us to get mad when provoked. If you will study the words of Christ, which you may buy for 5 cents, you can learn how to live so that the wrong passions will never get the best of you. The man that has got the spirit of God has got the free spirit. The man who always wears a long face does not have a true idea of the workings of the spirit of God. It is perfectly natural for young men to band themselves together. The Y.M.C.A. is formed so that the young men may be brought together and may have all the enjoyments that are proper and so that when they get old they may not suffer from the sins of misspent lives."

Rev. Hugh Walker of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, will address the Y.M.C.A. meeting next Sunday afternoon.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

W. Rogers of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stenens of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hurd of Cincinnati, O.; G. A. Archibald of Louisville, Ky., and G. S. Hoag and family of Cripple Creek, Colo., are staying at the Arcadia.

Many eyes are centered on the Board of City Trustees, which is to have an adjourned meeting Monday afternoon. The board's own ordinance requires that the license of any establishment where liquor is sold in violation of that ordinance shall be revoked at once. Great interest is shown in the case of the Arcadia Hotel, the manager of which pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the ordinance and was fined by the City Recorder Friday.

S. B. Catarrh Cure

Cures catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which leads to consumption.

Hear Dr. Forbes

On the "Mistakes of the Devil and Some Other People," on Tuesday evening, April 9, University Methodist Church.

AUTOMATIC pumps, no engine nor engineer, 100 inches capacity, set up complete. $300. Free exhibition, 700 North Main street.

FLIES carry contagion. See January Popular Science Monthly. Use Tanglefoot. It catches the germ as well as the fly.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

TWO TRAINS DERAILED.

SANTA BARBARA, April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The regular No. 10, from San Francisco, due here at 7:40 a.m., got in at 2:45 p.m. today, after waiting for a wreck to be cleared from the track at Gato Cañon, sixteen miles west of here. On account of a slight defect in the track, a freight car in a north-bound freight rolled down the embankment. A wrecking train started from the North to help out the freight, but the engine met with a mishap near Gaviota, said to be caused by the breaking of a flange, and also got off the track. The fireman jumped from the cab when he saw that the engine was leaving the track, and broke his ankle.

THEY WANT MAIL.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has no doubt been much enlightened during the past week by several letters written to the Postmaster-General by residents of the Santa Ynez Valley, who are not satisfied with the present mail regulations in that section. It seems that arrangements have not been made for the stages leaving Alcatraz landing to carry the mails. Consequently, mail from the south goes to San Luis by the coast line, and comes back to Los Olivos by narrow-gauge, and is sent to Santa Ynez next day. The distance from Los Olivos to Santa Ynez is only a few miles. It is no doubt the intention of the department to bring the Santa Ynez Valley into the semi-rural mail service, soon to be instituted among the regular stage mail routes in the county.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

It is evident that at least four people have felt the increased life and hustle which has been infused into this section since the opening of the gap, for yesterday two marriage licenses were issued. One to Felix Zechandelaar, a native of Holland, and Miss Mary E. Perryman, a native of California. Another was to Henry L. Nelson of Bakersfield, and Miss Ellen Phelps of Santa Maria. Both are well known here.

Construction work has begun at Miramar on the new right of way of the Southern Pacific through Montecito. A switch has been placed to reach a place where stone can be obtained for the construction of a large culvert.

Andrew Pomier, an employé of the Country Club, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Harry Fisher, a caddy on the club links. Fisher was found picking flowers, and severely shaken by Pomier. The caddy got even by swearing out a complaint against Pomier charging battery. The case was set in the justice court for Thursday.

Forestry was the subject under discussion at the Natural History Society's regular meeting this afternoon. A paper was read by Mrs. A. A. Boyce.

FULLERTON.

DRILLERS LAID OFF.

FULLERTON, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] There was a little excitement in the Brea Cañon oil field yesterday afternoon, when two of the head drilling crews on the Union Oil Company's leases were let out. It was first reported that the men had been fired because they did not patronize the boarding-house on the Union lease, but this was denied this afternoon by an assistant local manager, Mr. Frankenberger, who went out with the other men. It was his understanding that the drillers were laid off to cut expenses, though he was not sure this was the cause. Just about a year ago the Union company let out a number of old-time California employés, filling their places with expert drillers from the Pennsylvania oil fields. These are the men who have now been discharged. The company does not state why they have dropped the expert drilling forces from the pay roll. It looks strange that this change should be made just as a number of new wells have been commenced, and all sorts of rumors are floating around.

Graham & Loftus will put what is known as old No. 7 on the pump Tuesday. It has been drilling many months, a big bowlder being encountered after the well was down only a few hundred feet.

The casing was withdrawn yesterday from the old Fisher well, abandoned last year.

At a depth of a few hundred feet the Union Company has decided to move the rig to another site for the well.

FULLERTON BREVITIES.

The Modern Woodmen of America initiated six members last night.

Rev. Mr. Baker, the new minister of the First Presbyterian Church, and family have moved here from Modesto.

It is reported that the defendants in the social club cases will have a large number of anti-saloon people, both men and women, subpoened as witnesses when the cases come up for trial. Rush of Los Angeles will appear for the defendants.

There are now more eastern visitors in Fullerton than ever before, and almost every train brings in newcomers.

The fact that there is deposited in the local bank over $150,000 shows that this section is in a very prosperous condition at the present time.

There was a hotly-contested game of baseball here yesterday afternoon between the Fullerton and Long Beach nines, the latter winning by a score of 12 to 8. A large crowd was present to whoop things up for both sides.

Frank Williams has sold his ten-acre place at Buena Park to a Los Angeles man for $3000.

James Stafford has sold his large crop of Placentia lemons to the Fay Company, at a high price.

The Home Supply Company has sold its business interests here to F. Fry, and Mr. Seebold, the manager of the house here, will return to Randsburg to look after his business there, and bore for oil in the newly-discovered field.

Largely-attended revival services are being held at La Habra schoolhouse.

While playing with a number of school boys Friday, L. Calderwood of La Habra was hit with a clod on the back with such force as to render his limbs useless for some time.

Gus Hansen has let a contract for a deep-water well and pumping plant on his Orangethorpe-avenue place.

KERN COUNTY.

WORK ON SUNSET RAILROAD.

BAKERSFIELD, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] The long-delayed work on the railroad to Sunset oil fields is about to be commenced. Grading contracts have been let to Sherer & Co. of Los Angeles. They will have one camp established, with teams at work, this week, and will have a second force on the line the following week, to complete grading before hot weather sets in. Proposals have been asked on track-laying contract.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

We cure lost Vitality and Weakness which accompanies it; also special Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc. Home Cures a specialty. Private book, question list, etc., free at office or by mail. Correspondence confidential.

SPECIALISTS

Diseases and Weakness of Men

All medicines supplied from our private laboratory free to patients. Established in 1881. No charge for consultation. Pay when well.

218 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

HOURS—Daily, 9 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12. Elevator Entrance.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. Six cases cure the patient, one will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. Sold by all druggists, who for five cents, will have to get the genuine. Don't be fooled by substitutes. The samples sent a thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for five cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce St., New York.

DR. WILLIAMS'

PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. Dr. Williams Med. Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

FURNITURE Carpets, Stoves, ON EASY PAYMENTS. STAVNOW'S, 141 W. Fifth St.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

Notice to Contractors.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY of Monrovia will receive sealed bids up to 8 p.m., Saturday, April 13, 1901, for a supply of fuel oil delivered at their wells near Chapman Station. Said oil must be free from moisture and sand. Bidders must state gravity of oil. All oil delivered will be subject to measurement and test at wells. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check of at least 1 per cent. of bid. The board of trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. O. RENKER, City Clerk.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

their Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dandruff and Falling Hair vanish

before the magic touch of Newbro's Herpicide, the latest scientific discovery. It kills the dandruff germs, Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ, and your hair will grow abundantly.

Dr. Anthony, Idaho, Dec. 6, '00. Herpicide does all that you claim for it. It has cleared my head from dandruff, and left my hair like gold silk. Orange M. Chessman.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

Stricture CURED WHILE YOU SLEEP.

"Gran-Solvent" Crayons dissolve stricture like snow beneath the sun, reduces Enlarged Prostate, stopping Drains in 10 Days.

No drugs to ruin the stomach, but a direct local and positive application to the entire urethral tract.

We have prepared at great expense a valuable illustrated treatise upon the male system, which we will send securely sealed, prepaid.

Free

ST. JAMES Association, 229 St. James Building, Cincinnati.

Thin Falling Hair

Irritated scalp, dandruff, and baldness prevented by warm shampoos with **Cuticura Soap** and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure and purest of emollients.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Southern California Railway, La Grande Station, foot of Second Street.

California Limited—Daily: Leaves 6:30 p.m. Arrives 8:30 a.m.

Overland Express—Leaves 7:15 a.m. daily. Arrives 7:20 a.m. daily.

San Bernardino, via Pasadena—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 11:59 p.m. Arrive from, 7:00 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

San Bernardino, via Orange—Leaves for, 11:30 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Redlands, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 5:30 p.m.

Redlands, via Orange—Leave for, 11:30 a.m. Arrive from, 5:45 p.m.

Riverside, via Orange—Leave for, 11:30 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa—Leave for 8:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from 7:00 a.m., 9:35 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 11:40 p.m., 5:30 p.m.

FULLERTON and ORANGE—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Arrive from, 8:35 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.

Santa Ana—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Arrive from, 8:35 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Pasadena—Leave for, 8:30 a.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Orange—Leave for, 11:30 a.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m.

Escondido—Leave for, 8:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 p.m.

Fallbrook—Leave for, 8:30 a.m. Arrive from, 10:05 p.m.

San Diego and Coronado Beach—Leave for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 5:45 p.m.

Redondo Beach—Leave Los Angeles, First street, 10:10 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 8:35 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

Santa Monica and Ocean Park—Leave Los Angeles, First street, 10:10 a.m. Arrive Los Angeles, First street, 4:35 p.m.

Belt-Shaped Track—Leave, 8:30 a.m. Arrive 5:45 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday; † Pasadena only; ‡ Orange only. All other trains daily.

Holland-America Line.

New York and Rotterdam, via Boulogne-Sur-Mer. From New York every Saturday, 10 a.m.

April 6.....Rotterdam | May 4.....Potsdam
April 20.....Amsterdam | May 11.....Maasdam
April 27.....Statendam | May 18.....Rotterdam

First-class $60; Second-class $38; Steerage, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,

General Agents Pacific Coast, 621 Market St. San Francisco.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—The Angel of the Alley.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Easter Number.

The Easter number of the Capital was very creditable and interesting, being unusually well written and illustrated.

Stole the Gas Meter.

The police are looking for the robber who relieved the home of Mrs. Belle Parker, No. 614 South Hope street, of a gas meter and 25 cents.

Fire Follows Explosion.

Fire caused by the explosion of an oil lamp in the home of J. J. Sullivan, at No. 2521 Michigan avenue, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, caused damage to the amount of $15.

Young Women's Work.

Mrs. D. A. Parker Evans of San Diego, State superintendent of young woman's work for the W.C.T.U., is in the city, and will spend several weeks among the unions here, organizing the work in this line.

All the Unions.

Mrs. Hester M. Griffith of No. 237 Buena Vista street will entertain the presidents of all the W.C.I. unions of the city Saturday at 2 p.m. Mrs. D. A. Parker Evans, State superintendent of "Y" work, will give an address.

Her Money is Missing.

Mrs. C. R. Dunn of No. 966 Everett street, has reported to the police the loss of a purse containing $32, and a small amount of change. She is not sure whether she dropped it or it was snatched from her hand on Fourth street.

Delivery Boy Injured.

Joseph Schuble, a delivery boy in the employ of J. M. Hale, was treated at the Receiving Hospital Saturday evening for a cut on the head. While playing with another boy at the store he fell against a wall, sustaining the injury. It was mended with three stitches.

Bishop of Ottawa.

Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton, the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, who, with his wife and daughter, has been spending several weeks in Los Angeles, guests of the Ven. Archdeacon A. G. L. Trew, leave today for their home in Canada. Miss Hamilton has been very ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital, but is now convalescent.

Railroad Depot Robbed.

Some one robbed the money drawer at the First-street depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday afternoon. The robber secured only about $2.30. While James C. M. Inery, the station agent, was absent from his office a few minutes, the desk was pried open with a jimmy, and the money drawer rifled.

Struck with a Cane.

J. Hayes was struck on the head with a cane on South Main street early yesterday morning, and later a cut in his head was sewn up at the Receiving Hospital. Hayes was under the influence of liquor when injured, and did not tell who struck him. After sleeping in the hospital until he was sober, he was put in the tank.

Carmen's Wages.

The demand of the conductors and motormen on the Los Angeles Railway street cars for an increase in wages from 20 to 22½ cents per hour has finally been referred by General Superintendent Smith to the board of directors of the system, which will meet April 15. The general impression is that the demand will be granted.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Ostiane Ocampo and a woman who gave the name of Mrs. J. Smith were treated at the Receiving Hospital last evening for bruises sustained by being thrown from a buggy at the corner of Figueroa and Thirty-ninth streets. In crossing the railroad track, which intersects Figueroa street at Thirty-ninth street, the buggy was partly turned over and both its occupants were thrown to the ground. The horse, becoming frightened, ran west on Thirty-ninth street. The rig is the property of the Tallyho stables.

Shot at 'Em.

Night Watchman Bly of Washington Gardens had an exciting chase early yesterday morning, which ended in the arrest of William Dixon and Peter Lockridge, two eighteen-year-old youths. They are booked at the Police Station under the head of "suspicion." Bly discovered the young men in the gardens shortly after midnight, and when he asked their mission they started to run. The watchman fired a shot from his revolver into the air, but it failed to stop them. He then gave chase, and overtaking Dixon, struck him on the head with his club. This proved effective in making the two submissive, and they were turned over to a policemen and escorted to the Police Station. Lockridge was formerly employed at the Chutes, but was discharged. He alleged he returned yesterday to recover some property he had left there. This, however, is not believed by the police, as both the boys climbed the fence of the resort, after it had been closed for the night.

Stole Three Wheels.

Two self-confessed bicycle thieves were arrested Saturday evening and are confronted with three charges of grand larceny. They are Fred Sevy, the eighteen-year-old adopted son of Marshall Sevy, a blacksmith, who resides at No. 131 West Twenty-third street, and Clarence Galbreth, the eighteen-year-old son of Attorney E. Edgar Galbreth, who lives at No. 223 East Adams street. Young Sevy is in jail, but Galbreth has been released on his own recognizance. Sevy is half-American and half-Chinese. Galbreth is a brother-in-law of ex-Police Justice Morrison. By their own confessions, Chief of Police Elton says, the boys stole a bicycle from in front of the Frost building at the corner of Second street and Broadway March 21 last, and pawned it in a North Main-street establishment for $5. On the same date a bicycle taken from in front of Ball's billiard store on North Spring street was traced to them. The other bicycle which they confess stealing was taken from in front of the Y.M.C.A. building March 15.

BREVITIES.

The Rev. Robert Forbes, D.D., of Duluth, Minn., will deliver his popular lecture, "The Mistakes of the Devil and Some Other People," at the University Methodist Church, on Tuesday, April 9, at 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

When moving, save all odds and ends of clothing and furniture for Good Samaritan department of Bethlehem Institutional Church for distribution among the needy. Tel. John 26 and wagon will call.

For time or arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to $1 and $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Whitney Trunk Factory, 423 S. Spring

In the advertisement yesterday of Mrs. W. T. Henderson's, the life reader, it should have read 618½, instead of 608½, South Spring street.

TO PULL LEGS OF FIREMEN.

Brilliant Scheme Fired at Department.

Every Man Assessed, but Few Will Pay.

Ostensibly a Plan to Reward Legislators for Promoting Pension Bill.

An effort on the part of a few members of the Los Angeles fire department to secure a little prestige at the financial expense of their fellow-members has given rise to no little feeling in some of the companies. The scheme was to collect money from the firemen for the avowed purpose of rewarding three members of the last Legislature. It is not known nor believed that these legislators were in on the game, or that they requested that any reward be given them. It is to be presumed that when the State paid them $8 per day and threw in quite a sum in the way of expenses paid on junketing trips, for which the last session of the State law-makers was notorious, they considered that they had secured value received for what they did at Sacramento. The plan to reward three of them originated in the mind of Capt. McMahan, who for a time was prominent in his opposition to the present assistant chief of the department, and for whom the discredited ex-chief, Walter Moore, was doing his utmost to secure the assistant chief's job.

A week ago yesterday McMahan called a meeting of one member of each company in the department. The meeting was held at the engine house near Sixteenth and Hill streets. When the firemen assembled they were confronted with a list of the members of the department, and were told that each man had been assessed 4 per cent. of one month's salary for the purpose of rewarding three members of the Legislature. Some of those present objected to the assessment, and demanded to know why and for whom it was being levied. Then they were reminded that the last Legislature passed a law creating a firemen's relief and pension fund, and provided a means for establishing such a fund by direct taxation of all property assessed by the municipality. This law had been fathered by Assemblyman Kelly of Alameda and it was proposed to raise about $325, and either send the money or a present to Mr. Kelly. In order that the local delegation to the Legislature might not be forgotten, it was proposed to divide this $325 into three parts and to purchase presents also for Assemblyman Savage and Assemblyman Frank James.

No other member of the Legislature was to be included in this reward scheme, but just why Pendleton, Carter, Broughton and Melick, the other Los Angeles Assemblymen were not to be remembered and why no attention was to be paid to the members of the Senate, was not explained to the satisfaction of some of the firemen who attended the meeting. Although they said little at the time, they proceeded after the meeting to warn many of the members of the various companies against the scheme.

The monthly pay day in the department came a day or two after the meeting, and a few of the members paid over their 4 per cent., some of them under protest. The majority of the men, however, refused to drop into any such game until it could be explained in a manner more satisfactory to them.

Two years ago a similar effort was made to give a present to Assemblyman Kelly because he had secured the passage of the law giving firemen a certain number of days off each month. Kelly heard of it, and at once put a stop to the effort. He wrote here that there is a State law which forbids his receiving such presents, and he would therefore have nothing to do with the affair. Those who are behind the present scheme were reminded of this fact, but they continued in their effort to make collections. How much they have secured to date cannot be learned, because an effort was made to keep the matter secret, but it is known that several of the companies have positively refused to contribute one cent. If any presents are given they will not come from the entire fire department, and it is not at all certain that the Assemblymen for whom they are intended will accept them.

NOT VERY CONFIDENT.

Saloon Men Making No Bets on Success of Their Efforts to Secure Sunday Opening.

It is expected that at the regular session of the City Council today the petition of the saloon-keepers of the city for a change in the law so as to permit of Sunday opening, will be disposed of, and the saloon men themselves are not making any bets that they will succeed in their efforts. It was reported yesterday that the liquor interests had one more card which they intend to play today, but half a dozen or more of the best-known saloon-keepers of the city were seen last night, and one and all denied any knowledge of any further move on their part to induce the Council to vote as they would have them. Not one of them expressed any great confidence that they would succeed, and one or two admitted that they expect the Council to deny the petition by a vote which will leave no doubt as to public sentiment on Sunday opening.

"There have been rumors that a sack is out," said one of the saloon men last night, "but if there is a sack I do not know who will get any portion of it. I suppose that that rumor originated from the fact that some of us have gone to considerable expense to bring this matter to the attention of the Council. Of course, it cost money to get up that petition. I see the papers say that the petition is not all right, and that names have been duplicated. Since that was published we have taken the trouble to ascertain that the report is accurate, unfortunately for us, and we regret it more than any other persons. Do you think for a minute that we would knowingly send in a petition with duplicate names upon it? Not on your life. We well know that that will make some people believe there are bugs in the entire petition, but there are not. We left the matter to the men who circulated the petition, and if they fell down we cannot help it now."

"Do I think that the Council will grant the petition?" said another saloon man, repeating the question that had been put to him. "Well, if I didn't think they would, or if I knew that they would not, do you think I'd tell you, and have you print it? Yes, I know some of the boys are uneasy, and that there is talk of defeat; but I for one will say nothing until the Council acts, and then we will take our medicine. I'll tell you one thing, though," he added, "in the next city campaign we will know before the votes are cast what kind of treatment we are going to receive."

One barkeeper was honest enough to boldly assert that the expectation among saloon men is that the Council will deny the petition. "They'll turn us down cold," was the way he put it. "Between you and me, we fellows who work behind the bars don't care a —— if they do, for with many of us it means more work without much more pay, and for one—and I know I speak for a number—I hope the petition will be killed by the Council. No, they haven't got any more trump cards to play at the last minute, either. The petition was their biggest card. It has surprised many of us that the matter has been given as much serious attention as it has."

STAMPED ON FAMILY PICTURES AND SKIPPED.

LIGHT ON MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MACPHERSON.

No Clew to His Present Whereabouts. He Has Written Cruel Letters to His Wife, Which Will Be Used in Divorce Suit.

John MacPherson, contractor, who disappeared from the city last Thursday after his wife filed a libel for divorce, is still missing, and there is no clew to his whereabouts.

Some of the circumstances leading to MacPherson's giving up a good business and mysteriously taking to the brush have come to light, however.

MacPherson had been living for some time with his family at No. 3615 South Flower street. His wife lived there with her five children and his two grown sons by a former marriage also lived there. MacPherson had a peculiar disposition.

One night about eight months ago he went on a wild rampage and threatened to take the lives of the whole family. He refused to be soothed, and Mrs. MacPherson sent for a policeman.

Then was the wrath of MacPherson assuaged. He begged not to be sent to the station, and the officer, relenting, did not place him under arrest.

The next day he parted from his family forever after a highly sensational and melodramatic scene. MacPherson took the family photographs out on the front lawn and tore them to flinders and stamped them in the ground. Then he packed up his own private traps and sallied off.

Thereafter he spoke to his sons, who remained at the house with their stepmother, in a dark and mysterious manner of trips that he intended making. As each time it was a different far-off spot that he was about to seek, it was supposed that he merely talked in this vein in the hope that what he said would be carried home to his wife.

"What would you think," he said once, "if your father should go to the West Indies and be married again?"

Another time he said, "My friends tell me that any other man would have gone to South Africa long ago."

Why all the balance of mankind, if placed in his circumstances, should be seized with a burning desire to go to South Africa, he did not make plain.

Again he mentioned Honolulu and the Philippines.

After he had left home, MacPherson wrote his wife letters of tremendous length, and of insulting character. They accused her of being insane and made various sorts of insinuations against her. These letters will be made the basis of the suit for divorce now pending in the Superior Court, the technical grounds of which are cruelty.

Mrs. MacPherson was led to bring the divorce suit by a visit that MacPherson made to the house about a month ago. He brought along a photographer to take a picture of the house, and came in to demand the key and some pictures and small articles of furniture.

Mrs. MacPherson did not receive him, but he had a scene with his two little daughters. They were watching him from the security of the first stair landing, as he sat in the front hall packing up his things. He is alleged to have used very vile language in their presence, and to have said things about the family that determined Mrs. MacPherson to shut off the possibility of further visits.

She began suit for divorce immediately. The family are inclined to believe that MacPherson went away to avoid the divorce hearing, but it seems as though he must have been making up his mind to go before the divorce proceedings began.

Like most contractors, MacPherson has been in the habit of looking around for new contracts when he had a piece of work nearly done. When he was finishing his last job, however, he made no bids on other work, nor attempted to get any.

Shortly before he left he shaved off his beard, saying that he was too young a man to appear with a beard that was growing gray. He is known to have left here Thursday, and is said to have been seen in San Francisco the next day thereafter.

He had been served with the papers in the divorce suit, so his absence will not interfere with Mrs. MacPherson's suit.

MacPherson was 51 years old. He came here from Nova Scotia several years ago. Although he has done a good business here, he leaves creditors to mourn his loss.

DEATH RECORD.

BURLINGAME—At Gardena, Cal., April 5, 1901, Hiram Burlingame, aged 21 years, a resident of this State; born in Sauco, Me., 1827.

COHN—On Sunday morning, April 7, at the 1247 South Hope street, Albert Cohn, aged 34 years, beloved son of Mrs. J. Cahn and brother of Mrs. D. Rosenthal, Germany; Mrs. E. J. Levy and Mrs. J. L. Jones Los Angeles. San Francisco papers please copy.

Funeral from late residence at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, April 9. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ELDRIDGE—At her home in this city, No. 214 West Twenty-first street, April 5, 1901, Catherine Eldridge, widow of the late J. A. Eldridge.

Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines Co., 647 South Broadway, Tuesday, April 9, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m. Friends invited. Interment private.

BIXBY—At Long Beach, Cal., Friday, April 5, Henry H. Bixby, a native of Norridgewock, Me., aged 65 years.

Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, this city, where the services will be held immediately after the arrival of the Terminal train at 1 o'clock, on Monday, April 8. Friends are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Henry H. Bixby will be held at Evergreen Cemetery immediately after the arrival of the Terminal train at 1 p.m., instead of at Bresee Brothers' parlors. Friends are invited.

LODGE NOTICE.

Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, F. and A.m., will confer the first degree Tuesday evening, April 9.

J. WELL DICK, Secy.

Los Angeles Transfer Co.

Will check baggage at your residences to any point. Office, 427 S. Spring. Tel. M. 49, or 249.

Bresee Bros. Co., Undertakers.

Lady assistant attends ladies and children. Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. main 248.

Watches Cleaned 75¢

And just as carefully done as though you had paid an exorbitant price for it.

CLOCKS CLEANED 25c AND 35c.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co., 305 S. BROADWAY.

'Twill Build You Up.

Log Cabin Whisky

Has a healthful and invigorating effect on the system. It's pure, rich and well flavored. Try a bottle.

SOLD BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY, 220 W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 282.

J. Magnin & Co.

251 South Broadway

Infant's Outfits, 43 Pieces, As Low As..... $10.50

Whatever is new and prettiest in Babies' garments you will find at Magnin's. Styles are exclusive and prices the lowest possible.

SANBORN VAIL & CO

VIEWS OF California.

All the old historical missions and hosts of famous views of Los Angeles and vicinity in both colored and plain effects. Our stock is not only the largest, but the best selected in the city, and prices are the lowest. No charge for exposure of views for mailing.

357 SO. BROADWAY

Don't Suffer

With sore, troublesome corns, when every one can be cured with 3-day Corn Cure—Sent by mail on receipt of 10c. BOSWELL & NOYES, Third & Broadway.

April 8, April 9, April 10, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Positively LAST 3 DAYS of AUCTION of Turkish Rugs.

At 330 S. Broadway, 2:30 p.m. daily.

Absolutely without reserve to realize cash at once. Any article called for will be put up and sold to the highest bidder.

A. W. LOUDERBACK, Art Auctioneer.

Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring St. Indian & Mexican Curios.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures any form of stomach trouble; relieves indigestion and dyspepsia immediately; cure soon follows; tones the stomach; 25 cents, at all druggists; or 26th and Broadway, New York City.

The best makes of clothing in the latest cut of "specially selected" clothes may be found at "The London."

The Gist of It.

We want to sell all the clothing we can. We're doing better and better all the time and there must be no let-up in the growth.

Hence, this spring you see here handsomer clothing than ever. That comes from the experience of 30 years and the ambition to have handsomer goods than you can find any place else. You are surprised at the extraordinary good values we give. The closer profit we can take, the larger the business. Brokaw Bros. and L. Adler Bros. & Co. and other high class clothing $10 to $30 a suit.

London Clothing Co.

119 to 125 N. Spring. HARRIS & FRANK, Proprietors.

LEA & PERRINS' The Original Worcestershire SAUCE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The only good sauce; enriches the taste of all Meats, Fish, Game, Salads, etc., and gives a flavor that imitators utterly fail to produce.

This signature is on every bottle. Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N.Y.

A New Method of Using Fruit

Is to prepare it in such a manner that it still retains all of its natural properties and then combine it with selected grains. This is the way Figprune Cereal, the substitute for coffee and tea, is made. Your grocer sells it. Ask for sample. Figs, prunes and grain.

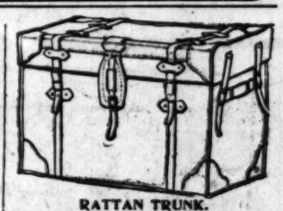
RAJA CALIFORNIA DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great Restorative, Invigorator and Nervine.

The most wonderful aphrodisiac and Special Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.

The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder. Sells on its own merits.

NABER, ALPS & BRUNE, Agents, 323 Market street, S. F.—(Send for circular.)



RATTAN TRUNK.

The lightest weight and strongest trunk in the market. Manufactured and for sale by J. C. CUNNINGHAM, only, No. 222 S. Main St. Tel. Main 918. Repairing a specialty.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Regular $18.50 and $25; now... $11.75 Made in our own factory.

COPELAND'S CLOAK HOUSE. Third and Broadway. Now S. Beller & Co.

Write for Prospectus.

Western Consolidated Oil Co., 335-337 Laughlin Building.

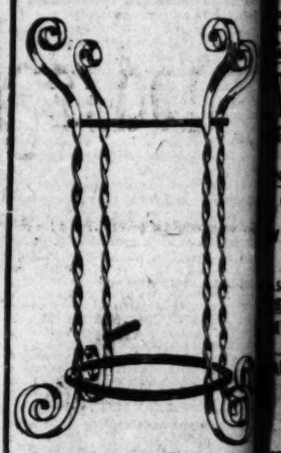
Parmelee Dohrmann Co.

These values are "special." They cannot be matched at the price elsewhere in Los Angeles.

Jardinieres.

Note These Prices.

25c Jardinieres at.....20c
50c Jardinieres at.....40c
60c Jardinieres at.....50c
75c Jardinieres at.....60c
85c Jardinieres at.....70c
$1.00 Jardinieres at....70c



Jardiniere Stands

Handsome wrought iron Jardiniere Stands, as shown above, very graceful and pretty; special at 75 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above items are exceptional and we cannot guarantee them for any great length of time, hence intending purchasers should make early selections.

Parmelee Dohrmann Co., 232-234 South Spring.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Linoleums and Carpets

Just received another car load of Printed and Inlaid Linoleums.

New and attractive designs and colorings. We are exclusive agents here for Thos. Potter & Sons, Philadelphia, and handle their high grade printed and inlaid linoleums and oilcloths. A very large trade in this line enables us to carry an immense stock which economical buyers are quick to note and take advantage of.

See North Window.

We are sole agents in Southern California for Hodges Fiber Carpets.

The ideal bedroom floor covering. Clean and easy to keep so. A car load of these popular carpets just received. Remember Hodges fiber carpets are sold under an absolute guarantee.

See South Window.

We Are Showing Some Splendid Values in Bedroom Suits, on the 2d Floor.

"Dependable Furniture at a Fair Price."

Niles Pease Furniture Co.

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

APRIL 8, 1901.

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Are the gardeners of Nature, sprinkling her beds of wild flowers along the Kite-Shaped Track, the most beautiful trip in the world. Train leaves Los Angeles at 8:30 a.m.; returning, arrives at 5:45 p.m.

KITE SHAPED TRACK
Los Angeles
THE SIGHT TO SEE
Colton
Mentone
Santa Fe Route

...pets

Southern Cali-
...or covering.
...p so. A car
carpets just
Hodges fiber
an absolute
...ow.
...d Floor.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

...E SEASON AT THE—
Grand Canyon of Arizona
...nd the trip can be made in a very comfortable way. Only two hours stage ... of rails to hotel on river of canyon at
BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL.
...ursion Tickets, Los Angeles to the Canyon ... are on sale for $50. Hotel rates at canyon $3 per day. Get details at ... Office, Second and Spring Streets.

...little better than any other train—
A little better service—a more homelike feeling on the
...FORNIA LIMITED
Than you find elsewhere, and it runs like this:
... Angeles—
... Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.
... Chicago—
... Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
75 hours to Chicago on the
SANTA FE.

...EE TALLY-HO RIDE—
TUESDAY, APRIL 9,
... Beautiful Pasadena, or at Long Beach if preferred, if you go on the
...00 Seashore Excursion
... TERMINAL RAILWAY on Tuesday, April 9. Train leaves 9 a.m., re... 5:15 p.m.
...rvation and Tickets 237 South Spring St. Tel. Main 960 and 656.

...REASE YOUR KNOWLEDGE
...thern California by a trip to Alpine Tavern (5000 ft. above sea level) via the
...T. LOWE SCENIC RAILWAY.
... object lesson in the works of nature and man. From "Inspiration Point" ... outstretched before you a panoramic view of mountains, valleys, cities and ... is unsurpassed in scenic grandeur and variety.
... 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 3:30 p.m. Passenger and ticket office, 250 S. Spring St.

...WAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
... OCEANIC S.S. CO.'S new 6000-ton, twin-screw steamer SIERRA, SONOMA ... VENTURA will leave S. F. every 3 weeks, calling at HONOLULU and SAMOA; ... steamer (for HONOLULU only) between times. Direct steamer service to ... every 28 days. HUGH D. RICE, Agt., 320 S. Spring St. Tel. Main 968.

The Los Angeles Times

In One Part: 14 Pages.

XTH YEAR. | PER WEEK....20 CENTS PER MONTH....75 CENTS | $9 A YEAR. | MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1901. | ON ALL NEWS STANDS TRAINS AND STREETS | 5 CENTS

...HEATERS—
With Dates of Events.

...RPHEUM—The Wise Men Are Ordering Seats Days in Advance!
PAPINTA New Dances! New Effects!
MARIE WAINWRIGHT And Company in "JOSEPHINE AND NAPOLEON."
...UT GUEPARD, Singing and Talking Philosopher; AMIEL, The Boy Serpentine ... CALLAHAN AND MACK, Clever Celtic Comedians; TECHOW'S CATS; ...GRAH; SMITH and CAMPBELL, New Fun Goods This Week.
...—Evening, best seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c; box seats 75c. Matinees ...day, Saturday and Sunday—Any seat 25c; children 10c. Phone Main 1447

...HER'S OPERA HOUSE—San Diego, Cal.—
THE CONQUEST OF DEATH,
A SACRED PLAY.
...der the direction of Katherine Tingley, official head of the Universal Brotherhood ... Theosophical Society throughout the world. BY STUDENTS OF THE IRIS ...SERVATORY of Music and Drama and the Children of Loma Land.
... Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, at 8:15 p.m. Tickets—Parquette and ...estra, $1.00; Balcony, 50 cents. A limited number of BEST BALCONY ...TS RESERVED FOR EXCURSIONISTS.
...noon Performance "The Warriors of the Golden Cord"
... Fairy Play . . .
...ludes international tableau by the children of the Raja Yoga School of Loma Land ... Monday and Tuesday, April 8 and 9, at 2:15 p.m. Tickets—Parquette and Orches... 75 cents each; Balcony, 50 cents. Santa Fe Trains leave Los Angeles at ...45 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.—4-day round trip Tickets $6.00.

...OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—OLIVER MOROSCO, Lessee and Manager.
TONIGHT—ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
A Melo-Dramatic Treat! A Sensational Triumph! A Packed House!
"THE ANGEL OF THE ALLEY."
...st Week—Ralph E. Cummings and his company in "The Little Minister."

...OS ANGELES THEATER—H. C. WYATT & CO., Managers.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 12, at 3 o'clock. Sixth Concert Season 1900-1901
Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra.
HARLEY HAMILTON, Director.
MISS MOLLIE ADELE BROWN, Soloist.
...AST CONCERT—Every one should go. A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
...ge tickets 25c, 50c and 75c. Seats on sale Wednesday, April 10. Tel. M. 70.

...SEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

...CHUTES—(WASHINGTON GARDENS.)—J. C. TALMAGE, Pres. A. L. ELIET, V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
SHOOTING THE CHUTES.
A MERRY TIME—The Family Playground—New Attractions.
...RAY AND TONIGHT SEE PROF. RABE and his Performing Animals. SIGNOR GRIFFITH Coast the Chutes on a Bicycle. VOLKYRA, Equilibrist and Novelty Gymnast.
...band Music. 5000 ELECTRIC LIGHTS. 100 NOVELTIES. Fairyland Indeed.
...dmission to Grounds 10 cents. Children 5 cents.

...STRICH FARM—South Pasadena—
125 - GIGANTIC BIRDS - 125
...STRICH FEATHER BOAS and FANS from this celebrated Farm are the most ...ful souvenirs to take East from California. For sale at Producer's Prices.

...M. C. A. HALL—Monday Night, April 8.
Edison's Wonderful Production of
THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY
in moving pictures.

...PSON AUDITORIUM— TUESDAY EVE, April 9.
...ecture Henry G. Peabody, "In and Around Historic Bos...
...ton;" general admission 25c; children and public school pupils 10c.

...HESY'S FREE MUSEUM—TOURISTS should not neglect this privilege. Corner Fourth and Main Streets, opposite Van Nuys and Westminster Hotels.

...ERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

[WASHINGTON.]

FIGHT ON COL. BARR.

Capt. Carter Case is Revived.

It Interests the Judge-Advocate-General.

Scramble for Appointment to That High Office.

The Imprisoned Officer is to Apply for Bail—Mrs. Logan Ill.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Although Judge-Advocate-General Lieber will not retire until May 21, there is already a lively scramble for his place. The candidates are Cols. Barr and Clous and Lieut.-Cols. Hunter and Davis, and the relative rank of the officers is in the order named.

Col. Barr would get the appointment, if seniority is to be observed. He has a brilliant record in the legal department, having prosecuted Capt. Oberlin M. Carter and secured his conviction, despite the tremendous efforts of Carter's friends. Outside of army circles, the friends of the convicted engineer officer naturally are bitterly opposed to Col. Barr, and are expected to use whatever influence they may have to prevent his elevation.

Col. Clous is a brother-in-law of Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, and it is expected that the Adjutant-General's influence will be with Clous. Should Barr be appointed, Clous will never attain the rank of brigadier-general, because he will retire within a short time after Lieber.

CARTER'S FRIENDS SCHEMING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Attorneys for Capt. O. M. Carter, now serving a sentence in the Leavenworth, Kan., penitentiary for defrauding the government, have given notice to the government that they will make application to the Supreme Court tomorrow for the release of their client on bail, pending a hearing before that court on his appeal from the judgment of the lower court, refusing him a writ of habeas corpus.

The application will be contested by Solicitor-General Richards of the Department of Justice.

TEST OF BRITISH CATTLE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—As a result of negotiations between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Canadian Minister of Agriculture an agreement has been reached between the two administrations by which Canada it have a first-class veterinarian stationed in England to test for tuberculosis all British cattle shipped to this country via Canada.

ANN ARBOR SICKNESS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Nothing has been received by the officials of the Marine Hospital service regarding the sickness, believed to be bubonic plague, of a student in the Ann Arbor, Mich., University. The appearance of the plague in the interior would be a matter of some surprise to the officials of the service, as the sickness is more apt to manifest itself at the seaport cities.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Heap of Ties Piled On the Track at Malad Bridge.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BOISE (Idaho.) April 7.—An attempt was made to wreck No. 1 westbound Short Line passenger tonight at Malad bridge, 100 miles east of here. A large number of ties were piled on the track. The engineer did not see the obstruction in time to stop the train. The pilot of the engine was damaged and brakebeams were broken under some of the cars.

A delay of about an hour ensued. It was a narrow escape from serious disaster. It is believed that the ties were placed on the track by highwaymen, intending to rob the train. The scene of the wreck is the point where a very bad wreck occurred about three years ago.

DEUTSCHER'S STAG SMOKER.

Miss Victoria Dennis in Pink Stockings and Smiles Causes the Clubmen to Forget Their Beer.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The "Seeley dinner" given at the Deutscher Club last night has set the city talking today. The Deutscher is one of the leading clubs. Last night a stag smoker was given at the club, during which a number of Chicago vaudeville performers entertained the members in a manner that eclipsed anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. The entertainment closed with an Eastern dance by Miss Victoria Dennis, who was attired principally in stockings and smiles.

The curtain-raiser was an act by Mlle. Vivette of Chicago, who seemed to have forgotten part of her costume in her haste to get on the stage. She danced as only a French woman can, and loud were the "vivas" when she retired.

Then came Victoria Dennis. This young woman tripped demurely forth to the strains of the "Dance du Ventre" attired in a gauzy, transparent robe, and after a few indications of her real power, retired, leaving the clubmen holding their breath. They gave an audible gasp when she reappeared. Her costume is described as severely simple, pink stockings being the principal feature. Her performance met all expectations, and when the clubmen turned to neglected beer and cigars they vowed it was the hottest smoker the club had ever given.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] J. E. Montgomery is at the Westminster.

News Index to The Times This Morning

1. Fight for Judge-Advocate-General. No Great Obstacles to Settlement. Freshet in New England. Oregon Short Line to Los Angeles.
2. Government for the Philippines. British Troops Leaving South Africa. Merrimac River Likely to Overflow. Lawyer Patrick Makes Statement. Three Hundred Indian Easter Brides
3. Surgeons Pierce a Man's Heart. Colorado Spring Brokers Default. Ten Men Eaten by Companions. Gen. Clay Holds the Fort. Woodchopper Guillotines Himself.
5. Pretty Easter Church Services.
6. The Weather Report. Liners: Classified Advertising.
7. The Times Current Topics Club.
8. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
9. How the Orange Crop is Handled.
10. Many Interesting Sporting Events.
11. Interest in Chamber of Commerce.
12. Among the World's Workers.
13. Southern California by Towns.
14. City in Brief: Brevities. Home News and Local Business.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Grewsome discovery at Claremont....Sermon of Capitalist Ringe at Santa Monica....Oxnard train hoodooed. Killing frost at Pomona....Farmers' Institute at San Dimas indulges in a little sarcasm....Work begun on railroad to Sunset oil field....Remarkable Chinese family at San Diego....Union Oil Company lays off drilling crews at Fullerton....Native Sons reorganize at Anaheim....San Diego Knights Templars hold Easter service....Pasadena's street numbering to be improved.

PACIFIC COAST. Waiter's enlarged heart pierced by needles in operation for dropsy....Four-masted schooner launched....."Windy" Hayes killed by a train....Topmastless four-master sighted....Proprietor of roadside inn kills a man....Young woman becomes insane on a train....Fire at San Miguel....Coeur d'Alene output.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA. Li Hung Chang says no hitch in settlement is expected—Location of legation guards the chief problem—Mr. Rockhill and British Minister held up and their sedan-bearers beaten by Chinese. Squires sends a perplexing cable dispatch....Court asks viceroys what it shall do if Russia keeps Manchuria. Japan denies war rumors.

BRITISH-BOER WAR. Eight volunteer companies coming home—Post correspondent says Boers intend to fight to a finish—Seat of government said to be removed to Leydsdorp.

THE PHILIPPINES. Recommendations for a temporary civil government. Taft Commission will reach Manila May 1—Abolition of slavery practicable....Lieut. Taylor tells how he helped catch Aguinaldo.

FOREIGN, BY CABLE. The Kaiser makes another claim on his troops. Italy's squadron starts for Toulon. British cycling maneuvers fail because of bad weather....Russia raises duties on American iron manufacturers.

WASHINGTON. Scramble for Judge-Advocate-General's place....Mrs. John A. Logan ill....Capt. Carter's attorneys will apply for his release on bail.

THE WEATHER. The weather report in detail is printed daily on the "Liner" page, including "comparative temperatures" at widely-separated points.

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Attempt to bleed firemen....Light on mysterious disappearance of John McPherson....Ten thousand dollars given to Good Samaritan Hospital....Enormous crowds at church services....Two thousand dollars on the plate at Christ Church....Anniversary of Grace Methodist....Southern Pacific Railroad station robbed. George Ford breaks out of City Jail. Company tries to beat vegetable Chinamen at their own game....Oakland takes last ball game of series....San Francisco dogs win....Boom for bowling....Policeman shoots at fence climbers....Bicycles thieves confess. Consul Emma Booth-Tucker at Hazard's Pavilion....Saloon men expect the Council will deny their Sunday-opening petition.

GENERAL EASTERN. Lawyer Patrick says Jones did not kill Rice. Somber Easter in New York....Oregon Short Line to extend to Los Angeles. Two missing Colorado Springs brokers accused of embezzlement....Merrimac River expected to break its banks and do great damage....Ten men eaten by shipwrecked seamen....Richmond, Quebec, in the midst of a raging torrent. Freshets in New England.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

NO GREAT OBSTACLES.

All Trouble Near Settlement.

Location of the Guards Chief Difficulty.

The Ministers Do Not Agree with Military Men.

Rockhill and Satow Held Up by Germans Who Beat Sedan-bearers.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PEKING, April 7.—[By Asiatic Cable.] Mr. Rockhill, United States special commissioner to Peking, had a long interview today with Li Hung Chang, who satisfied him that there is not likely to be any further important hitch in the negotiations for a settlement between China and the powers. China has agreed to the list of punishments submitted by the ministers of the powers, asking only one concession, namely, deprivation of office, instead of banishment, in the case of a man who is 70 years of age. To this the ministers have agreed.

Li Hung Chang says the court is extremely anxious to return to Peking, as soon as the foreign troops evacuate the capital.

Some of the ministers of the powers begin to think that so large a force as 2000 troops acting as legation guards in the city proper would be a great mistake. Such a body would have to remain in a space of about one square mile. The troops could not be allowed outside the legation quarters armed, and it would probably not be safe for them to go unarmed.

It is thought by some of the ministers that, if the encampment were made from twelve to fifteen miles away, with the necessary stores, this arrangement would be much preferable, as a telegram could bring the troops into the city immediately.

Moreover, several ministers have been insulted by troops of other nationalities. Mr. Rockhill and Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British Minister, were returning from dinner in chairs, when the chairs were stopped by German soldiers, who proceeded to beat the bearers. The ladies of the party were greatly frightened. The ministers generally fear that the presence in Peking of a considerable force of troops of various nationalities might be a source of international friction.

They are not entirely pleased with the military proposals of the generals, as they fail to see the necessity for the demolition of all forts.

SQUIRES PUZZLES THEM.

PERPLEXING CABLE DISPATCH.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The administration is perplexed over a cable dispatch received from Mr. Squires, now in charge of the American Legation in Peking. This dispatch, according to a publication, said that "the Russian Minister refuses to receive official communications from Chinese ministers," which carried the inference that diplomatic relations between the two countries interested would be broken off. The officials are very reticent about the matter, and decline to affirm or deny whether it is correctly stated. They will go only so far as to admit the receipt of a dispatch whose purport was not clearly understood, for which reason it was not given to the press for publication.

Another cablegram which reached here today from Mr. Rockhill, the special commissioner of the United States, had no reference to the alleged refusal of the Russians to receive official communications from the Chinese commissioners. As Mr. Rockhill is in a position to know promptly what develops between the ministers and the Peace Commissioners, it is believed he would be prompt to report a step of such far-reaching consequence as the published dispatch from Mr. Squires would indicate.

At the Russian Embassy, no information on the subject was obtainable tonight. It was said there that no communications had come from the office at St. Petersburg since the Russian note of several days since, which declared that government's intention regarding Manchuria, a story of which was handed to Secretary Hay. The impression of the officials at the embassy was that no special significance attached to the Squires dispatch. According to them, it simply meant that the Russians had discontinued further negotiations at this time on the Manchurian question alone, which, for the time, is held in abeyance.

This was in accord with the spirit of the official publications on this matter, which asserted that remaining faithful to its original and oft-repeated political argument regarding Manchuria, "it will quietly await the further course of events." Absolutely no concern was felt at the embassy on the subject, the officials apparently being perfectly satisfied that the communications referred to relate entirely to the Manchurian question.

In other diplomatic circles the report failed to receive credence, on the general theory that the interests of the Russian government in China were too great and far-reaching to permit the severance of diplomatic relations at this time, when substantial unity on many of the matters of negotiations was so promising.

ASKING VICEROYS' ADVICE.

DOWAGER AND COUNCIL MEEK.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] "The Empress Dowager and grand councilors have asked the Yang Tse viceroys," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "what course they recommend the court to take in the event of Russia retaining Manchuria."

HOLDING VESSELS READY.

SCARE NEWS VIA LONDON.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, and dealing with the attitude of Japan toward Russia's Chinese policy, says:

"Shipping companies have been ordered to hold their vessels in readiness for transport service. Cruisers on the reserve list have been commissioned for active service. All leave has been recalled, and officers of the first reserve have been warned for service. There is much popular excitement."

WARLIKE NEWS DENIED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—"All the warlike news, says Mr. Katomata, secretary of the Japanese legation, in an interview which will be published in the Washington Post tomorrow, "which has been sent out from Japan by foreign correspondents to London, and thence transmitted to this country, are more or less exaggerated, and some of them utterly groundless. For instance, nothing can be more false than the report that appeared Saturday to the effect that Japan addressed to Russia a note which almost amounted to an ultimatum. Now that China has refused to sign the Manchurian convention and Russia has decided not to insist upon its conclusion, I am quite at a loss to find out what has given rise to such preposterous reports.

It is very likely that the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg should have given Russia verbal advice that the latter would better submit the convention to the international conference at Peking, and there is no reason why Russia would refrain from doing so, if the convention contained nothing, as has been declared by Russia herself, which was detrimental to the interests of China or injurious to the interests of the powers concerned.

"Japan is ready to approve or support any proposition, no matter whatever state makes it, provided it is just and proper. It is believed that the Peking negotiations will proceed in perfect harmony, uninterrupted by the incident caused by the Manchurian convention, which now seems to have been fairly settled."

FRENCH AVOID A CONFLICT.

They are Opposed by Chinese, but Beware of Germans.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Saturday, says:

"The French are still opposed by the Chinese near Haili but are careful to avoid a conflict because any advance would be anticipated by the Germans, whose patriots are 30 miles within the province of Shan Si and can reach Tai Yuen Fu at any moment.

"At Ching Ting Fu the French intercepted a letter from Li Hung Chang to the Governor of Shan Si, complaining that the Manchuria convention must be signed because the European powers were willing to sit down as usual and watch Russia devour China.

"It is asserted on good authority that Russia is willing to give Japan a free hand in Korea with a view to preventing her assuming a hostile attitude."

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN ILL.

She May Not Be Able to Attend the Unveiling of the Statue to Her Husband, Tuesday.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at her home in this city. Her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, said today that she did not believe Mrs. Logan would be able to be present at the unveiling ceremonies, Tuesday, when the statue of her husband is to be presented to the government. Mrs. Logan has not been well since the recent attack of grip and of late her strength has been failing. There are no immediate fears of danger.

Senator Cullom will be in virtual charge of Mrs. Logan if she determines to brave the doctor's anger and see the unveiling. The Senator has assisted her in many ways, and is anxious that she be present, if her strength will permit.

CZAR SUBSCRIBES FOR CHURCH.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At the services today of the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church in this city it was announced that Czar Nicholas II of Russia has given 2000 roubles toward the building of the church, which is soon to be erected in Brooklyn.

TOWN IN TORRENT.

Raging Flood at Richmond, Que.

Granite Piers of Steel Bridge Are Gone.

People Driven to the Hills Back of the Town.

Many Points in Danger in New England—Pittsburgh is Safe.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MONTREAL, April 7.—Telephonic advices received from Richmond, Quebec, this evening announce that the business portion of that town rests in the midst of a raging torrent. At 10 o'clock the granite piers of the steel bridge, erected a few years ago at a cost of $46,000, were carried away, totally wrecking the structure.

The tracks of the Grand Trunk, Portland, Me., line are under water for a considerable distance. The people were compelled to take refuge in houses on the hills back of the town. The property loss will be heavy.

NEW ENGLAND FRESHETS.

MANY POINTS IN DANGER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BOSTON, April 7.—The intermittent rains of the past week will result in many parts of New England, where streams have extensive watersheds, in freshets, and the damage may equal that sustained during any spring for a score of years.

The Associated Press reports tonight from places on nearly all the large rivers in New England indicate great danger.

SAFE AT PITTSBURGH.

PEOPLE IN UPPER STORIES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PITTSBURGH, April 7.—The danger line was passed by the rivers here this afternoon. At 7 o'clock tonight the flood reached its crest, and the decline is expected tomorrow morning. The Weather Bureau sent out a flood warning this morning, and as a result hundreds of families spent Easter morning making a periodical move to the upper stories of their homes.

Reports received tonight show that the rivers are either falling or stationary.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GUZZLING.

Over Six Hundred and Sixty-seven Millions of Dollars Spent on Drink Last Year—Ireland Drops Behind.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

LONDON, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In 1900 England spent on drinks $667,607,215, an average of $20.79 per head of population; Scotland, $71,529,305, average $16.58 per head; Ireland, $65,322,070, average $14.50 per head. The aggregate expenditure for the year was less than in 1899 by $6,358,780.

The intoxicating liquors consumed contained 94,251,000 gallons of alcohol, the consumption of which per head was 2.46 gallons in England, 1.83 in Scotland, and 1.64 in Ireland.

TRIAL OF A "JOINTIST."

SALINA (Kan.,) April 7.—The first trial of a "jointist" under the new Hurrell law, passed by the last Legislature, which makes it a misdemeanor to be found in possession of spirituous liquors, resulted in no verdict here late last night, and the jury was discharged. It was the case of Henry Stevens and wife, whose place was raided by the Sheriff recently. The passage of the law was a result of the temperance crusade started by Mrs. Carrie Nation.

CRUISER NEW YORK'S DEPARTURE.

ALGIERS, April 7.—The United States armored cruiser New York sailed from Algiers this evening on her way to Manila.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES.

Oregon Short Line Will Extend Its Track From Uvada.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SALT LAKE (Utah,) April 7.—President William H. Bancroft makes official announcement that the Oregon Short Line will extend its line from Uvada to Los Angeles. Track-laying began this morning, and one mile was laid on the grade below Uvada.

Mr. Bancroft returned from New York this morning. He had been there to discuss plans with Chairman Harriman, President Hays and other officials of the Union Pacific system.

FIRST TALK BY PATRICK.

Says Jones Did Not Kill Rice.

Valet Plotting Against 1900 Will.

Lawyer Declares the False Confessions Are Made for a Purpose.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of Millionaire Rice, made a statement tonight concerning the case. He had been asked to say something concerning a story printed in a morning paper to the effect that Valet Jones had spent several hours, accompanied by a policeman attached to the District Attorney's office, in touring the "tenderloin" districts. According to this story, the hotels, concert halls and gardens and theaters had been visited by the prisoner and his attendant, and dozens of drinks taken. On this point Lawyer Patrick said:

"I have known that this kind of thing has been going on for several weeks. I could not have sworn that such was the case, but I have heard from various sources that Jones was plentifully supplied with money, was taken out buggy riding and was otherwise treated with kindness and consideration."

Patrick then went on to speak of the Rice murder case. This is the first time that he has made any statement since his arrest. He said:

"Jones never killed Rice. Had he done so, he never would have testified to it, especially as the District Attorney has promised him no immunity, nor would his counsel, even though provided by Capt. Baker, have permitted him to do so. His confidence is due to the fact that W. M. Rice, at the age of 84, died of heart-failure, as did his brother, F. A. Rice, yesterday, at the age of 70, and there will never be any proof otherwise.

"The only crime of which Jones is guilty is that of conspiring against the 1900 will, and that of perjury in the present proceedings. His fairy story is the result of a collaboration with James A. Baker, Jones's attorney; Mr. Battle, who is hired by Baker; Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Prof. Witthaus, the professional expert, whose report Osborne for the past six months has been expecting in a few days, and who swore that Rice died of mercurial poisoning, if he did not die of something else.

"The object of Jones's story is to have me held in prison pending the will litigation. I have already been in prison six months on the forgery charge without being indicted, and I do not believe that there is any serious intention to try me on a criminal charge before a jury. My arrest on a murder charge and the desperate attempt to hold me is due entirely to my ability and attempt to give bail upon any less serious charge. The stock in trade of the opposition to the 1900 will is their already demonstrated ability to control the District Attorney's office; that is to say, that portion presided over by Osborne, over which there seems to be no administrative supervision.

"So far the tactics employed against me have been the giving out by Mr. Osborne continually of statements known by him to be false, in order to cause the public to prejudge me guilty, so as to justify false imprisonment and to prevent a fair trial; the wrongful imprisonment of myself, and the hounding by detectives of those who appear to favor me; the abuse of the process of the courts by wrongfully subpoenaing in the name of the court persons to personally appear before him and submit to examinations in his office.

"The use, under the guise of professional handwriting experts, of men to swear that the signatures of the 1900 will, checks, assignments, etc., are forgeries and the procuring of false testimony are all in the same line. Jones swore on the witness stand and Osborne admitted it in open court that Jones had informed Osborne in January that Jones had killed Mr. Rice with chloroform, and that subsequently, in collaboration with Witthaus, February 21, the present complaint, charging me with killing Rice with mercurial poisoning, was made at the instance of Osborne in an attempt to deprive me of all knowledge of the nature of the accusation against me, until he had used as witnesses those who are supposed to be for me.

"I have been informed that Jones has been for several weeks past permitted to roam the streets. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection, provided that Jones be kept within the jurisdiction of the court. It would take but little corroboration to convict Jones upon his own confession, but it would take a great deal to convict me upon Jones's accusation. If I am held or indicted for murder, Jones will certainly be also, and I would certainly be acquitted, but in his effort to have himself corroborated he might be convicted, innocent though he is, and then he would surely be electrocuted, for no hand could save him.

"Jones is staking his life upon the ability of the handwriting experts to discredit Rice's signature, which Jones saw him write, and which he shows by his numerous statements and uncertain testimony that he knows Rice signed.

"Jones may rest assured that those for whom he has outlawed himself from mankind will abandon him when they can no longer use him.

"As to my own position, I can only say that I will be vindicated, and will be able to discharge all duties devolving upon, and maintain all rights belonging to me, all of which, however, is in the hands of my able and conservative attorneys.

"Of revenge I have no thought, but if I am convicted of Rice's murder I shall do my utmost to convict all complicated, in which event I am sure I can prove the motive for the alleged will of 1896 and the instigators to be persons striving to uphold it, and proving that Jones did the deed, believing that he could thus prevent the consummation of Mr. Rice's plans through me."

Dist.-Atty. Philbin was asked today what he knew of Jones's alleged tour of the "tenderloin." He replied that he knew nothing whatever, except what he had read.

"Have you at any time given permission for him to absent himself from the House of Detention except when he was in attendance at court?"

"I have not," he replied.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, 25 cents.

CHILD WAS MURDERED.

Little Evelyn Blewitt's Skull Crushed and Neck Broken Before Her Corpse Was Set on Fire.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BUTTE (Mont.) April 7.—Medical examination of the body of nine-year-old Evelyn Blewitt, whose body was nearly consumed by the fire in the cabin of John Warne, the aged watchman at the Walkerville reservoir, was made today. It demonstrated beyond doubt that the child had been killed. The back of the head was crushed in as by a blow from a hammer, and the neck was broken.

Warne is in Anaconda, having been taken there by private conveyance early last night, when word reached the jail that a mob was forming at Walkerville to lynch him. It is likely that he will not be brought back till ready for trial, and possibly an effort will be made to remove the case to another county.

SERIOUS TIMES AHEAD, SAYS THE KAISER.

HE EXPECTS A TRYING-OUT OF THE IMPERIAL METTLE.

Latest Military Address of the German Monarch Made Public Despite the Efforts to Keep it Secret—"Woe to the Soldiers."

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BERLIN, April 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Careful investigations at Potsdam today regarding the circumstances in which Emperor William delivered his latest military address developed the information that during a review last Tuesday of a number of military bodies belonging to the Potsdam garrison, including the First Regiment of Foot Guards, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any representative of the press or any other civilian obtaining knowledge of His Majesty's remarks, which were uttered in the Lustgarten, adjoining the royal castle. From persons who were present it was learned that the Kaiser spoke substantially as follows:

"A hand from out of the people was recently raised against me, to my intense sorrow. Evidently serious times are coming which will try our mettle. I know that the army is true to its traditions and to the solemn oath it has taken. I know it will remain steadfast and faithful to me.

"My conviction is especially strong regarding the Guards, and regarding this regiment now present which is tied to the Hohenzollerns by indissoluble bonds, as the past has shown, during the troublous times abroad and even during revolutionary times at home.

"The authority of the crown must be maintained at all hazards. Woe to the soldier who listens to the voice of the tempter."

Orders seem to have been given by the Prussian Minister of the Interior to suppress all public mention of quotations from the Emperor's speeches. At Struyum, during a recent meeting called to protest against an increase of the corn tolls, the police dissolved the Assembly when the Speaker cited a sentence from His Majesty's speech to the Emperor Alexander Grenadier Regiment at his first appearance on horseback after the attack upon him at Bremen. The papers mention similar instances elsewhere.

LOUBET LEAVES FOR TOULON.

PARIS, April 7.—There was no important change today in the condition of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and President Loubet, whose movements have been materially affected recently by the illness of the Premier, started for Nice on his way to greet the visiting Italian squadron under the Duke of Genoa. M. Loubet was accompanied by M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. André, Minister of War.

DIAZ BACK FROM HUNTING.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 7.—President Diaz has returned from a hunting expedition, and is in fine physical condition.

MERRIMAC RIVER LIKELY TO BURST.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HAVERHILL (Mass.,) April 7.—From the Pomigowasset Valley in the north to the confluence of the Merrimac River with the sea, the freshet reports received here tonight indicated that the Merrimac River is likely to burst its banks at many places, with a volume of water that will exceed that for many years.

The police sounded the flood alarm tonight, and business men on the river front began energetic efforts to protect their property. At a late hour the levee water was within two and a half feet of the street, and as high tide comes tomorrow, it is expected that streets on a level with the levee will be flooded.

All day communication was kept up with cities on the Merrimac and its tributaries. Plymouth and Laconia reporting a rainfall during the night of 1.72 inches.

At Manchester tonight the water was 6 ft. 7 in. from the top of the dam and rising six inches hourly. The volume of water which tonight was overflowing the low lands at Concord and Manchester will not reach here until tomorrow noon, so the greater part of the damage will not be done until that time.

There were all sorts of reports during the day of bodies being seen in the river, but none could be intercepted. A woman's body is known to have floated down from Lawrence, and it is understood that a man's body and one of an infant had been seen below Lowell.

[THE PHILIPPINES.]

HOW TO RULE THE ISLANDS.

Plan Prepared for the Government.

Commission Returns to Manila May 1.

Provincial Governments Established in Most of the Archipelago.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CAGAYAN (Mindanao, P. I.,) April 7.—[By Manila Cable.] In response to interrogatories from Elihu Root, United States Secretary of War, the Philippine Commission has prepared recommendations as to the form of general civil governments to be established for the Philippines, July 1, and to continue until Congress shall have organized a permanent government for the archipelago.

This temporary civil government is expected to consist of a governor, a cabinet and a legislative council, and it is believed that the members of the present commission will act as the principal advisers of Gov.-Gen. Taft, although there will probably be a few Filipinos in the council. The members of the provincial legislature will all be appointed.

The commission will reach Manila May 1, after establishing provincial governments in all the large central islands, except in Samar and Mindanao. As soon as routine business has been disposed of, the commission will proceed to the organization of every remaining province in the island of Luson, and will also deal with the matter of city governmnt for Manila.

Conferences last week with many Moros, Mindanao tribesmen and others confirmed the members of the commission in their intention not to substitute provincial for departmental government in Mindanao and the Sulu group, except by the organization of the province of Northern Mindanao. Judge Taft says the matter of abolishing slavery can, and will, be handled deliberately and tactfully, but that no legislation affecting polygamy among the savages is probable.

Capistrano, in a speech of welcome to the commissioners, participated in today's discussion at Miasmis. After completing the work of organization there, the commission visited Dagupan.

SEVEN CIGARS AND KINDNESS CAUGHT AG.

LIEUT. TAYLOR'S MODEST TALE TOLD BY HIMSELF.

The Young Man Won Over Seven Natives with a Smoke Apiece and Got the Information on Which Funston Based His Expedition.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—A special to the World from Lake City, Fla., says that J. D. Taylor, a prominent citizen of this city, has received a letter from his son, Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, which shows that the young man, with kindness and seven cigars, won over seven Filipinos and secured the information that enabled Gen. Funston to capture Aguinaldo. In a modest, matter-of-fact way the lieutenant tells his father about his clever exploit, and of Gen. Funston's full acknowledgment of his services. The letter is in part as follows:

"On February 8, seven insurgents, with one rifle and six cartridges, presented themselves. They were pretty well scarred up, and I fed them, gave them a cigar each, and asked them a few qupestions, and they answered me with all kinds of lies.

"I told them they were tired, and no doubt wanted to see their families, so, after signing the oath of allegiance, they could go home and report the next morning, ready to tell the truth.

"The next morning they came in a little more at ease, and told a different tale. By questioning, I found they had concealed some letters in the woods, and I went right out and got them. After reading their letters, I found hat they had not told the whole truth, and began questionin g them again, and found that Aguinaldo was in the town they came from, and all about him.

"Two days later, I got his special messenger, who had all orders from Aguinaldo to his generals and letters of great importance. I hurried him with all letters out that night at moonrise, and in three days he was in Manila. For my work, I received the inclosed message from Gen. Funston:

"'Following is the copy of the original telegram from Gen. Funston: "San Isidor, Feb. 13, 7:30 p.m, Lieut. James D. Taylor, Twenty-fourth Infantry: Gen. Funston desires to express his thanks to and appreciation of your judgment and energy in getting the valuable letters and information from Aguinaldo's messengers. Also please convey his appreciation to your President. By command of Brig.-Gen. Funston."

[Signed] "E. V. SMITH,
"A.A.G., Fourth District."

THREE HUNDRED GIRLS BECOME EASTER BRIDES.

BUT FIRST THEN DANCED THE "SACRIFICE DANCE."

Yellow Feathers Gave Them Away, and When Any of Them Objected to the Husband Selected Promptly Overruled the Objections.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DARLINGTON (Okla.,) April 7—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Three hundred Cheyenne, Otoe and Arapahoe girls were given away as brides this morning after dancing the "sacrifice dance," which began at daybreak. At 9 o'clock this morning the Great Spirit spoke to the tribesmen, and the girls were awarded them as wives. Many young squaws objected to the bucks assigned to them, but were promptly overruled by Yellow Feathers, the Arapahoe medicine chief.

The girls danced until they were weary. They then stood in line, and the bucks danced about them for half an hour. Then the wives were assigned by Yellow Feathers. Each buck grabbed his squaw by the arm and began to dance. Later the wives were escorted to the tepees and installed.

Today the fathers of the girls were each paid twenty ponies. In olden days, Indian girls were worth all way from fifty to two hundred ponies, but the price has fallen.

ST. LOUIS ELEVATOR FIRE.

Second Largest Structure of the Kind in the City Destroyed—Filled with Corn and Wheat.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Sparks from a switch engine today set fire to the big elevator owned by the St. Louis Elevator and Storage Company, and within less than two hours the building was reduced to ashes, entailing a loss of $650,000. The building and contents, which consisted of about 800,000 bushels of wheat and corn, were fully insured.

The elevator, which was situated on the river front, at the foot of Biddle street, was the second largest in St. Louis, and was used for storage purposes by others than the members of the St. Louis Storage Company, but the latter just at this time happened to own almost all the grain. The building contained corn and wheat of grades below No. 2. Only a small amount of high-class cereals was stored there.

B. C. Haarstick, president of the company, gave it as his opinion that the loss of the grain would not affect the local market. The building was insured for $90,000 and the storage company's grain for $550,000. Other insurance on private storage will aggregate $50,000. Nearly every insurance company represented in St. Louis carried policies on the grain. There will be little, if any, grain salvage, the fire and water having made a clean sweep.

HIT WITH COUPLING PIN.

Aged Woman Fatally Wounded by a Footpad in an Unfrequented Part of Kansas City.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—Mrs. Isabella Thompson, aged 67, was fatally wounded last night by a footpad, who, in attempting to rob the woman crushed her skull with a coupling pin. She was returning home from church when assaulted at Seventeenth and Holmes street, an unfrequented part of the city. She was found after midnight, after having lain unconscious for several hours. There is no clew to the footpad.

During the winter eight people have been more or less seriously injured by footpads. One of the victims, an elderly woman, has become insane, and another, a Kansas City, Kan., grocer, died of his injuries.

CONGER FOR GOVERNOR.

His Friends Are Hoping That the Minister to China May Conclude to Make the Race.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

DES MOINES, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The politicians in Iowa are awaiting with interest the return of Maj. E. S. Conger, United States Minister to China, who is expected to reach San Francisco April 10. Upon his decision depends the future of politics in Iowa. The chances seem about even, whether he will be a candidate for Governor or not. It is not expected that he will enter active'y into a personal contest for the nomination. His friends hope that he will say that he will accept the nomination, if tendered to him.

In many counties throughout the State there is a feeling that Conger is likely to be a candidate, and the Republicans should avoid committing themselves on the governorship until they know what his attitude will be.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

STALE MEN GOING HOME.

Eight Companies Leave for England.

Boers Mean to Fight to a Finish.

Those Who Surrender Are of No Standing—Botha Meets Dewet.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Lord Kitchener has informed the War Office that eight volunteer companies, freed by reliefs, are coming home, and that arrangements are in progress for the speedy relief of other companies. He thus appears to be endeavoring to meet the demand that fresh troops be sent to the front to replace the stale men.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post, who warns his countrymen against hoping for an early termination of hostilities or believing the stories that the Boers are tired of war, says: "It becomes daily more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish. Many are surrendering, but they are men of no standing. The real fighting men are still on commando, and although the recently-successful British operations tend to bring the end nearer, it is evident that the Boers must be completely crushed before a general surrender is probable."

It is reported from Brussels that Acting President Schalkburger has removed the seat of government to Leydsdorp.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilvoisum, Kruger, who has just arrived there, has expressed an intention to go to the United States in June, and visit Washington, Boston and Chicago.

"It is definitely ascertained," says a dispatch to the Times from Kroonstadt, dated Saturday, "that Gens. Dewet and Botha met at Vreyde."

TEN NEW PLAGUE CASES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CAPE TOWN, April 7.—During the last forty-eight hours ten fresh cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported. Of these four are Europeans and the others colored persons. The corpse of a colored perron who had died of the disease was found today.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

PHILLIPSTOWN REOCCUPIED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Express reports wholesale arrests for treason in Graafreinet and Aberdeen.

There is no other news from South Africa this morning except that a small party of Boers has reoccupied Phillipstown, in Cape Colony.

OBITUARY.

Augustus Byram.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Augustus Byram, one of the pioneer mining operators of the Far West, is dead at his home in this city, aged 78. Byram went from Kentucky to California during the gold excitement of 1849, and later engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to the West over the old Santa Fé trail. Subsequently he became interested with Jay Cooke and others in mining properties in Utah and Colorado. He at one time was sole owner of the Great Horn silver mine in Utah.

Charles D. Gildea.

CINCINNATI (O.,) April 7.—Charles D. Gildea, aged 28 years, a well-known telegraph operator, died at his home here today from the effects of internal injuries received in a fight early this morning.

CYCLERS AFFECTED BY WEATHER.

LONDON, April 8.—In the volunteer cyclists' maneuvers ordered by the British War Office, the attack on London this morning proved that the military value of wheelmen is largely dependent on the weather. The attacking force outgeneraled the defenders, but lost so many men in the rain, and owing to the bads roads that it was unable to attack in force at the proper time.

MARSEILLES STRIKERS WEAKEN.

MARSEILLES, April 7.—The striking dockers today decided to resume work Tuesday next.

BULGE ON BULGARIANS.

Pressure from Russia and Turkey Causes Arrest of Members of the Macedonian Committee.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

VIENNA, April 7.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The arrest of the leading members of the Macedonian Committee Friday night at Sofia, Bulgaria, causes great satisfaction. It was probably due to pressure from Russia and Turkey, although the official reason given is that the committee was preparing a rising in Macedonia.

The revelations at the trial of the Bulgarians at Salonica regarding the revolutionary aims of the committee may also have hastened the denouement. As the committee counts many thousands of adherents in Bulgaria, trouble may result. Prince Ferdinand is at Mentone.

MOULDER-CHEESMAN SCANDAL IN COLORADO.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE TWO MISSING BROKERS.

They Are Charged with Embezzling Stocks and Securities Belonging to Their Colorado Springs Clients to the Value of About Fifty Thousand.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

COLORADO SPRINGS (Colo.,) April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Augustus B. Moulder and George S. Cheesman, composing the well-known and hitherto leading brokerage company of Moulder & Cheesman of this city, are missing. Their sudden disappearance, together with today's developments, has startled Colorado Springs mining circles with a sensational story of alleged defalcations that have already reached $50,000.

Cheesman himself left April 1, followed next day by his wife, the latter claiming to have left for Indianapolis. The general public thought nothing of the departure of the Cheesmans, as they frequently made extended trips to California and New York. A note left for Moulder by Cheesman, in which he said that he had left Colorado Springs for good greatly annoyed the senior member of the firm. The note concluded: "Close up things the best you can." A hurried inspection of the firm's books showed a shortage of from $20,000 to $30,000.

Moulder kept this fact secret. Wednesday night he left for Leadville, and has not been seen since. Today a friend received a letter from Moulder, in which he said: "I did not think my life-long friend and boyhood schoolmate would ruin me, but he has done so, and I have fled. I have left Colorado Springs, but I propose to bear the brunt of this thing, and will pay back every dollar if I am spared to do it."

Immediate steps have been taken to locate the fugitives, and warrants have been issued to secure their arrest. They were in business together in San Francisco before coming here, two years ago, and their arrest in that city may be made soon. Both Moulder and Cheesman were active speculators, not only in Cripple Creek gold stocks, but in stocks dealt in on the New York exchanges. The Cheesmans were social leaders and their downfall is charged by their friends to extravagance of living. Moulder is a bachelor and was a prominent club man here.

CITY HOTELS

LAKE VIEW HOTEL.
Corner Sixth and Sherman.
Westlake Park, Los Angeles, a new and elegant family hotel, strictly first-class, furnishing entirely new and up-to-date—steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights in every room; the location overlooking the park and lake is unsurpassed; rates reasonable. A. P. ROBBINS, Prop. Tel. Main 1343.

THE WESTLAKE HOTEL
J. B. DUKE, Prop.
720 Westlake Avenue.
A select family hotel, delightful residence portion, one block from Westlake Park. Newly furnished. Telephone M 864. Rates $8 and up; special rates to families by the month.

The California—Cor. Second and Hill streets, city. A select Family Hotel, conveniently located, having been entirely renovated; under new management. THOS. PASCOE.

Summer Rates now on—HOTEL ROSLYN, Main St., opp. Postoffice—delightful location, every modern convenience, American or European plan; rated according to rooms selected. Accommodations for 250 guests. Ross & Wells.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
3¼ hours from Los Angeles. 2¼ hours from San Pedro on the comfortable steamer HERMOSA, to the
Crystal Waters and Submarine Gardens
Climate Ideal. Phenomenal Fishing. Glass Bottom Boats. The great stage ride and golf links. Glass tank exhibition of living fish and animals. HOTEL METROPOLE always open. Daily steamer service from San Pedro wharves, connecting with Southern Pacific and Terminal trains leaving Los Angeles at 9:05 and 8:50 a.m. respectively, allowing 2½ hours on the island Saturdays and Sundays—2 hours other days. Fare, round trip, $2.75; Excursion, round trip, $2.50. Steamer FALCON takes HERMOSA'S run on Friday, Jan. 25, and on alternate Fridays thereafter. Wilmington Transportation Co. reserves the right to change steamers and their dates of sailing without notice.
Telephone Main 36. BANNING CO., 222 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO BEACH—
The Most Beautiful Spot in the World...
Two trains carrying parlor cars, making the run in four hours from Los Angeles. The ride is delightful, carrying you seventy miles along the Pacific Ocean beach.

SAN FRANCISCO—by the "Fast Line"—24 Hours.
$10.25, first class; $7.25, second class, including berth and meals; by Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Fast and Elegant Express Steamships SANTA ROSA, 1500 tons, and QUEEN, 2500 tons. Leave Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:30 a.m., via Port Los Angeles. For SAN DIEGO Mondays and Thursdays via Port Los Angeles and Redondo.
For San Francisco and way ports, Santa Cruz and Bonita, Sundays and Thursdays, via San Pedro and East San Pedro.
Ticket Office: 124 West Second Street. Tel. Main 41. W. PARRIS, Agent.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

CARBONS—"Every Picture a work of Art." 17—MEDALS—17. Visitors should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most favorable conditions of atmosphere in the world. STUDIO 229½ S. SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck.

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You will have a... seeing the most b... ful spot in Califor...
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City of roses and flowers. Cars leaving every day. Perpetual May... The finest green turf golf links... 5 taxis; five minutes street car... hotel. E. P. DUNN, Prop...

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Before returning East do not... visit the
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FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA.
Accommodations for 75 guests... somely furnished and well s... Hot and cold water in ever... Lighted by electricity; heated b... Large and commodious sample... for commercial travelers. Bus... in connection.
The most complete and w... hotel in Northern Arizona. A t... Rates $2.50 per day. Americ... Special rates made to parties... by the week or month.
J. W. WEATHERFORD, Proprietor.

Elsinore Hot Sp...
Noted for its Hot Water and... Baths, etc., Picturesque Scener...
The Lake View ...
Write for circulars. C. S. TRA...

Windsor-Clifton Hotel, C...
PARTIES visiting Chicago can... than to patronize the Wind... Hotel, cor. Wabash Ave. and... It is the safest and most respectable... hotel in Chicago. Rooms, per day, $... References: Any national bank in... Judge J. D. Bicknell of Los Angeles... GRANGSTON, Proprietor.

CHICAGO BEACH HO...
31st street Blvd. and Lake Shore... noise and dirt of the city. Warm... cool in summer; 450 large rooms—... Golf, Tennis, Bathing and Fishing... Send for beautiful new booklet.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL, C...
Over looking Bay. Service and tab... Ball and music for entertainments... a day and up. GEO. E. WEAV...

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Props. XXX...
"The Popular Hotel," remodeled, ... rooms, all newly furnished, every... first-class. Elevator. American p... $2.00; latter includes suites with p... European plan, 50 cents up.

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122 North Broadway...
Rooms only; location central (... Times Bldg.) Quiet, modern, ... sunny rooms, single or suites... Best references. MRS. ALEX DA...

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On Pasadena Electric Line—... Beautiful, Suburban, Foothill ho...

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RESTRICTION TO SAVE MARKET.

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Connelly had rigged up a guillotine and cut off his own head. He swung a cleaver by a rope in such a position that when he cut a cord the ax would fall across his neck, which was stretched on a block of wood conveniently located. The plan worked effectively, as death was instantaneous. The Coroner's jury fixed the date of the suicide about March 27, as the body was much decomposed, and it is about that time that Connelly was last seen alive. Deceased was 57 years of age and unmarried, so far as known. Little is known of his history.

WILL BE A HERMIT.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S TEXAS RANCH

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OAKLAND, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, left here today for Texas, where he expects to remain for two months. The poet has been rather reticent about the purpose of his visit to the Lone Star State. It is said, however, that he has purchased, or is about to purchase, a tract of land there and that he proposes to engage in the cattle business.

Upon his return from the Hawaiian Islands, he has been laid up the greater part of the time with a severe cold, and for days has been so hoarse that he could not carry on a conversation. The deafness for hermit life has increased with the years, and that he will satisfy his desire for seclusion is said the Texas trip was undertaken. The piece of land which has caught his fancy is isolated to a degree that would satisfy any hermit. If the hints that the poet has thrown out to his intimate friends are correctly interpreted, he intends to engage in the raising of cattle.

STOLE CHILDREN'S JEWELRY.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two little girls were fond of their jewelry this afternoon by a pleasant thief. Edith Bashford, aged 9 years, and her little sister, Carrie, aged 6, were playing in the street before their home, at No. 177 Thirteenth street, when they were approached by a young man, who smiled so pleasantly and talked baby talk so winningly that he quickly gained their confidence. When he admired the pretty bracelets that adorned their

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SAN JOSE, April 7.—The body of John Connelly, a wood chopper, was found in his cabin in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Wrights, with the head almost entirely severed. The neighbors who found the body believed that he had been murdered, but after an investigation and inquest by the coroner today, it was decided that it was a case of suicide.

Connelly had rigged up a guillotine and cut off his own head. He swung a heavy ax by a rope in such a position that when he cut a cord the ax would fall across his neck, which was stretched on a block of wood conveniently located. The plan worked effectively, as death was instantaneous. The Coroner's jury fixed the date of the suicide about March 27, as the body was much decomposed, and it is thought that time that Connelly was seen alive. Deceased was 57 years of age and unmarried, so far as known. Little is known of his history.

WILL BE A HERMIT.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S TEXAS RANCH

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OAKLAND, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, left here today for Texas, where he expects to remain for two years. The poet has been rather reticent about the purpose of his visit to the Lone Star State. It is said, however, that he has purchased, or is about to purchase, a tract of land and that he proposes to engage in the cattle business.

Upon his return from the Hawaiian Islands he has been laid up the greater part of the time with a severe cold, and for days has been so hoarse that he could not carry on a conversation. The loneliness for hermit life has increased with the years, and that he may satisfy his desire for seclusion it is said the Texas trip was undertaken.

The piece of land which has caught his fancy is isolated to a degree that would satisfy any hermit. If the hints that the poet has let out to his intimate friends are correctly interpreted, he intends to engage in the raising of cattle.

STOLE CHILDREN'S JEWELRY.

THREE MEN ARRESTED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Two little girls were robbed of their jewelry this afternoon by a pleasant thief. Edith Bashford, 9 years, and her little sister, Carrie, 6, were playing in the street near their home, at No. 177 Thirteenth street, when they were approached by a young man, who smiled so pleasantly and talked baby talk so winningly that he quickly gained their confidence. When he admired the pretty bangle bracelets that adorned their dimpled wrists, Edith readily unloosened her bangle and gave it to the stranger that he might examine it more closely. The stranger then took Carrie's bracelet and gold ring from her finger. Having taken all valuables in sight he bade the children good-by and joined his two companions, who were waiting for him near by.

A neighbor had noticed the man's actions, and following the three men to Howard street, pointed them out to a policeman, and they were arrested. Two gave the names of John Desmond and John Hart. Desmond was identified by the girls as the one who took the jewelry. The third man, Charles Deary, tried to fight the police.

TWENTY-EIGHT HORSES BURN.

FIRE IN DRAYAGE STABLE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The stables of J. B. Bocardo's drayage company on Brannan street, near Eighth, were destroyed by fire tonight, and twenty-eight horses were burned to death. By the efforts of the firemen and others thirty horses were rescued from the flames.

One man was rendered unconscious by the smoke, but quickly revived. The loss on the building, which was owned by J. D. Spreckels, is about $5000, and the loss of the drayage company is about the same.

APOSTLE CANNON'S ILLNESS.

TREATMENT TO BE CHANGED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MONTEREY, April 7.—Ex-United States Senator F. J. Cannon arrived here today, having been hastily summoned from Washington by the illness of his father, Apostle George Q. Cannon of the Mormon church at Salt Lake. Apostle Cannon's condition is somewhat improved again today, though an alarming change for the worse occurred yesterday, caused by the strain of attending to legal business with his attorney for the past few days.

Yesterday his condition was such that a specialist was telegraphed for to consult with Cannon's Salt Lake physician, Dr. Cleft, who came here with him, and both doctors have been closely studying the case today, with a view to a complete change of treatment.

TALE OF A WAYSIDE INN.

PROPRIETOR KILLS A MAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Word has just been received from Mahew Station, nine miles east of the city, that William Baker, a resident of that locality, was shot and killed there this evening by H. H. Johnson, one of the proprietors of a roadside inn.

Baker, it is said, had been creating a disturbance there, and was ordered out of the saloon by Johnson. He refused to go, and Johnson then got his shotgun, but Baker still refused to leave and dared Johnson to shoot. Some further words ensued, when Johnson shot and killed Baker. The Coroner and Sheriff have gone to the scene.

STRANGE SEA SPECTACLE.

TOPMASTLESS FOUR-MASTER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Capt. Ward of the schooner Rosamonde, which arrived today from Hawaii, reports that, March 25, he sighted a four-masted iron vessel with the fore, main and missen topmasts carried away, with everything attached. She had a few reefed sails set, and made no signals of distress.

The vessel was painted black; was apparently in ballast, and was making fair headway toward San Francisco. Her identity is unknown.

INSANE ON A TRAIN.

MISS M'SWEENEY IN CHARGE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Miss Pheobe McSweeney, while en route from her home in Iowa to visit friends in Oakland, went insane on the train before reaching Ogden and was taken in charge by the railroad officers.

She arrived in Sacramento tonight, and will be taken to Oakland in the morning and an attempt will be made to find her friends.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Four-master Launched.

EVERETT (Wash.,) April 7.—The four-masted schooner Otelia Pederson, built for San Francisco parties, was launched this evening at the White Company's shipyards.

"Windy" Hayes Killed.

TRACY, April 7.—"Windy" Hayes, a well-known character in the San Joaquin and Livermore valleys, was run over and killed by the Bakersfield local train this afternoon. He was herding stock near town, and it is supposed that his horse threw him while crossing the track.

Bigamist Durphy.

PORTLAND, (Or.,) April 7.—B. F. Durphy, who was arrested in Eureka, Cal., on March 31 by an Oregon deputy sheriff on a charge of bigamy, arrived here today in charge of an officer. Durphy was admitted to bail in the sum of $1000.

TEN MEN INSIDE TWO.

The Shipwrecked Seamen Took to Dining off One Another.

[NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, April 8.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express writes a ghastly story of cannibalism at sea brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Nova Scotia bark Angola, wrecked six days sail from Manila, October 23 last. The correspondent says:

"The survivors, Johnson, a Swede, and Marticornu, a Spaniard, assert that the Angola struck a reef. Two rafts were built. The smaller, bearing five men, disappeared. The other, with twelve men, drifted for forty days. The sailors ate barnacles, seaweed and finally their boots.

"On the twenty-fifth day, two became insane and killed themselves. On the twenty-sixth, a Frenchman killed the mate with an axe, drank his blood, and tried to eat his brains, but was prevented by the others. Next day the Frenchman was killed while attempting to murder the captain. The survivors, all of whom were now insane, ate the Frenchman's body.

"Cannibalism continued until only Johnson and Marticornu remained. On the forty-second day, the raft stranded on Subi or Flat Island, in the Natuna group (northwest of Borneo.) Johnson and Marticornu were awfully emaciated. Friendly Malays sent them by junk to Singapore."

WESTBOUND LIMITED WRECKED IN NEVADA.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED AND SEVERAL CARS BURNED.

Scene of the Disaster Located at Wells—Cause Unknown and Only Meager Particulars of the Smash-up Reach Ogden.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

OGDEN (Utah,) April 8, 2 a.m.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] News has reached here at an early hour this morning of one of the most serious train wrecks that has occurred on the Central Pacific in many months. The wrecked train is the west-bound overland, limited, due to arrive in San Francisco at 6:55 o'clock p.m. today.

The scene of the wreck is near Wells, 219 miles west of here, on the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific. Only the most meager details of the disaster have reached here, but at 2 o'clock this morning it is learned that two firemen were killed, that some of the cars of the train were badly smashed, and that the costly Pullmans that help to form the equipment of the fast flyer were being burned up.

The train was due at Wells at 9:907 o'clock last evening, and that is given as the hour when the disaster occurred. How it happened, or how many people were killed or injured, if, any, aside from the two firemen, cannot be learned from the division officials here. It is presumed that the mention of the two firemen in the advices received at division headquarters may be accepted as an indication that they were the only persons killed, and that no fatalities occurred to the passengers. The train was drawn by two locomotives, both of which were badly wrecked.

STILL HOLDS THE FORT AND WRITES MEMOIRS.

GEN. CLAY KEEPING BUSY AT THE OLD STAND.

He Changes His Mind About Living on Canned Goods and Jerked Beef, and Will Have Nice Hot Meals Brought in by Bodyguard.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LEXINGTON (Ky.,) April 7.—Gen. Caselus M. Clay is still holding the fort alone, and no one was admitted to Whitehall today except James Bolin, his bodyguard. Yesterday, Gen. Clay intimated that he would live on a supply of meat and canned goods which he had stored away, but he changed his mind this morning and ordered Bolin, who lives about a hundred yards from the mansion, to have the latter's wife prepare his meals.

Gen. Clay is working on the second volume of his autobiography, which will contain the secrets of his private life and is to be published only after his death. The first volume of the record of his private life has already appeared, but the circulation is limited, as only Clay's intimate friends received copies.

HAD A RUNNING FIGHT.

Burglars Wreck a Safe at Michigantown, Ind., and Escape with Small Booty—Two Men Shot.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

FRANKFORT (Ind.,) April 7.—Burglars at Michigantown, east of here, early this morning wrecked the safe in a brick building occupied by C. A. Marshall, a merchant, and after a desperate running battle with citizens, in which Marshall was slightly wounded, and one of the robbers probably fatally shot, escaped with a small amount of booty.

The safe contained several hundred dollars in cash, and many valuable papers, and all was practically destroyed by the force of the explosion. The property damage was $3000.

SOMBER EASTER DAY.

Rainy and Cold at New York—The Crowd Was Not Great on Fifth Avenue.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—It was a somber Easter, rainy, cold and much-umbrellaed. It did not rain enough to drive the people straight from church to their homes, nor did it shine enough to draw them in the old-time throngs to Fifth avenue. Altogether, it was the dreariest Easter in twenty years in New York City.

In Fifth avenue, between 12:30 and 2 o'clock p.m. today, the crowd was not great. Many a winter Sunday sees more people abroad there. At no time during the day was progress difficult. Society was absent. It had gone out of town, or had decided to await for a more propitious day.

RUSSIA RAISES DUTIES.

LONDON, April 8.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, import duties for Vladivostok have been raised on all American iron and steel machinery.

"The Mistakes of the Devil"

To be pointed out by Robert Forbes in his captivating lecture at the University Methodist Church, Tuesday evening, April 9.

HUMAN LEG AND FOOT.

Grewsome Discovery in the Foothills Near Claremont.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

POMONA, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A mystery is stirring the residents of the little college town of Claremont and vicinity. Yesterday afternoon a young son of A. J. Howell, the foothill rancher, and another lad, were out herding cattle near the foothills northwest of Claremont. The boys left their cattle for a while and rambled about the sage brush, hunting wild flowers, when they chanced upon a carefully-wrapped package, lying by a pile of brush. They started to unwrap the package and discovered a human leg and foot. They dropped the bundle where they found it, and when they arrived home started with P. W. Hughes for Claremont to notify Constable H. N. Pierce of their grewsome find.

The Constable returned to the spot and found the leg as reported, with the flesh badly decomposed. The paper in which it was wrapped was a Los Angeles Express of March 13. Constable Pierce covered the limb with a box in order to keep the coyotes from disturbing it and returned to Claremont and telephoned Justice White of Pomona. The latter has notified the Coroner, who will be out from Los Angeles this morning.

When interviewed, the constable would advance no clew to the mystery. The idea suggested by several that it is the work of some college student who desired a little sensation, is scouted, for there is no medical department connected with Pomona College, and the leg was found at a rather too remote distance from the college. The following theory is not improbable:

Sunday, March 10, one Charles Casebeer was run over while trying to jump a railroad train in Pomona, and it was found necessary to amputate his right leg below the knee Sunday night, the operation being performed here. In view of the fact that the newspaper in which the limb discovered above Claremont was wrapped bore the date of Wednesday, March 13, it is possible that the leg may be the remains of young Casebeer's amputated member, though how it reached the spot where it was found is yet to be explained.

It was not possible tonight to find the surgeons who performed the operation

KANSAS CITY ACCIDENT.

Engine and Empty Freight Cars Derailed and Four Members of the Crew Receive Injuries.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—By the derailing of the engine and a number of empty freight cars being brought into the city this evening, on the Kansas City Suburban Belt Line Railroad, four members of the crew were injured. M. Prime, the brakeman, had his skull broken and eyes scalded. He will die.

The engine was demolished and ten cars were reduced to kindling wood.

AMERICAN SINGER'S CRITICS.

They Say, at Berlin, That Mrs. Powell Webster Lacks Power and is No Actress.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BERLIN, April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. Powell Webster, the American singer from Dresden, engaged for the operahouse here, does not please the critics. Her voice, they say, is fine; she is mistress of all the arts which enhance tone and color, but she lacks power. Her German, also, is ridiculed, and her acting is declared beneath notice. On the whole, Mrs. Powell Webster has had a bad time with the critics.

REBELLION IN MONGOLIA.

FAMINE IN SIANG FU.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PEKING, April 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Additional confirmation has been received here of an incipient rebellion in Mongolia. It is feared that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang and Prince Tuan are at the bottom of the trouble.

Messengers who have just arrived from Siang Fu confirm the reports of the ravages of famine in that province. It is estimated that 3000 persons are dying daily from starvation. Sixteen public soup kitchens have been established, but they are insufficient to relieve hunger.

The court appears to be very little distressed by the sufferings of the people. It is still indulging in amusements. It has received supplies of silver and rice from the southern provinces.

SMALLPOX AT OAK HARBOR.

TOLEDO (O.,) April 7.—Nineteen case of smallpox exist at Oak Harbor, and the entire town is quarantined.

EAGLESON'S SPRING OPENING.
Latest Novelties
....IN....
Fancy Shirts,
Neck Dress,
Hosiery,
Underwear,
Ladies' Waists, Etc.,
At manufacturers' prices.
112 S. Spring St.
NOTE—Stores also at San Francisco and Sacramento. We are the largest retail shirt manufacturers in the United States.

BLOWING UP MERRIMAC WITH DYNAMITE.

EXPLOSION AT THE SCENE OF HOBSON'S EXPLOIT.

Explosion Heard at Santiago, Five Miles Away—Forty Feet of Clear Water Over the Forward Portion of the Wrecked Collier.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 7.—[By West Indian Cable.] Fifteen hundred pounds of dynamite were used yesterday afternoon in blowing up the forward superstructure of the sunken United States collier Merrimac, which has long impeded the entrance to the harbor. The explosion was heard plainly in the city, five miles away. Divers immediately descended and found forty feet of clear water over the forward portion of the wreck. Port Captain Irvin will begin tomorrow to place mines aft, which he expects to explode in a week, thus completely clearing the harbor entrance.

Yesterday's incident was highly spectacular. Residents on Smith Key, adjacent to the wreck, left the island, fearing that their houses would be demolished. The overlooking hills were lined with people, and large numbers of pleasure-seekers encircled the wreck at a safe distance. When the electric button was touched, a pyramid of water rose forty feet, and the surface was immediately covered with wreckage and tons of dead fish.

The launches and yachts returned to the city laden with souvenirs of the wreck.

GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT.

Adam Worth Said to Be the Man Who Took it—His Crime Outlawed and Settled.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Herald will say tomorow that mystery no longer envelops the identity of the man who stole the Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire from the art rooms of William Agnew & sons in London. The police say the man who took the picture is Adam Worth. Time, however, has outlawed the crime, and though Worth is well known to the Scotland Yard authorities and to the police of this country, he has no fear of prosecution.

After having the famous painting under his control for twenty-five years, lacking two months, Adam Worth, March 26 of this year, returned it to C. Moreland Agnew. The transfer was made in the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago, the details having been arranged by the two principals, who dealt through William Pinkerton and Patrick Sheedy. Worth is said to be a younger son of a family whose name has been respected and honored in England for generations.

SUIT FOR COMMISSION.

Plaintiffs Receive a Two-hundred-thousand-dollar Award, Although it is Claimed the Sale Was Not Made.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Denver says that the suit for a commission on a mining sale that was never made, the District Court jury today brought in a verdict awarding the plaintiffs $200,000.

The suit was brought by Benjamin F. Seymour against E. A. Colburn. The latter owns a controlling interest in the stock of the Gold King Mining Company of Cripple Creek. A contract was made last June the complainant alleging, by which Colburn agreed to pay Seymour $200,000 if he found a purchaser who would pay $2,000,000 for the mine. H. H. Frambach, formerly of Chicago, was interested in the deal, but Colburn then refused to sell.

BOTH BOILERS BURST.

Double-header Coal Train Goes into Ditch and One Man is Killed and Four Seriously Injured.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.,) April 7.—A double-header coal train on the Cincinnati Southern Railway was ditched north of Spring today, and the boilers of both engines exploded. Fireman William Dudger was scalded to death, and Engineers Williams and Dorman, Fireman Elliott and Brakeman Shortman were seriously injured.

Men's Spring Derbys and Fedoras.

Let our hat department supply your hat needs. We can do it to the best advantage, for we sell hats as we sell everything else—at the lowest possible price.
Some stores tack on an extra dollar or two for the name inside a hat. We'll save you that dollar or two.
Our own importation—from Lincoln, Bennett & Co., London, England—$5.00.
J. B. Stetson Special at $4.00 each.
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All the best styles.
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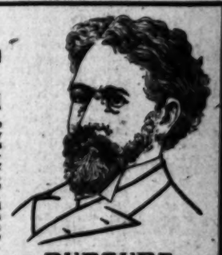
Strictly Reliable Specialists.

WEAKNESS IN MEN
does not appear under the age of fifty-five years. The condition commonly thought to be a weakness is only a symptom of the real cause of the trouble, which is an inflammation of the prostatic tissue. This inflammation is brought on by one or more of the following causes: Early abuses, excesses, Varicocele, Stricture, Hydrocele, Rupture, etc. This prostatic tissue is the very center in which the sexual nerve supply lies. Any man knowing the above can readily understand that any important organ can not perform its function under such circumstances. Our strictly local system of treatment rapidly cures the inflamed prostate and leaves the nerve center free to act as nature designed it to.
We do not drug the stomach, but apply the treatment directly to the diseased tissue. This plan must certainly appeal to the reason of any thinking man. Call on us and we will explain our treatment, perfected by 16 years of successful practice in the treatment of Genito-Urinary and Nervo-Sexual disorders. Examination costs you nothing. Charges reasonable. You can deposit the fee and wait until you are well, or pay in installments as you desire.
RUPTURE.
Positively, Painlessly, Permanently Cured without the use of the knife. No blood drawn. No detention from business.
Rooms 213-214 Nolan & Smith Block, cor. 2d and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Private entrance on Second St.

Absolutely Painless Filling. Non-breakable set teeth, beautiful gums, $10; gold crowns, $5; bridge work, $5 a tooth; painless extraction. All work guaranteed strictly first-class. 20 years' practice. Sundays, 9 to 1.
DR. CICERO STEVENS,
Tel. John 3191. 217½ S. Spring St.

CRUELTY IN INITIATIONS.

Two Men Injured Who Sought Admission to the Exclusive Secret Society of Harvard College.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—A special to the Herald from Boston says that the cruelty practiced in the initiation of members into the exclusive secret societies of Harvard made public through the serious injuries sustained by Enos T. Richardson of New York and A. W. Mason of Boston, both of whom have been under the doctor's care for several weeks, is giving the members of the faculty considerable concern.

Several professors said that no official action could be taken by the college authorities until the return of President Eliot, who is expected home soon.

Richard Derby, president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, by which the alleged hazing was done, admits that in the case of Richardson and Mason it was severe, and that since they went through the initiation the system has been changed. Dr. Walcott, who is acting president of Harvard in the absence of Dr. Eliot, says he was not aware that any cruelties were being practiced until he received a very vigorous letter in regard to the matter.

"The question os how to stop them," he said. "About thirty years ago Harvard assumed the position that she could not be responsible for the way in which the students spent their time. The only way is for the students who are asked to join the society to refuse o submit to actions which are degrading not only to themselves, but to the college. The faculty has the power to exercise discipline, and if it so chose it might rule that public initiations should be discontinued."

Dr. Barlett, the regent of the university, has charge of all the secret societies at Harvard.

"I do not care to say anything about the recent injuries," he said. "It is true that at times I have to get after some of the socieies for rough reatmen of their novitiaes, bu the men have always made any changes which I have suggested, and, so far, I am perfectly satisfied with the actions of the men. I was not aware that anything serious had happened to Mason or Richardson. The injuries were due to accident."

MONEY IN HIS GOAT.

Geneva, N. Y., Farmer Has an Experience Somewhat Different from What Agricultural Department Forecasted.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

GENEVA (N. Y.,) April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Edward T. Arnold, a farmer who lives three miles southwest of this city, read in the Department of Agriculture bulletins that there was money in Angora goats. Accordingly he went to St. Louis and purchased a small flock, including a full-blooded buck for which he paid $250. The buck was kept alone in a large box stall.

Arnold went into the stall yesterday afternoon to do some work. He had in the inside pocket of his coat a wallet which contained considerable money. After completing his work, Arnold went to the house, and a few minutes later discovered his wallet was missing. After an extended search the wallet was found in the buck's box stall spread open, and the money gone. From marks on the wallet it was evident that the buck had been tampering with it, and had probably eaten the money.

After consultation with his wife, Arnold killed the buck. The money was in the goat, mutilated, but still redeemable, seven $100 bills, four $50 bills, five $20 bills, three $10 bills, one $5 bill and a $2 bill, or $1037 in all.

FOUR SERVICES HELD.

Ten Thousand People Attend the Dedication of a New Christian Scientist Church at Chicago.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—Probably ten thousand persons participated today in the dedication of the Second Church of Christian Scientists at Wrightwood and Pine Grove avenue. So great was the assemblage that a quadruple service was held. After the first service the side doors were opened, and the audience passed out, while another group of worshipers entered through the front doors and participated in a repetition of the service. Twice more the ceremonial was repeated to audiences similarly admitted, and still crowds lingered about the church, eager to get in.

The salutatory address was delivered by Reader Bicknell Young, after which a greeting from Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was read. Congratulatory telegrams from Edward Kimball of Boston and other Christian Scientists of prominence in all parts of the world were also read from the chancel at each service.

The church, including the ground upon which it stands, cost the society about $120,000.

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PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write
Cook Remedy Co.
1072 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

MAKE MONEY
By utilizing the sun's rays to heat the wate for the bath.
The Climax Solar Water Heater Co.,
238 S. Broadway.

ARTISTIC HAIR GOODS
Every kind of a piece that must be used to dress your hair in the latest fashion.
Mrs. Weaver-Jackson, 313 S. Spring
Br'ch Store 21 E. Colorado St. Pasadena

Every dollar's worth of beautiful pictures in my store offered at going-out-of-business prices.
H. C. LICHTENBERGER, 202 South Spring.

Lamp Shades
Special Today.
15c
Parmelee-Dohrmann Co.,
232-234 S. Spring.

SABBATHA'S SHOOTING ACT.

On Easter Sunday He Wounds His Father and Kills His Brother Over a Game of Cards.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PATERSON (N. J.,) April 7.—Sabbatha Piginoli tonight wounded his father, and shot and killed his brother, Pietre, after the latter had probably fatally wounded him. The trouble arose at an Easter celebration, in a fight between the brothers over a game of cards.

QUARANTINE AT ST. JOE.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.,) April 7.—City Physician Tygart tonight made the statement that there are thirty cases of smallpox in South Park, which have never been reported to the health department, and that the disease is spreading rapidly. He placed the whole section of the city under quarantine.

CHURCH LAW STILL HOLDS.

MONTREAL, April 7.—Archbishop Bruchesi today issued a pastoral letter dealing with the judgment in the Delpit case, which declared marriages of Catholics and non-Catholics legal. The archbishop concludes by pronouncing sentence of excommunication on all those who disobey the laws of the church concerning marriages, reserving the right to himself and the vicar-general to absolve those who become guilty of such a fault.

RECENT DEVICES TO BENEFIT THE DEAF.

REVIEW OF NEW INVENTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Artificial Ear Drum, Rubber Fan, Modern Ear Trumpet, Acoustic Tube, Electrical Devices Resembling the Telephone—The Two Styles of These.

[New York Tribune:] The recent attempt to utilize electricity to magnify sound, for the benefit of the deaf, naturally suggests a review of the principal means that have been employed of late years for that purpose. One of these, and probably the smallest, is the artificial ear drum. This is a tiny object, placed inside the ear, and practically out of sight. It requires no outside means of support, but it is suited to only a limited number of cases, and its merits have been sadly overstated by quacks. No one should try it unless the natural ear drum has been perforated by disease or in consequence of a surgical operation.

Another device which helps a comparatively few is shaped like a small fan. It is of hard rubber or other stiff material, and is held in front of the chest, with its upper edge against the user's teeth. These must be natural teeth, and the person's auditory nerve must be in good condition. The instrument works on a familiar principle. Many a machinist who is exploring the inside of a pump by his sense of hearing, has detected faults in the working of a valve by resting one end of a stick against the machinery and the other against his upper teeth. In this manner faint sounds will sometimes be caught which elude even a keen ear. The rubber fan was rather popular with deaf people twenty years ago, but is now rarely heard of.

One of the most serviceable pieces of apparatus ever employed to improve the hearing is the ear trumpet. This has undergone several transformations. Originally it was a long cumbrous and conspicuous horn, entirely of metal. Now it has been greatly reduced in size, and its efficiency has been increased in two or three ways. The old ear trumpet was a foot or more in length, and had a flaring mouth five or six inches across. The modern form of the instrument looks like a cup, not more than three and a half or four inches deep, and usually from two to three inches wide at the mouth. Ear trumpets are made in several sizes, but these are the most common. They rarely weigh more than two or three ounces, attract little attention, and can be carried anywhere. The inner surface of the bell is metal, but the outside is hard rubber. The rubber is useful as well as ornamental, inasmuch as it overcomes an unpleasant rattle that once accompanied the sounds which the instrument conveyed. Another marked improvement in the trumpet is the parabolic shape imparted to the rear of the bell. This focuses the sound waves, which then enter a still smaller funnel and tube in order to reach the ear.

Next after the trumpet in value comes the flexible acoustic tube. Sometimes this is only about two or three feet long. The user applies one end to the ear, and offers to the speaker the other, which terminates in a rubber funnel. The efficiency of this apparatus depends chiefly upon the size of the funnel. An interesting development of this system was provided in a dining-room in Brooklyn several years ago. Speaking tubes were arranged under the table, leading from each seat to the place occupied by the host, who was deaf. By this means he could hear what any of his guests said. In fact, there were two sets of tubes, one colored black and the other lavender. The latter were used on especially festive occasions, and the other every day.

Another outgrowth of the same method is an invention of Prof. E. H. Currier, of the New York Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. In the work in which he is engaged—training deaf people to use their vocal organs—it is essential that they should hear themselves as well as the professor. Otherwise they cannot know how good or how imperfect is their imitation of the instructor's utterances. Hence the student puts to his ear a device that is forked like a wishbone. One prong connects with a speaking tube used by the teacher, and the other with a second tube into which the student speaks.

Special combinations of trumpet and tube have been made for exceptional uses. A bell, measuring three feet across, was once suspended over a pulpit in church, and an acoustic tube led thence to one of the pews. Not long ago a business man in this city had an instrument, fifteen inches long and ten inches wide, so arranged on his desk that it could be made to disappear when not used. When he wished to converse with a visitor the apparatus was raised into position, the outsider talked into the big trumpet, and the proprietor applied one end of a flexible tube to his ear.

Within the last two or three years experiments have been made with instruments resembling the telephone by M. R. Hutchinson, a bright young electrical engineer who has come to this city to live, and Dr. Samuel G. Tracy, a physician who employs electricity in a variety of ways for remedial purposes. These two inventors have worked independently of each other, and their methods differ in detail; but they both make use of three devices—a storage battery, a transmitter and a receiver. The last two are connected by wires with the battery, and consequently with each other.

There are two styles of receiving instruments. One is held in the hand, like a lorgnette, and ministers to one ear only. In its handle is a tiny switch which, turns the current on or off, so that it may not be wasted when it is not required. The other form of instrument is clasped over the head by a light spring, and carries two earpieces. The transmitter is also found in two forms. Mr. Hutchinson's may be laid on a table near the listener, or in the latter's lap, several feet away from the speaker. At present Dr. Tracy's is meant to be held in the speaker's hand. This apparatus is not yet fully developed, however, and he aims eventually to modify the present arrangement. There are points of difference between the two styles of storage battery employed, but these need not be pointed out here.

It is said that a number of well-known men and women in this city have tried the electrical apparatus just described, both in their homes and at the opera and theater. A dining table has been equipped with transmitters at every place, and a receiver for the hostess. Thus she is able to enjoy the conversation of the whole company. To get the benefit of musical and dramatic entertainments, a deaf person using this system must sit near the front of the house, but it is not necessary to put the transmitting device on the stage. If it rests in the listener's lap merely, the object is attained, although for "long distance" work it is well to attach to the transmitter small funnels called "concentrators." Either style of receiver may be used, and, of course, there must be a storage battery at hand.

The electrical system is not yet fully developed, and it cannot be fairly judged from its present status, perhaps. It is costly, and the need of a supply of electricity makes the apparatus less portable than it otherwise would be. But for the very deaf it seems to promise great things, and those who can afford to use it may possibly find it more helpful than any other resource. At present, however, the modern ear trumpet is the greatest favorite on account of its cheapness and portability.

THE CAT AND THE MOON.

Cats Supposed Relation to Earth's Satellite Offered as Explanation of Egyptian Adoration.

[Gentlemen's Magazine:] Visitors to the British Museum, inspecting the antiques in the Egyptian rooms, are much interested in the array of cat mummies in one of the wall cases. Wonder is often expressed why cats and crocodiles should have been embalmed, and why the gods of Egypt should have various animal heads, such as the lion, the jackal, the ibis and the hawk. It seems so incredibly stupid as well as so superstitious, considering how advanced the Egyptians were in civilization and culture. They could build temples, erect massive obelisks and carry out great engineering works. There are sculptured figures in the museum which date from 2500 B. C. There are manufactured articles and specimens of writing probably a thousand years older than that. This ancient people possessed an ingenious form of hieroglyphic writing in which a feather was the letter A, and a lion the letter L. But a feather was also the emblem of truth; and all the letters had been emblems or symbols of things and qualities.

Does it not occur to us that perhaps the animal heads were symbolic also, and the cats and crocodiles were embalmed because of their sacred significance? The Egyptians were not fools; and we must not laugh at their worship of the cat without seeking to understand it. Perhaps they did not really worship it, any more than a devout Christian worships the crucifix. Trees and serpents and many other things had a place in the religious symbolism of the Egyptians. The persea tree seems to mark the place of sun-rising on midsummer day; and curiously there was a "great cat" connected with this tree. In the XVIIIth chapter of the Book of the Dead the cat is explained to be Ra himself, the chief god. A serpent was often carried in long mystical procession; and in some of the pictures a cat is represented in the act of cutting off its head. Along with the asa, the cat is called a sayer of great words in the Hall of the Two Truths. These instances are enough to show that the cat had a place in the religious symbolism of the Egyptians. The lion, the serpent, the crocodile, the bull and other animals each had its special significance. The bull was so important that a sacred bull, called the Apis, was kept at Memphis and treated with great respect. But he was not allowed to live more than twenty-five years; and the most likely reason is that he represented a lunar cycle of twenty-five years, which must terminate punctually. When he was taken through the city in annual procession people would ask and tell how old he was, and he would thus be a walking almanac. If he did not die naturally he was drowned at the age of twenty-five, because the new cycle had to begin, and a new divine Apis must be found. But he was honored by being embalmed, and buried in a granite sarcophagus, in the neighborhood of the Pyramids. The burial place of the sacred bulls was discovered by Mariette in 1851, and every visitor to Egypt goes to see these tombs. Each of the stone coffins had its memorial inscription. For example: "In the twentieth year, the month Mesori, the twentieth day, under the reign of King Psametik I, the Majesty of the living Apis departed to heaven. This god was carried in piece (to his burial) to the beautiful land of the West."

Now, there was a burial place for sacred cats as well as sacred bulls; and the reason was no doubt the same—namely, that they had a place in the symbolic worship. A cemetery of cats existed near Bubastis, which is the modern Tel Basta, not far from Zag-a-zig Junction, on the railway. Buried in the mound, M. Naville a few years ago found the ruined temple of Bast or Pasht, the cat goddess, who gave her name to the city. The foundation of Bubastis carries us back to the beginning of the historical times of Egypt, and is contemporary with the Pyramids, the oldest monuments. Herodotus says: "The temple stands in the middle of the city, and is visible on all sides as one walks round it; for, as the city has been raised up by an embankment, while the temple has been left untouched in its original condition, you look down upon it wherever you are. A low wall runs round the inlosure, having figures engraved upon it, and inside there is a grove of beautiful tall trees growing round the shrine, which contains the image of the goddess." And concerning the goddess herself he says: "The Bubastis of the Egyptians is the same as the Artemis of the Greeks." To this we may add that the Artemis of the Greeks is generally said to be the same as the Diana of the Romans, a goddess of light, representing the moon.

Thus we see that Bast, or Pasht, was connected with the cat on the one hand and th moon on the other. So it is quite feasible that puss, when she figures as a symbol in the Egyptian worship, represents something in the domain of astronomy and the calendar. Ovid calls the cat the sister of the moon, and says that Pasht took the form of a cat to avoid Typhon. According to Plutarch, a cat placed in a lustrum denoted the moon. It is a night animal, and its eyes glisten in the dark. Hyde Clark remarks that there are phenomena of periodicity in the cat, which a supposed to have given rise to its relationship to the moon. What I think I have discovered—or at least made clearer than it was before—is, that the cat was an intercalary month, added in the 120th year, to rectify the calendar.

Triumphs of Modern Astronomy.

[Chicago Record:] Prof. Newcomb, the astronomer, discussing the advance made in that science during the last century, says that mankind is only beginning to learn something of the truth, and that the greatest victory of the astronomers in the nineteenth centuruy was the determination of the exact motion of the solar system, which is moving in space at the rate of 40,000 miles and hour, but no one can tell whence it came or whither it goeth. Another imporatant improvement is the application of mechanical methods for recording astronomical phenomena. An astronomer of a few years ago was compelled to keep his eye upon the stars and sketch inaccurately and imperfectly the objects that passed before his vision. The introduction of automatic photography gives him an exact record of every event among the heavenly bodies, although he may see nothing of it himself.

[Washington Star:] "What is the use of a man's getting into a crowd and yelling as he does at a base ball game."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the enthusiast. "He's got to do it in a crowd, if he were to go away they would have him in a lunatic asylum in less than a week."

[Washington Star:] "My wife is very considerate," said the newly married man. "She is always buying me neckties and colored shirts."

"And I suppose you are considerate and generous in your turn."

"Yes. I would not hurt her feelings for the world. I wear 'em."

OUR OPPORTUNITIES IN GERMAN TRADE.

DEMAND ALREADY IN BERLIN FOR AMERICAN FURNITURE.

German Furniture Built to Last a Century or Two, Dear and Uncomfortable—Points for American Manufacturers—Our Foodstuffs.

[Berlin Correspondence New York Sun:] American furniture having been mentioned as one of the commodities for which there might be an opening in the German market, I have obtained some opinions on the subject. To cite American opinion first: One man recently furnished his house exclusively from German firms, as he knew of no American importer. The furniture, he says, proved dear and uncomfortable. It would have paid him, so he believes, to import everything from America, and he regrets he did not do so.

Another man tells me he is going shortly to New York to fetch his young wife and settle down with her here. He means to return with a small cargo of American furniture as well. A third man complains that his German friends take to his American rocking chair the moment they see it, so that he never gets sitting in it himself.

A fourth sent lately to America for a bed. It cost him $70, landed in Berlin, and he is sure he would have to pay $200 for the same sort of article, or one as good as it, in Berlin. A fifth American showed me a revolving bookcase, the top of which was, as he pointed out, badly warped.

"There is a German article," he said, "and most German furniture warps somewhere."

The opinion of the English-speaking principal of one of the largest German furniture houses in Berlin was of the same tenor—not, be it understood, in depreciation of German furniture, but in recognition of the attractive character of American furniture. According to him, though American furniture cannot compare with German for solidity and thoroughness of work, it has a charm that instantly takes the fancy, and it is, he considers, extremely comfortable.

"If we had a stock here to show," said my informant, "and a place to show it in, it would sell. As it is, we sell a great number of American easy chairs; in fact, all light chairs that can be turned out cheaply and in large quantities by American machinery. A German officer placed an order with us the other day for a complete set of American bedroom furniture, but as we had not the articles with the American fixings he specially wanted we could not fill it.

"My opinion," he concluded, "is that American furniture of all sorts would sell in Germany if it were well shown. There is no sole depot for it in Berlin that I know of, though I believe such depots exists at Hamburg and Cologne."

I may mention here that we went over the show-rooms of this firm—a series of chambers, each fitted up in a different German style. Severity, squareness, simplicity and a certain solid chilliness of impression were the predominant notes. It reminded one of court life on a scale adapted to families.

The chairs and fauteuils did not look as if they were meant to be sat down on, the arms projected in a very angular and unreceptive way, and the idea they suggested was that they were chiefly intended for popes, bishops, monarchs, ambassadors and similar unbending official personages—all on a small scale, however. The larger and handsomer articles were astonishingly dear.

"What is the price of this?" I inquired, as we stood before a fine, carved—but not very elaborately carved—sideboard.

"2200 marks," about $540.

"Why, it could be made in America for half that, perhaps less," I objected.

The principal agreed, but did not think the American articles would last so long or wear as well.

"It would last a lifetime." I remarked.

"It would," he said, "but this will last a century, and quite possibly two."

I was glad he thus expressed himself, for it was so stiff and baronial hall-like that I rather felt the sideboard must have been offended by my criticisms. Then there was a $70 writing table, with great depth of surface and two carved stand-up cabinets at either end. It was certainly quaint and seemed fairly cheap at the price, but there is no reason why exactly the same thing should not be made in America for $50 or $40.

The opinion of the head of a large German firm in the Leipsigerstrasse went against American furniture for Germany. For some time he had handled American furniture, but found there was no call for it, and gradually withdrew from the trade. According to this witness, German furniture is more solid than American and, inasmuch as all the carpentry is done by hand, more thorough. Moreover, German woods, having grown in the country, especially walnut and oak, are more suitable to German climatic conditions.

Americans, he objected, made all their furniture of one piece, one block, and in fact had to do so, since they employed machine tools, not hand labor. They did not seem to understand the dovetailing and composition of woods, such as the construction of a piece with mahogany outside and fir or oak on the inside and the the joinings.

So far the purely German dealer. He was a typical German of the old school, spoke no language but his own, had not studied the progress made by other countries, and when he had American furniture evidently gave it no proper show.

My impression on the whole is that there exists an opening, and a very good one, for American furniture, provided there is plenty of it to show and that it is properly shown. Another thing: It must be cheap and at the same time strong, for both these qualities are greatly demanded in Germany. If to cheapness and strength is added comfort, the last word has been said and a large sale is certain.

Let me now turn from furniture to a particular branch of food supply, dried fruit and canned goods. The general question as to openings for food supplies from America has long occupied the attention of our consular authorities and others in Germany, and is at the present time doubly interesting in view of the recently declared determination to raise the tariff on grain and the uncertainty becoming more acute every day, as to whether the Caprivi treaties that expire next year will be renewed or not.

Meantime there is one direction in which there seems still to be plenty of room for expansion apart from tariff or treaty questions, and that is the import of dried fruit of all sorts. According to the principal importers in Berlin, "The demand for American fruit is continually increasing, and it rests with the American producer to say whether or not the American product shall control this market. If the American packer will label his goods in keeping with the contents of the cases, then the American product will find a more ready sale.

"It is because of inaccurate labeling or classification that the German is fearful of buying American dried fruit. The label may say fifty or sixty prunes, for example, to the pound, and when the German buyer weighs the fruit he finds it is sixty or seventy prunes to the pound—evidently a different fruit and a different classification."

In the case of canned fruits, I am assured, only the best qualities will sell in this country. The duty being the same for the low grade as the high grade, the purchaser who can afford the heavy duty (about a quarter dollar the two-pound tin) can also afford the difference in price between the low grade and the high grade. The sale, however, must be ardently pushed so that the superiority of American fruit may be better known and appreciated.

No doubt a great deal has already been done toward this end. As Consul-General Mason reports, "the popularity of American dried prunes, apricots, peaches and pears, as well as evaporated apples and raspberries, has increased from year to year, by reason both of their relative cheapness and their unrivaled flavor and excellence. California prunes are rapidly supplanting the fine but expensive French product and the low grade Bosnian prunes, and there is nothing that can compete successfully with the dried pears and peaches and evaporated apples from the United States."

This was written some time ago, but I am assured the description stands good for the state of affairs at the present moment. At the same time popularity must be maintained by a push as well as by excellence, for push is one of the main factors of popularity.

Talking of American fruit with the importer referred to, it occured to me to inquire how it was there was no import of tinned bananas into Germany.

"I never heard of tinned bananas," said the importer, "and fresh bananas would not bear the voyage. They are cut in huge bunches and by the time they arrived here they would be dry and withered, as they would not have had enough juice to take up from the stem they were attached to. Besides, they are not eaten here. The German does not breakfast like an American or Englishman. He does not want a porridge or fruit for breakfast. He is satisfied with his roll and coffee. In any case I don't see how an experiment would pay."

This, however, I maintain, ought not be taken as conclusive. That bananas are tinned I know from another source, and that being so I do not see why the German market should not be tried with them. It is not certain that they would not stand the voyage, with proper appliances and care. They are sold on the steet-barrows and in the shops of Paris all though the summer. Here, too, I have seen bananas hanging in the fruiterer's shop, but they are too dear for popular consumption. Would it not be possible, as they reach Paris in a salable condition to Berlin or other in a salable condition to Berlin or other parts of Germany?

As to the canned meats in this country, the market, as the trade knows to its cost, has been practically closed by the meat inspection law, but, as the importer I have spoken of says, the Germans cannot long get on without two of them—canned beef and canned ox tongue.

"I wonder," he said, "what the Germans will do in days to come when the present stock of canned ox tongue and corned beef is exhausted. There is hardly a grocer's shop in the country which does not, or did not, carry a fair supply of these two articles. What will replace them?"

The question, with others of an equally pertinent sort, will, I believe, somewhat puzzle the German government if it yields all along the line, as it seems inclined to do, to the German farmer's outcries and raises the general cost of living by excluding cheap foreign food.

LIQUID AIR.

How it is Now Manufactured—Value of the Pure Oxygen and Other Products Obtained in the Process.

[John O. Stivers in Denver Republican:] The latest scientific discovery, or rather the invention of the machinery that produces liquid air in quantity, is of such importance that it is demanding the attention of the mercantile as well as the scientific world, and, while there are few who really understand the theory and application of this new commodity, it is only a question of a short time when every one will become more or less interested.

The manufacture of liquid air is no new discovery, as the scientific principles have been known for many years, but those whose apparatus produced this extreme form of compressed air, were unable to manufacture it in any great quantity, and the expense was so great that, if a larger machine had been made, the product was prohibitive for commercial uses, and even in a scientific field, the use of liquid air has been limited until the advent of improved apparatus.

It has been the general opinion, for some time, that Mr. Tripler is the original inventor of the process that produces liquid air, but this is an error, as liquid air was produced long before Mr. Tripler was old enough to conceive anything scientific.

In 1857 an English scientist, Sir William Siemens, filed in the English patent office, specifications for an improved apparatus which involved the principles of the "reverse current," and this machine produced a very small quantity of liquid air. Since that time there have been many attempts made to produce a machine that would manufacture liquid air in quantity, and at a price that would permit of its being used commercially.

THE EARLIER EXPERIMENTS.

Cailletet, in 1877, employed a system of "self-intensification of cold" by which liquified oxygen was produced, and it is conceded that this system is fundamental in all the machines that toay produce liquid air in considerable quantities, and while there are many patents protecting the special methods and appliances of different inventors, for making the product, there is nothing to prevent any person from making liquid air in a different manner, as no patent exists today which confers upon any person or company a monopoly in the manufacture of liquid air.

Any new discovery, or invention, is regarded by many with incredulity. The discoverer of the application of steam had all sorts of evil foretold: dire calamities would follow its use, even if it could be used at all, and that was considered very doubtful. Fulton's steamboat was prophesied to be a failure, and the knowing ones were not slow in predicting the same for Stephenson's locomotive. Electricity took the world by storm, but we were in a measure prepared for its coming, and while many were inclined to believe in its application to power and light, there were more who deemed it beyond the power of man to control.

Liquid air, the greatest of all modern discoveries, is no longer a theory, it is an undeniable fact. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question, and it has received the unqualified indorsement of all the leading scientists in this country and Europe. Every day brings new methods of its application, both in the scientific and commercial world, and its value in these lines is no longer an experiment.

Early discoverers of this force at once realized its great power, and wondered what the end would be; they could imagine but could not foretell its future.

HOW TO MAKE LIQUID AIR.

Prof. Linde's machine, though crude, produced air in small quantities, but at a great expense. Scientists studied that proposition until finally Prof. Dewar, of England, produced an apparatus that greatly reduced the cost of manufacture; but even with this machine the problem of the production of liquid air in commercial quantities was apparently far from the solution, and was considered a physical impossibility.

About two years ago an enlarged Linde machine made its appearance in the scientific world, and caused much controversy as to its originality. It was limited in its supply, and made no material change in the situation as to the commercial production, and not until the Ostregen-Berger coil was put in operation has the question of supply been solved, and today, in Washington, D. C., their apparatus is producing liquid air in immense quantities.

This is the situation as far as the manufacture is concerned, and all scientists and engineers are unanimous in the opinion that, with the advent of machinery that produces it in such quantities, liquid air has an industrial usefulness, and a commercial value, far ahead of either steam or electricity.

The manufacture of liquid air presents many valuable features for consideration, and today, in every large city in the world, experiments are being made with new apparatus. The theory is the same that was advanced many years ago, but the application of new ideas has made it possible to produce liquid air in commercial quantities.

The process of liquefaction consists, in brief, of the compression of air, and serves to refrigerate or intensify itself down to the critical temperature of liquefaction, 312 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

MAKING IT IN QUANTITIES.

By the latest and most approved method, the atmospheric air enters first a filter, where all the foreign matter, such as dust and grease is removed. This purified air then passes to the first compressor and under the pressure of 50 to 150 pounds per square inch it enters the water cooler, where it attains a temperature of about 40 degrees below zero. This cooler contains a solution of calcium chloride, which condenses the entire amount of moisture out of the air.

After leaving the cooler the compressed air enters the heat exchanger, where it is cooled to the temperature of liquid air by the interchanging of the temperature of the colder gases of evaporation with the temperature of the incoming stream of new air. The air, after liquefying, passes over a series of parallel and horizontal trays, each tray being provided with a flat spiral coil. The trays being filled with liquid air, the compressed and cooled air in the tubes lying on the trays, and bathed in liquid air, will liquefy. The liquid air, as it passed from the coil, is again purified by filtration.

Atmospheric air consists of four constituents, but only three have industrial value, nitrogyn, oxygen and carbonic acid. In this liquefaction of air there must be a perfect extraction of the watery vapors, as the same would offer many obstacles to the successful operation, by its liquefaction and consequent freezing. The carbonic acid must also be extracted, as it freezes in the form of white snow at a low temperature of the gases. After the liquefaction of the air, the oxygen and nitrogen, in liquid state, can be separated and carried to the different holders.

OTHER VALUABLE PRODUCTS.

The carbonic acid, when extracted, is saved, as this is a valuable commercial product, and at present is manufactured by decomposing marble with acids, or by treating natural carbonates. With the improved methods of production its cost will be greatly reduced, and there is no doubt but that carbonic acid is assured a great commercial future.

But the greatest of all the products of liquid air is the pure oxygen, and there is no question but that the hygiene of the future will be revolutionized by the general use of industrial oxygen.

Much of the sickness is caused by the atmosphere being poisoned by carbonic acid and oxygen, that wonderful purifier and preserver, will destroy the germs that penetrate the organism. Theaters, factories, school houses and hospitals will appreciate the value of a plentiful supply of pure oxygen, hospitals especially, as wounds heal more quickly in an atmosphere rich with oxygen. Contagious diseases will be less dangerous, and people sick with pulmonary troubles would soon throw off the disease, as an oxygen treatment would soon assert its superiority to any other cure, and thousands of lives will be saved.

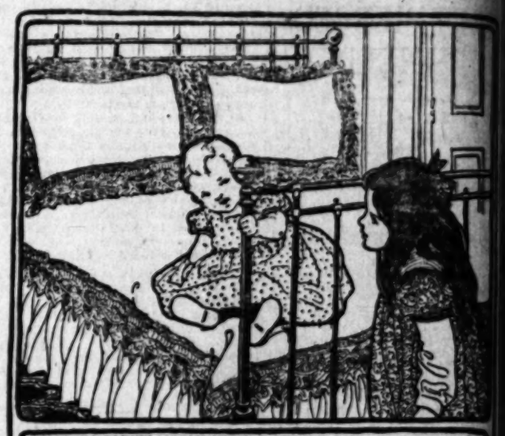
The time is not far distant when oxygen will be applied to general domestic uses, and this will result in a complete consumption of the smoke, all burning fires, and we will no longer be annoyed by the black, dirty smoke and soot that envelope our beautiful city of Denver.

Though in its infancy, liquid air has demonstrated facts that have heretofore existed only on paper, and there is no question but that it will revolutionize the scientific and industrial world.

There are many schemes promoted by the unscrupulous and many wonderful as well as improbable stories told regarding this great product. This is all wrong as liquid air and its application are able to hold their own on legitimate lines.

[Indianapolis Press:] Why did you hit the complainant with a picket?" The judge asked.

"Because, sorr, Oi didn't have time to pull up a post," answered the accused.



CHOICE bed sets in Irish point lace, or tamboured, embroidered muslin, should be washed with Ivory Soap to preserve their beauty. If they are of an ecru tint, a little strong coffee should be added to the rinsing water. The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made fit it for many special uses, for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

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The Los Angeles Times

Pan-American Exposition Party

TO LEAVE LOS ANGELES FOR BUFFALO JUNE 4.

Will visit Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, making stops en route at Grand Canyon, Kansas City, Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York City, Niagara Falls, Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Monterey.

ROUTE OF THE TIMES' TOUR TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AND POINTS OF INTEREST.

The Times will run a special train composed of five vestibuled Pullman cars throughout the entire distance. The party will be limited in number to seventy-five people, and the very best service in every way will be given. The round trip will consume thirty days, during which time members of the party will have access to their baggage at all times, and the best meals will be served at regular hours, thus doing away with some of the greatest annoyances and discomforts of transcontinental travels.

Correspondence is invited from persons who may be interested in such a trip.

The Times-Mirror Co.

UNEQUALED DECORATIONS.

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Vast Congregations Fill the Churches.

All Records for Flowers and Crowds Said to Have Been Broken.

Out from retired corners and sheltered nooks, the snowy lilies come to grace the Easter morn. In perfection of loveliness that laughs at art, they bloom and bloom and never grow weary, while man stalks sordidly by, unmindful of their existence.

Los Angeles Easter bells chimed cheerily yesterday, and men and women turned out en masse to join with the modest emblem of purity in celebrating the anniversary of the risen Lord. Churches in every part of the city were crowded to the doors, and the street cars were jammed to suffocation to carry eager worshipers. They swarmed on the steps and hung to the guards, in just such a fashion as some people imagine is only done when crowds struggle to reach a place of worldly amusement.

It was a great day for Los Angeles churches, and if there were those who went merely to see the incomparable floral display, they were most surely rewarded with a sight possible in no city foreign to the Pacific Coast. Nowhere except in sunny Southern California do lilies grow in hedgerows and yield the snowy blooms in such countless numbers; nowhere else do roses embower houses, climb over trees and burst forth in masses of bloom that rival the snow upon our mountain peaks. This lavish, exhaustless floral gift is supplemented by an unbounded zeal for its full and artistic utilization among the ladies of this sun-kissed land.

An attempt to tell the beauty of many of the church decorations yesterday would exhaust the adjectives. The extensive schemes carried out in some of them involved the use of thousandsof lilies, masses of Lady Banksia roses, white carnations, and other pure white flowers, that are beyond computation in numbers, as well as immense quantities of palms, ferns and smilax. The superiority of the calla for Easter decoration, over the many more delicately-formed and more fragrant blooms, was clearly demonstrated yesterday, for wherever they were most freely used was the most striking effect.

In the First Congregational Church the scheme was very elaborate, involving the entire auditorium. Mottoes, entwined in smilax, filled large spaces on each side of the organ, while clumps of palms and ferns encircled the room, and two large hanging baskets filled with white flowers hung from the balcony. The choir rail was massed with callas, and in combination with palms and ferns they filled many corners. To the left of the pulpit was a mass of callas and bridal-wreath, another of papyrus; a third was of huge purple lagusa, giving a dash of royal color to all its surroundings; still another was of handsome grasses and white and purple lilacs. Near the center of the platform was a strikingly beautiful piece in white roses. To the right stood a large cross of callas and a smaller piece—cross and anchor—of Lady Banksia roses.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church adopted a scheme which involved the entire interior of the edifice. In the auditorium, sixteen festoons of smilax, falling from a common center over the pulpit, were caught up to the front of the great organ and away off to the balcony on each side. The latter was trimmed with a frieze of Banksia roses, and all the pillars were entwined with the same, and between the pillars were suspended a dozen baskets of growing sword ferns. A cross twenty feet high of calla lillies, and a smaller one of roses, were prominent features. The pulpit platform was massed with white flowers, right and left, in combination with ferns, palms and bamboos. The front of the pulpit was covered with Banksia roses, asparagus ferns and a large bunch of Easter lilies. In the main Sunday-school room there was an elaborate decoration with palms, lilies and roses. In the arched doorway leading to the intermediate room was a net portiere, covered with marguerites. In the latter room the wall was covered with gilt butterflies; a large floral basket hung from the gas fixture; there was a handsome cross of callas, and ferns, palms, papyrus and marguerites in profusion. Many hundreds of lilies were used in these rooms. The primary room was in butterflies and marguerites and Easter eggs, gifts for the little ones, were suspended from the ceiling.

In the First English Lutheran Church a gauzy screen of smilax fell from the top of the altar arch and was caught together at the rear. At the extern of the arch was an exquisitely-wrought cross and anchor, in white roses. The recess was filled with a great mass of callas. The rail surrounding the choir was covered with smilax and ferns, and at three corners were masses of callas. There were three handsome crosses of asparagus fern and white roses on the platforms, and a fourth piece, being a combined cross and anchor—the former in white and the latter in delicate pink roses.

St. John's Episcopal Church this year was as pretty as ever. The columns of the nave were massed with palm branches, and palms were extensively used in the transepts. The rood screen was intertwined with asparagus ferns, relieved with white Banksia roses. The pulpit was treated in the same manner. At the base of the rood screen were masses of calla lilies and mountain fern. The white marble font gleamed through masses of smilax and fern. The altar, resplendent with its myriad candles, was decorated with Easter lilies and ferns.

St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral had a novelty in the treatment of Banksia roses. They were arranged back of the altar on bamboo poles, giving them the form of growing bushes. The pulpit was

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St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral had a novelty in the treatment of Banksia roses. They were arranged back of the altar on bamboo poles, giving them the form of growing bushes. The pulpit was hidden in papyrus, and the lecturn in bridal wreath, with a vase of pink roses. The chancel rail was in smilax and calias, and a large niche in a front corner of the cathedral was filled with a great mass of palms and ferns, and upon a green bank of ferns reclined a handsome cross of white carnations and callas.

At Christ Episcopal Church, the large altar recess was lined with Banksia roses and smilax. The front of the choir platforms was in smilax and marguerites. The altar was in white carnations and the communion rail in asparagus ferns and Easter lilies. The pillars were twined with Banksia roses, and at the front entrance was a huge marble vase of callas and umbrella grass.

In the First Methodist Church, the circular choir rail was surmounted by four large and beautiful crosses, wrought from the electric fixtures with the aid of white Banksia roses. The front of the platform was in masses of callas and white carnations, in combination with ferns. Three handsome rose bells hung over the center.

The decorations in the East Los Angeles Congregational Church were green and white, callas and Lady Banksia roses being used in great profusion. Wreaths of smilax were festooned from the center of the arch over the choir loft, terminating in wreaths of callas on the side walls. Within the arch and on the wall was a large and beautiful floral star, and suspended from the arch was a crown in green. The choir screen was draped with long sprays of Lady Banksia roses, while on the left of the pulpit platform was a pyramid of callas surmounted by the graceful papyrus. On the right were potted palms. The central feature was a large cross of solid white callas, surmounted with a crown of smilax. The walls of the auditorium were festooned with smilax, and more than five hundred callas and great quantities of white roses decorated the walls, extending into the rooms of the Sunday-schools. The decorations were the most elaborate this church has ever had at an Easter service.

The pretty little Church of the Epiphany never looked more beautiful than it did yesterday. The rood-screen was covered with Banksia roses and the pillars wound with smilax; the altar with ferns and roses, and a cross of lilies at the litany desk. The windows were screened with smilax, white and Gold of Ophir roses. The color scheme of white, green and gold was tastefully developed throughout.

Entering Westlake Methodist Church on the Burlington-street side, the visitor was greeted by a profusion of flowers. The balcony was festooned with smilax, and the columns adorned with callas, and at the chancel the scheme of decoration culminated in a unique way. The centerpiece was a miniature garden, in which marble columns mark the tomb, a winding path leading up to the sepulcher, and the whole made realistic by plants and flowers. To the right a tall, rough cross, unadorned, save with a crown of thorns. A beautiful crown was suspended above the pulpit. The choir loft was decorated in palms and ferns and a floral star, and the pulpit platform with palms and potted plants.

St. Vincent's Catholic Church had the exquisite maid altar artistically decorated in white carnations, roses and Easter lilies. The sacred heart altar was done in red carnations, with a base of ferns and roses. The pulpit was in smilax and calla lilies. The whole effect was superb, and the musical service was magnificent.

The Plaza church, Our Lady of the Angels, made of the main altar a solid bank of flowers—lilies, white carnations and roses. The sacred heart altar was entirely in red flowers, and the altar of the Blessed Virgin was in pink and white.

At St. Vibiana's Cathedral there was no elaborate scheme of decoration. The altars were neatly decorated in callas and white roses, but the tall pillars and all other portions of the cathedral were bare.

The picturesque First Presbyterian Church had its main decorations in the form of a series of three arches, at the pulpit, choir and organ. A large number of callas and white roses were used, and at the altar stood a large cross covered with callas. There was also a handsome arrangement of tall palm branches. The neat Sunday-school room, which is finished in white and gold, was handsomely trimmed in pepper branches, English ivy and callas.

The First Christian Church was decorated about the pulpit with ferns, lilies and smilax, but adopted no elaborate scheme.

The decoration of the First Baptist Church was confined to the platform and baptistry. The latter was hidden in a wilderness of yellow-blowering boughs and large masses of callas. A twelve-foot cross of callas clung to the front of the pipe organ, and to the left the platform a smaller cross covered the cross, surmounted a bank of callas, with a background of papyrus. On the platform was a handsome stand of white roses, and another of red carnations.

The Central Baptist Church was brilliant with large bunches of wild mustard, callas and umbrella grass.

Memorial Baptist Church was handsomely done in tall bamboo, reaching up against the ceiling, with a neat scheme of callas, white roses and smilax, carried out on the platform. Around the baptistry was a hedge of callas, and overhanging bunches of papyrus.

Perhaps no church in the whole city was flowerless yesterday, and the day will go on record for its church decorations, as a "sans pareil."

Grace Methodist Anniversary.

THE seventeenth anniversary of the founding of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the house of worship of that society on Hewitt street. Clergymen assisting in the services were Rev. A. A. Graves, pastor of Central Church; Rev. J. C. Miller, pastor of Epworth Church; Rev. Will A. Knighten, pastor of Vincent; Rev. Dr. M. Meeker and Rev. S. L. Hamilton. Addresses were delivered by C. B. Woodhead and H. C. Sigler. Rev. George M. Smith, the pastor, read a historical sketch.

The church was until four years ago situated on the north side of First street, nearly opposite Hewitt street. The first pastor was Rev. M. H. Learned, who remained about two years. At the time of the flood the pastor was Rev. S. G. Blanchard, who is dead. Mr. Blanchard was a bachelor and occupied a room in the church building. The coming of the waters kept Mr. Blanchard a prisoner in his room for several days. Other pastors have been Rev. Will A. Knighten, Rev. J. G. Holloway, Rev. J. A. H. Wilson, Rev. J. C. Elliott and Rev. Newton. At the commencement of Mr. Smith's, the incumbent's, pastorate there rested on the church a debt of $2800, nearly all of which has been cleared. There have been 500 conversions at the church since it started. The removal to the present quarters took place four years ago.

At yesterday's exercises Mr. Knighten told how, when he assumed the pastorate just after the flood, there was an inch of mud on the floor. His salary for the first year was $400, and his house rent cost him $360. Mr. Knighten recounted the struggles of the church during his two pastorates, aggregating seven years.

What the Ministers of Los Angeles Had to Say on the Resurrection Theme.

The Resurrection.

REV. C. P. DORLAND, at the East Los Angeles Congregational Church, preached from the text, "I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. God is not the God of the dead, but of the living."

"The Sadducees said there was no resurrection, the Pharisees believed in the resurrection of this physical body," said he. "The Sadducees came to Jesus and said there was a certain woman who had had seven husbands and they were all dead and the woman was also dead. 'In the resurrection, therefore, whose wife shall she be of the seven?' Jesus proceeds to instruct them that in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, neither shall they die any more, but they are equal with the angels, being sons of God; thus denying the existence of a physical body in the resurrection, as the Pharisees taught. But, as touching the life of the dead. God had said, I am the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. God is not the God of the dead, but of the living; but these patriarchs had been dead some two thousand years or more. The argument is that as God is the God of Abraham, and that as He is the God of the living and not of the dead, then Abraham is not dead. Thus, though men say Abraham is dead, yet from God's point of view, Abraham is not dead, and his life is the evidence of his resurrection. So in this answer to His inquiries, He teaches two things. First, that there is no resurrection of this physical, material body; second, that the resurrection was a past event, so far as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are concerned.

"That Jesus died and arose from the tomb is as well established as any other historical fact in the reign of the Caesars. While the body of Jesus lay in the tomb, the spirit was not dead, but during that time we are told that, 'Being dead in the flesh, but quickened in spirit; in which also He went and preached unto the spirits in prison.' And again, 'For with this end was the gospel preached even to the dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit.' That afterward Jesus appears in the flesh and by evidence that satisfied His own disbelieving disciples, doubting Thomas and a multitude of more than five hundred brethren, established His identity, and proved by occular demonstration the fact of His resurrection.

"These things are for our instruction, that we may know the power of life. The body may, and does, die; but the spirit cannot, and does not, die. The ancients had a hope, a faint belief, in immortality; but Jesus Christ demonstrated the fact of immortality; that life goes on beyond the tomb. Easter service is a glad service, because we rejoice in the gospel that brings life and immortality to light. The resurrection teaches us that when we lay away our dead in the dark and silent grave, we lay away the body only; the life is not there. With God there are no dead. In Christ we have life now and forevermore."

The Prince of Peace.

REV. PHILIP JAMES WARD preached yesterday morning at the Central Baptist Church, corner of Flower and Pico streets, from Isaiah ix. 6, "His name shall be called Prince of Peace."

Mr. Ward said, in part: "The Jews had been expecting a warrior-prince. Herod knew this, and hence his massacre of the Bethlehem innocents, in the hope that this prince might be among them. The Jews hoped that as David had been a man of war, so the great son of David would conquer the Goliath Cæsar. Even some of our Lord's disciples expected Him, by violence, to restore the kingdom to Israel. All had forgotten that the prophet Isaiah had long before declared that the Messiah's name should be 'the Prince of Peace.' Christ, as the founder of the wrld-conquering religion, is the Prince of Peace in contrast with Mohammed, who spread his delusions with fiery crescent and bloody scimetar. Jesus revealed Himself to the world in the very order that Isaiah had prophested He would. First, as the wonderful, in Cradle Bethlehem marvels; then as the counsellor, or as the great new teacher; then as the mighty God by His miracles; while it was toward the end of His ministry that He revealed Himself as the everlasting father; last of all declaring Himself the Prince of Peace; asserting, however, 'My kingdom is not of this world, else would my servant fight.' This title, Prince of Peace, befitted Christ well. The dove of peace hovered over Him at His baptism; He said to the sea, 'Peace be still;' love, not revenge; peace, not discord, was the sum of His teachings. One of the greatest blessings of the Messiah's reign will yet be the annihilation of war, and Christ's last revelation of Himself to the world will be as Prince of an everlasting peace, which His religion has brought about."

Pacific Gospel Union.

THE children monopolized the Easter service, rendering an interesting programme. The happy little gleaners sang appropriate pieces. Recitations were given by Mamie Lowe, Ethel McGuire, Harry Horton, Willard Zin and Mary Silver. Miss Belle L. White conducted the services, Miss Rose Dawson's class from the Loyal Temperance Legion were guests of honor, and favored the audience with several selections. Rev. C. S. Mason preached a special Easter sermon to the children.

The Day and the Hope.

REV. C. J. K. JONES preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Unity on "The Day and the Hope." He said, in part:

"Today throughout the enlightened world men of the Christian faith are keeping holy day. In the Northern Hemisphere the festival is associated with the phenomena of revivifying nature. The day is connected with this supreme marvel of the year. It was this annual scene which created the myth and cult of the Greek god, Dionysius, wherein was expressed faith in immortality. For centuries before Jesus was born the multitude of the Jews believed in a resurrection. The belief came to them from their sojourn in exile among the Persians. The idea of a final redemption was also derived from the Persians, who believed in a general judgment, but not in an eternal punishment. They believed that at the end there should be 'redemption, atonement and peace.' As early as Isaiah—520 B.C.—we have the prophet declaring 'thy dead shall arise; the inhabitants of the dust shall awake, and shout for joy; for a dew of lights is thy dew, and to life shall the earth bring the shades.' The Egyptians were devout believers in immortality and a resurrection. 'The continuance of bodiless souls after death is one of the commonest beliefs.' So, also, with the accessories of the belief, Jesus' alleged 'descent into hell' is parallel with the descent of Dionysius, Orpheus, Herakles and Odysseus. 'The origin of all such 'descents into hell' has been property traced by the widespread prevalence of the solar myth.' The Greek Hades, the Roman Arcus, the Hebrew Sheol, the Germanic Niffhel, the Finnish Mana, are all extensions of the depths of the grave where all the dead assemble.'

"After Jesus' death the teaching of the Christian church became a mixture of Hebrew and Greek ideas. Later the missionary outreach of the church led to its absorbing many heathen ideas and customs which still survive. But back of all these customs, beliefs, and their history, is the human hoping and longing, for something, and the faith in some one out there in the mystery of the eternal silence. Immortality is the common problem of human thought and hope. It is the engrossing theme of our highest reflection and reason. In our day we have come to heartily believe that 'man was created to be immortal.' The resurrection of Jesus is not necessary to establish the immortality of the soul; it is a birth inheritance, and therefore right of our common humanity."

"Satisfied—An Easter Thought."

ON SUNDAY evening Rev. C. C. Pierce preached at the Memorial Baptist Church on the topic, "Satisfied—an Easter Thought," taking for his text, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness."—Psalms xvii, 15. He said:

"In a world of marvelous perfection and adaptation, there is one object apparently—out of harmony with his environment, and this is man. God's last most perfect and crowning work. Man is never at rest, never satisfied. He forever longs for that which he does not possess, and possession of that for which he longs only intensifies his desire for what still eludes his grasp. The animals are satisfied, but man is not and cannot be satisfied here. It has been truly said that the only beings on earth who are satisfied are brutes and fools. The explanation of this is that man is immortal. He is the inhabitant of another world. His life is a hope and an expectation. With all his hopelessness, he is the creature of infinite hopes, and amid the dissolution of earthly things he looks to that city whose builder and maker is God. Unsatisfied here, he knows he will be satisfied when he awakes in the likeness of his Creator.

"Belief in a future existence is a necessity. To be without this faith would be to live in despair in the midst of a mockery, which insulted all our deepest instincts and which would force upon us the conviction of a Creator neither wise nor good. Without immortality humanity is a piece of cruel sport—a dreary failure; with immortality man instantly becomes the crowning work of God, with no failure possible. The slave of time, the idle sport of every wind of chance, becomes the king of circumstances, the master of time, and the arbiter of an eternal destiny. The influence of this sublime fact upon us here is to ennoble, enlarge and intensify our whole lives. We are to fit ourselves for the future by our mastery of that with which we are now surrounded. The influence of the thought of eternity is reflex; our faith in the future and our longing for its blessings intensifies our desire to live nobly and well in the present.

"Humanity's longing for the lofty experiences and developments of the unseen life, is the most powerful incentive to a wise and noble use of the life that now is. It should develop our patience. Burdens, trials and disappointments should be calmly endured in view of their certain cessation. It should ennoble our character along the line of faithfulness to all just obligation of life. An absolute unquestioned and living faith in immortality should be the highest incentive to noble and unselfish lives."

Big Offering.

CHRIST CHURCH was packed at the Easter service yesterday morning. One of the most gratifying features of the service was the size of the offering. The rector had asked his congregation for $2000, and the amount contributed was $2,258.46.

The subject of the discourse by the rector, Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, was "How Are the Dead Raised Up, and With What Body Do They Come?" His text was I Corinthians, xv, 44, "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body." He said: "I believe in the resurrection of the body.' But what body? That which you had in infancy? No; for long ago that turned to dust. Perhaps that which you had in youth? No; for that, too, has become disintegrated. That which you have at present? No; for it does not remain the same for a millionth part of a second. That which you shall chance to have when you die? No; for we have come with our dissecting knife and our scales and measurements, and have found of just what that dead body will be composed; hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur; a few pounds of solid matter wet up with about four palifuls of water. More than that, we have traced it into plants and so on into other bodies of animals and men, and have learned to say of almost every particle within us somewhat as Iago says of his money: 'Tis mine; 'twas his, and has been slave to thousands.' It was this mistaken theory of the resurrection which led George Eliot to say, and I believe in the light of modern scientific research, to say truthfully, 'It is unthinkable.'

"Unfortunately, however, it is this conception which sculpture, painting and poetry have united to impress upon us; the conception of a literal open grave, and a literal physical body coming forth.

"This conception is not only unthinkable; it is unscriptural. If St. Paul were specially seeking to controvert such a picture of the resurrection, he could not have employed stronger language than he does in the fifteenth chapter of his First Epistle to the Corinthians: 'But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? And with what body do they come? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body which shall be, but bare grain, it may chance be wheat, or of some other grain. But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body—so also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.'

"More and more is it coming to be held by learned students of nature and the Bible, that the real resurrection body we have within us now; that there is a natural body which is constantly wasting away, and that there is also within us a spiritual body, the ego, the man, which is to live forever; that 'that which is seen is temporal and that which is not seen is eternal;' that 'though the outward man,' the physical body, perish, 'the inward man,' the spiritual body, 'is renewed day by day,' and that death is simply the setting free of the inner man. 'Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was but the spirit,' the spiritual body, 'shall return to God who gave it.'

"Thus the old book accords with the latest whisperings of science. For I take occasion to say here, that this interpretation is along the lines of the most recent investigation of scientific specialists of psychical study. Twenty years ago, there was organized a Society for Psychical Research. It was founded in England with an important branch in our own country. Its president was Prof. Henry Sedgwick of Cambridge University, England. Among its vice-presidents were the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, Prof. James of Harvard University, and Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution. On its roll of members are the names of Gladstone, Ruskin, Lord Tennyson, Frederick W. H. Myers, Prof. J. C. Adams, F.R.C., and Alfred Russel Wallace. This society has established beyond all possibility of gainsaying, as may be evident to any one who will read their reports, a multitude of astounding facts, which can only be explained by the existence of some such spiritual body as I have attempted to describe: A body capable, under certain exalted conditions, of becoming luminous, as when Moses' 'face shone;' when coming down from the mountain-top, where he had been communing with God, his spirit broke through the shell, and 'his face shone and he knew it not;' as when the same thing happened to St. Stephen, when he was being stoned; or to our Lord Himself, on the Mount of Transfiguration. They have found beyond all possibility of gainsaying, that these spiritual bodies have appeared, and are constantly appearing; sometimes in the moment of death, sometimes before like luminous ether, at long distance from where the physical body lies prostrate.

"These men are not spiritualists, for they have found that ninety-nine hundredths of so-called spiritualism, is either delusion or fraud. They are cold, analytical, scientific students, with reputations which are world-wide; and these are the declarations which after all these years of the most careful investigation, they have been compelled to reach, and to the reality of which they attest over their own names."

Dr. Dowling then showed how this belief in a spiritual body, "a page receiving the records of our lives which can never be torn up," answered many problems connected with the continuity of personality, which hitherto had been shrouded in mystery.

Dr. Thomson's View.

REV. J. S. THOMSON, pastor of the Independent Church of Christ, in the Simpson Auditorium, yesterday preached on "The Resurrection of the Body."

"A human spirit," he said, "cannot exist without a body of some kind, because it needs organs to express itself; and some kind of matter is essential to the formation of a body. The universe would be empty, if there were no matter in it. Speech, music, smiles, art, stars, and homes, would be impossible in the empty universe. Christ's glorious ancient home was composed of refined matter. The next world is different from this one in many respects, and different kinds of body are necessary there. The bodies of the spirits therein are composed of the matter which exists there. The spiritual body is within the present physical body; and at death it rises out of the mortal frame, and becomes the seed, as St. Paul states, of the new body in the next life. This is the resurrection of the body. The present body of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., returns to dust to be used in other processes of nature. Christ said to Mary: 'Don't touch me; for I am rising to God.' His spiritual body was drawing itself out of His dying physical body; and the process of resurrection would have been interrupted or disfigured by the grimy seizure of His body, which Mary's joy and love would have prompted as the seed bursts forth out of death, corruption, and dust, into floral glory, so will the spiritual body within us, when it will have gathered the atoms of matter in the next world, and formed them into a body like Christ's glorious body, rise in perfect health, spiritual power, and splendid beauty, to work and worship with Christ through the next stage of our existence.

The Honest Doubter.

THE regular men's meeting at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon was addressed by Rev. E. S. Chapman upon the subject, "The Honest Doubter." The speaker began by saying:

"The arch is the strongest of all mechanical structures. If the material is good and the construction perfect, the more pressure upon it the stronger it becomes. In the first place the foundation must be strong, then the columns must be true and firm and lastly, and most important of all the keystone must be exact and properly placed. The system of Christian belief has been likened to an arch. It rests upon the atonement as a foundation. The goodly stones of forgiveness, of eternal felicity, of brotherly love, of divine fellowship and of loyal service are cemented together by God's love to form the supporting columns and the keystone is the doctrine of the resurrection of the Christ from the dead. 'If thou shalt believe in thy heart that God raised Him from the dead thou shalt be saved.'"

The speaker continued by showing the possibility of honest doubt and asserted the revelation of God's grace is always accommodated to the level of the doubter. He closed with a presentation of the principal evidences for the truth of the main Christian dogmas and an eloquent appeal to his audience to follow the best they knew and trust that all doubts should be cleared up.

The Christian's God.

PASTOR JOSEPH SMALE preached in the First Baptist Church yesterday morning from the scripture, "Lo this is our God." "Man," said he, "is a creature of magnificent wants, as illustrated by his desire for a god. To have a being or thing over him which in his estimation has to do with his destiny, is the necessity of his nature. Man must have a god. It is not we in Christian lands that have created the religious atmosphere. Temples exist where there are no Christian institutions. There is adoration where there is no Christian worship. A variety of objects are exalted to honor and renown where there is no knowledge of the Christian's God. Such is man that he wants a deity and that want is a commentary upon the grade of being he is in the scale of creation. He cannot be summed up in a sentence. He is like the boundless sky which the horizon does not define. His capacity is for the infinite.

"It is not, however, until man comes to the acceptance of the God which the Bible reveals that he meets with a God who is the completest answer to his nature. The people and only they who receive Him are ready to voice the language of satisfaction.

"The Christian's God is indeed a being to be prized, and the true subject for the speech of delight. Consider this, that with him are the splendors of essential life. There is none beside him. He is the Most High, the Omnipotent, the Omniscient, the Omnipresent, the Unsearchable, the Incomprehensible, and from eternity to eternity. With Him also are the splendors of moral perfections. The seraphim do cry, 'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts.' As for God, His way, too, is perfect. Righteousness and truth are the habitation of His throne. Oh, there is much that is blessed to say of Him, but I know of no truth more blessed for us to hear than that which speaks of Him as a being of benevolence, and this is the burden of my utterance this morning. Some of us know Him not only as a God of awful majesty, but as a God of love and communion. Let me take you over in thought a few of His self-revelations to the race. He has been God manifest in the flesh. The Babe of Bethlehem was Immanuel—God with us. He is the Person of the Cross also. The Sufferer of the Cross was most royal. None other than the mighty God was the sacrifice for sin. Being a perfect substitutionary offering, His work was perfect, so that in death He could not be holden of the bands of death, and His resurrection gives us the message of a real salvation."

Westlake Methodist Church.

AT the Easter services at Westlake Methodist Church yesterday, Rev. Dr. J. L. Pitner preached, taking for his text Acts xxvi, 8, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead." "To the Holy Sepulchre," he said, "come the hearts of the human race for hope of eternal life. The resurrection of Christ proclaims the opening of every grave and the coming forth of every sleeping human body. It is all right for men to speculate, but it is all wrong for them to speculate in regard to the plans and providences of Almighty God. Corruption and holiness are as far separated as the throne of God and the dungeons of hell."

EASTERN VISITORS' HANDSOME DONATIONS.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

A Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund in All Will Be aRised for the Institution, Says Its Good Friend, Bishop Johnson.

Two eastern people, visitors here for the winter, have contributed $5000 each toward the fund for the support and improvement of the Good Samaritan Hospital. Their names will not be made public for the present, but will be reported later. The announcement of the gifts was made yesterday by Bishop J. H. Johnson of the Los Angeles diocese of the Episcopal Church. The contributions are conditional upon the raising of $35,000 in all by those interested in the hospital, and the work of securing the remaining $15,000 to insure these gifts will begin at once. Not only will that sum be raised, but it has been decided to obtain in all at least $50,000 and to move the hospital to more commodious quarters and greatly increase its capacity. Bishop Johnson is very enthusiastic over the prospect, for he believes that with such contributions as he is certain to receive, now that a stimulus has been given, he will be able to make the usefulness of the hospital much greater than it has been heretofore, although in the past it has been doing a grand work.

"Yes, I have received promises from two persons that they will give $5000 each" said the Bishop last night. "One of them is a lady who lives in New York City and the other is a gentleman whose home is in New York State. There will be, I think, little difficulty in raising the remaining $15,000. I am not going to stop at that, but I will endeavor to raise $50,000 in all. The work which the Good Samaritan Hospital has been doing is similar to that of other institutions which are not wholly private enterprises, and like those institutions we desire to increase as much as possible our capacity for free work. At the present time we find it impossible to admit all the free patients we would like to admit, for the institution has to be run on a business basis; but with the amount which I am sure we will be able to get we can increase the number of free beds to say twelve or fifteen. The present endowment of the hospital is only about $5000 or $6000. I do not mean that that is the income from our endowment, but it is the amount of the endowment itself. It is just about enough to provide one free bed. The reason eastern people are interested in the Institution is that they know that at this and during other seasons most of those who receive treatment there are from the East. We do not want to make a sanitarium of it, but we need more room, more beds, in short a larger institution. The hospital is getting along financially very well indeed. There is a debt over it, but that will be paid in time and we do not desire to increase the debt.

"I have no definite plan as yet to the method of raising the additional money, but I am certain that we will be able to get it, I will say that we will raise it; for I have found that in such matters as this where we make the proper effort we usually accomplish what we desire."

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents, without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly, state clearly. The space of 250 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea.]

Taxing Sign-painters.

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—[To the Editor of the Times:] Who are these Dromgolds and others that seek the aid of the City Council in denying the right of any man to follow the business of sign-writing as a means of livelihood? Very few workingmen can dig up $50 on a few days' notice and neither will a small business stand such a heavy tax. Why should our City Council even consider such a shameful attempt to override rights guaranteed by our Constitution, and place a tax on labor when no one asks it, save a few schemers? Why should the one man shop pay $50 and the shops employing two, four, or more men, only pay the same amount?

If the Council decides to tax the sign-writers then they should place the tax on every man and boy employed in any shop. Then Dromgold & Co. would have to pay more than $50 for running a shop. If these schemers want a trust let them form one as other trusts are formed, and not call on the Council to aid them in what is clearly an unjust ordinance and in restraint of trade. Why not all other trades be subject to this tax and not single out one alone?

SIGN-WRITER.

THE Kranich and Bach Piano

Is a superb instrument; the touch is light and elastic, answering promptly as artist's requirements. The tone is excellent and wonderful in its singing qualities. You will find them to be the highest achievement in tone-producing art. Easy payments.

GEO. J BIRKEL
Corner 2nd and Broadway.

Siegel $3.00 Hats

Have the true style of the best makers If they had some such name in as BumlapKnocks and I had the nerve to ask the price they would go easy enough at $5.00. All colors, all shapes, and I keep the price down to $3.00.

LADIES'
Walking Hats, 100 new styles just opened Saturday. No two alike and all of them beauties.

Siegel
Under Hadeau Hotel

Through cars TO CHICAGO

Nowadays it's the easiest thing in the world to go east via the Burlington Route.

Thro' tourist sleepers leave Los Angeles Mondays and Wednesdays for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis.

Thro' Pullman sleepers, San Francisco to Chicago, daily. Dining-cars all the way. Library cars east of Denver. Finest scenery on the globe.

Tickets and berths at 222 So. Spring Street.

W. W. ELLIOTT, Agent.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 7.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.93; at 5 p.m., 29.96. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 60 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 85 per cent.; 5 p.m., 31 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., east, velocity 1 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Character of weather, clear. Maximum temperature, 62 deg.; minimum temperature, 40 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum, 42; mean, 49.

Fair weather prevails throughout California and southwestern Nevada; generally cloudy weather over Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and cloudy weather, with scattering snow over the Rocky Mountain region. Snow is falling this evening in southern Idaho, Wyoming and northern Montana.

The pressure has risen rapidly over the country west of the Rocky Mountains. An area of high pressure is central off the Washington coast, while the lowest pressure is reported from Southern Arizona. The temperature has remained nearly stationary on the Pacific Coast, and fallen over the plateau and Rocky Mountain region. Conditions are favorable for fair and somewhat warmer weather in California Monday. Forecast:

Northern California: Fair Monday; light northerly wind.

Southern California: Fair Monday; light west wind.

Arizona: Snow, followed by fair in north portion, fair in south portion Monday; fresh northerly wind.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Monday; light northerly wind.

Sacramento: Fair Monday.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Stations—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Baker City	38	Cloudy
Astoria	50	Cloudy
Carson City	48	Clear
Eureka	50	Clear
Fresno	62	Clear
Flagstaff	42	Snow
Pocatello	34	Cloudy
Independence	54	Clear
Los Angeles	62	Clear
Phoenix	64	Clear
Portland	50	Cloudy
Red Bluff	66	Clear
Roseburg	52	Part cloudy
Sacramento	60	Clear
Salt Lake	34	Cloudy
San Francisco	54	Clear
San Luis Obispo	62	Clear
San Diego	62	Clear
Seattle	52	Clear
Spokane	46	Part cloudy
Walla Walla	48	Clear
Winnemucca	52	Part cloudy
Yuma	72	Clear

PARTICULAR NOTICE—

THE TIMES WILL NOT PUBLISH questionable massage, clairvoyant or other objectionable medical and personal advertisements at any price. Frauds and fakes must go elsewhere for publicity.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

LOOK YOUR BEST — INVESTIGATE MY marvelous method for the painless removal of deep wrinkles, smallpox pitting and all forms of facial blemishes, leaving no trace of their former existence; filling out sunken cheeks and restoring the youthful contour of the face. This remedy, the result of years obtained in one week, M. ELLA HARRIS, dermatologist and chemist, 75a S. Broadway, cor. Eighth st. Commendations of some of our most eminent physicians.

DO NOT BELIEVE YOU GET SCIENTIFIC massage in Los Angeles except you take treatments at SWEDISH MEDICAL GYMNASTIC INSTITUTE, 465½ S. Broadway.

A. VAN TRUCK AND STORAGE CO. REmoved from 1304 S. Broadway to 513 S. Broadway. Household goods shipped to and from the East and North at cut rates; separate rooms in new fire-proof warehouse; cards for storing; experienced packers and safe movers. Office, 513 S. Broadway. Tel. M. 572, Sun. Tel. Red 1103. R. H. DUNSTON, Prop.

DENTAL RATES REDUCED—

You cannot afford to use a pen at the rental price we are now furnishing Standard typewriters, the best made for prices. UNITED TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLIES CO., 217 W. Second st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. General agency for Southern California and Arizona, 127 S. Spring st., Los Angeles. R. C. ACKLEY, manager. Canvassers and dealers wanted.

A SPECIAL REQUEST. I AM ORGANIZing a vocal class at reduced rates for people of moderate means; conservatory training; only good voices considered. MME. M. HUNI, 1061 S. Hill.

THE CITY COLLECTING AND LOAN Agency. Debts collected and loans made; lowest commission charged. P. O. Box 565. Phone main 1270. FRANK KIRBY, manager.

A STEAM CARPET CLEANING CO. WILL clean and lay carpets, by yard. We guarantee our work; refitting specialty. 229 E. Second st. Tel. main 74. F. P. BENEDETTI, Prop.

ON TAMALES—FACTORY, 114 E. FIRST. Finest chicken and beef tamales. Clubs, socials, lodges and family supplies a specialty. Importing invited. Tel. James 4051.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING—LADIES' AND gents' suits to order from $15.50 up; all work guaranteed. THE PEERLESS, 435 S. Spring. Tel. Joseph 3791.

ADS FOR LADIES THIS AFTERNOON AT 2; see how and self cure sex ailments. Lecture, PROF. BARLEY, 421½ Spring. Free consultation.

GREAT EASTERN STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, cor. Tenth and Grand. Tel. Red 1911. Carpets cleaned and laid, 4c yard.

BRING YOUR HATS TO KINSEL The Hatter for dyeing, renovating and blocking; silk hats a specialty. 325½ S. SPRING.

FOR CURTAINS LAUNDERED BY HAND, 25c pair, MRS. GRACE HEATH, 311 S. Broadway. Tel. James 5261. Goods called for.

SURE FOR ACCIDENT — FIDELITY MUtual Association, ERNEST W. SCHMIDT, general agent, 230 S. Main st., city.

EXCELSIOR, THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for cast-off gent's clothing; send postal. 343 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

UP-TO-DATE MISFIT PARLORS MOVED TO 38 S. SPRING. Highest price paid for good second-hand clothing.

GIVE YOUR PAINTING AND REPAIRING done by responsible parties. Walter Gil Spring.

UNIQUE DYE WORKS, 460 S. MAIN. TEL. main 5261. Gents' renovating club connected.

TIN AND ROOF PAINTING, PAPERING, etc. GODFREY, 206 S. L. A. st. Red 261.

ROAN'S PIONEER CARPET CLEANING WORKS, 627 S. Broadway. Tel. main 217.

SHADES MADE FOR ANY STOVE OR range. 329 N. MAIN. Tel. James 1421.

SIH WALL PAPER STORE, 460 S. SPRING. Paper-hanging, painting. Brown 1624.

BY CLEANING BY THE MONTH. TEL. room 1051. 446 S. SPRING.

TEL. ROMIS, 332 S. SPRING, ST., NEWLY-furnished rooms.

WANTED—
Help, Male.

WANTED — MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; only eight weeks required; two years' time saved; free transportation; Saturday wages while learning; tools donated. Beware of cheap imitations. We have no school in Los Angeles, because sufficient practice cannot be had there. For particulars and free catalogue, address MOLER'S BARBER COLLEGE, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS book-keeping and general merchandising; position permanent, in large store in Arizona; salary satisfactory; only first-class men with excellent references need apply. Address Y, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 9

WANTED — OFFICE MANAGER WITH first-class eastern references, desires position, with opportunity to acquire an interest in the business. Address box 965, TACOMA, Wash.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN barber trade, complete 8 weeks; constant practice and success guaranteed; catalogue free. GORDON BARBER COLLEGE, 417 N. Main.

WANTED — HEAD DONKEYMAN OR lineman to take charge of donkey engine logging crew. Address BROOKING'S LUMBER AND BOX CO., Highland, Cal. 11

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND TRUST worthy drug clerk, registered, can find permanent situation in city at good wages. Address Y, box 53, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—MRS. DR. SPENCER'S EMPLOYment office, for women only; 125½ E. Fourth st.; female help supplied. 'Phone James 1421.

WANTED—2 LADIES CAPABLE OF INTERviewing educated people; light work and good pay. Call 127 COPP BLDG., 1 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO present a business proposition to the best people. SYNDICATE CO., 221 Copp Bldg.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing and no cooking; good home to the right party. 1020 BUENA. 8

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. Apply 1044 W. 20TH ST. 10

WANTED—SCHOOL GIRL CAN HAVE A good home in exchange for light housework. 1146 W. 20TH.

WANTED — WOMAN FOR ASSISTANT IN general housework, $20 per month. 717 ALVARADO ST.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FINISHER on coats. Apply at 128 S. Spring. BRAUER & KROHN.

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY ELDERLY MAN as a gardener; understands all its branches; references. Call on JOHN HOWARD, foreman of East Side Park, Los Angeles. 9

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION IN store; have had over a year's experience as shoe salesman; speaks Spanish. Address Y, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—POSITION ON STOCK RANCH, born on ranch; by married man, experienced and best of references. Address Y, box 1, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY HONEST YOUNG JAPANESE boy, situation as school boy, city or country; name, "Koi Tado." Address T, box 76, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—RELIABLE JAPANESE WISHES situation as gardener; has good reference. KURA, 605 West 9th. Tel. green 601; city.

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, WORK OF any kind; handy at anything, honest and industrious. Address Y, box 18, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BARBER; 11 years' experience; good, quick workman. P. C., room 16, 127 S. Broadway, city. 9

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED JAPANESE cook wishes situation in family. Address FRANK, 125 Wilmington st., room 11.

WANTED—POSITION, PRIVATE PLACE, TO take care of horses and work in garden. Address Y, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY JAPANESE BOY, first-class ranch cook. Address F, box 13, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

WANTED—WILLING YOUNG JAPANESE man wants a place as porter or lunch cook. JOE, 125 N. Main st.

WANTED—JAPANESE WANTS SITUATION as housework or dishwasher. H. M., 122 W. NINTH ST.

WANTED — SITUATION, FIRST-CLASS cook, Japanese. L. H., 540½ S. GRAND AVE.

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—LADY FROM THE EAST WITH 10 years' experience wants position as housekeeper in hotel or any responsible position of trust; no objection to leaving city. Address X, box 40, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by widow, middle-aged, without incumbrance; can furnish reference. Address V, box 97, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — RESIDENT GOVERNESS TO teach boy music and first-grade and look after same. Call mornings, 132 E. 10TH ST.

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — TO BUY FURNITURE AND household goods. If you are going to sell, we will pay one-third more than others. Phone us, red 2111. COLYEAR'S, 322 S. Main st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ESTABLISHED, paying business, of moderate capital, or interest in same. JOHN ELLIS, Times office, Pasadena.

WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 454 S. Main. 'Phone green 1128

WANTED—BEST COTTAGE AND LOT, $1200 cash will buy in the Wolfskill tract. Address HORUS, X, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—LARGE LOT ON E. COLORADO, S. Orange Grove or N. Raymond. Address box 20, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena.

WANTED — ABOUT 15-H.P. SECOND-HAND steam engine; does not require to be in running order. 1201 ST. JAMES ST.

WANTED — LIGHT SECOND-HAND ROAD cart, with body; must be in good condition. Cheap. Address 920 S. OLIVE.

WANTED — STORE AND OFFICE FIXtures; anything in store fixtures. 460 S. LOS ANGELES ST. Tel. red 621.

WANTED—TO BUY THE FURNITURE OF a private residence for cash. Address X, box 3, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS RIG; LIGHT strong and cheap. Address Cash X, box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FURNITURE. COLGAN'S, 236-238 S. Main. 'Phone red 2132.

WANTED—YOUR FURNITURE FOR CASH; BLESSINGTON, 306 S. Main. Tel. John 256.

WANTED — STORE FIXTURES, SHOW cases, etc. TEL. JAMES 41H. 126 E. 4th st.

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHer, typewriter, $25; fore-lady, fitter, housekeeper, waitress, hotel, store, office, house and general help; wages $25 to $60. EDWARD NITTINGER, 236 S. Spring.

WANTED — SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

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WANTED—
Work by the Day.

WANTED—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT Agents. All kinds of help promptly furnished. 542 S. SPRING ST. Tel. brown 1622. Day work.

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc.; wholesale, retail; liberal terms to agents. 438 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR a side line of notions; liberal commission. Apply 138 COMMERCIAL ST.

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—YOUNG PHYSICIAN OF EXCELlent habits and highest references wishes to form business partnership with party who can invest $1000 to $1500; this is an opportunity rarely offered. For interview and particulars, address F, box 22, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—MAN WITH $10; STEADY AND permanent job; good wages. Room 6, 121½ S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY EASTERN PARTIES RETurning East desiring competent person to take charge of residence during absence, address F. R. L., box 75, Downey, Cal.

WANTED — 10,000 LIVE HORNED TOADS and centipedes, 5 cents each; must be large. MENEST'S "BIG" CURIO STORE.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—$225; 75-FT. CORNER ON TRACtion car line, Boyle Heights; easy payments if desired. F. O. CASE, 132 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—$600; 5 ACRES ON COMPTON ave, near Adams st.; some improvements. F. O. CASE, 132 S. Broadway. 8

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES, ALHAMBRA, ALL but 5 orange, mostly navels; part bearing; good 12-in. well, 125 feet water; good 7-room house, beautiful grounds, in whole or parts to suit. Also 122 acres foothills, Sierra Madre, high and dry; most healthy location, overlooking San Gabriel Valley, with plenty of own water from never-failing spring; cold water last summer; also well pumping plant, cement reservoir; 18 acres oranges and lemons, bringing good income and rapidly increasing; in Sierra Madre foothills; most ideal location; absolutely frostless; can raise winter vegetables; good house. Will sell one of these properties at very reasonable price. Address F. TECKLENBORG, owner, Sierra Madre, Cal.

FOR SALE—FRUIT LANDS—

FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS Very rich soil, abundance of water, near large town and first-class railroad; most prosperous community in California; everybody making big money; will plant and cultivate for non-resident; circulars free, fruit and photo exhibit at

TOMPKINS & CO., 418 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—$14,000; A GREAT SNAP FOR investors if taken this week; 108 acres citrus-fruit land, 100 acres alfalfa land with 90 inches of water; water alone is worth more than price asked; the 8 acres of bearing orchard and 40 acres of alfalfa already producing; property now paying 10 per cent. on $14,000; property situated in one of the best locations in California, being in frostless belt; we are exclusive agents for this property and have instructions to sell at once. Shall be quick. IRISH & CO., 42 Bryson Block.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: HANFORD ranch land, 40 acres, for Los Angeles farm. F. J. WEIGAND, 1 E. First st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR H. H. CALCOUGH of Santa Clara Valley land bargains. WOOSTER & WHITTON, San Jose, Cal.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—
WE SELL THE EARTH—
BASSETT & SMITH,
SPECIALISTS.

Close in, near Figueroa, a fine 5-room cottage, right up in first condition, gas and electricity; bath, closet, sewer connection; under the whole house, lawn, flowers, etc., good barn, chicken yards, etc.; two large lots, (39x132); the owner bought this property for $2,500 and fixed it up fine, but is compelled to go East and must sell; the ground alone is nearly worth the money asked. It would make an elegant location for flats. This is worth your instant attention.

Price, $4000.

Or again, we can give you a good story and a half 8-room house near to car line, nearly new, modern, decorated, well painted, well built by days work; lot 50x79; shed, barn, street work all done; cheap at

$3000;

And there are others; many others. Call and see us without delay.

BASSETT & SMITH,
202½ S. Broadway, rooms 207-208.

FOR SALE—
NEW, MODERN RESIDENCE, 1222 INGRAHAM ST., 8 ROOMS, BATH, CELLAR; AN ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT HOME IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION; LAWN TO BE PUT IN AND FENCED; PRICE $4050.

NEW, MODERN COTTAGE, 1211 E. WASHINGTON ST.; 200 FEET WEST OF CENTRAL AVE. CAR LINE, FRONTS SOUTH; MODERN CONVENIENCES AND WILL MAKE A COMFORTABLE HOME; PRICE $1850.

NEW, MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1177 NORTH SIDE OF ADAMS ST.; 1 BLOCK WEST OF HOOVER ST.; LOT 50-FOOT FRONT; FENCED; A GOOD INVESTMENT AT $2400.

HAVE OTHER HOUSES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

GEO. W. STIMSON,
204 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

FOR SALE—$2650; STRICTLY MODERN 5-room house, 1106 W. 23D ST., 118 feet from W. Adams st.; this property is in first-class condition and has two lots; 100x118, and on corner; owner going to quick action; is in Seattle and wants to sell, or will exchange for Seattle property, and has placed the price low in order to make a quick sale.

J. W. WHEELER,
32 Union Block, Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE HOME OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH; NEATLY PAINTED AND PAPERED; GOOD BARN, LAWN, FLOWERS, PALMS; LOT 50 FEET FRONT; 124 E. 31ST ST.; PRICE $1850. GEORGE W. STIMSON, 204 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 2 BEAUTIFUL lots, finest view in city; $1400; only $100 down, deal with owner; at house, 1147 N. BOYLSTON AVE. Take Second-st. car going west, get off at Hendry ave.; take road leading to hill 5 min.

FOR SALE — RARE BARGAIN, 5-ROOM house, near Burlington ave., bet. 11th and 12th sts.; terms easiest. Apply 203 LANKERSHIM BLDG.

FOR SALE—$2700; LOT 86x165, WITH NINE-room house. Hope st. between Fourth and Fifth. W. S. KNOTT, room 92, Temple Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MODERN, TEN-ROOM house, 459 SHERMAN ST., owner must return East on business; inquire at house.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A MODERN 5-room house and barn, go look at 907 E. ADAMS and make me an offer.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE, 426 CUSter ave., easy payments just like rent. See OWNER, 435 N. Hill.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A NICE HOME CHEAP go to BEN WHITE & LAWLAR, 203 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE OF 27 ROOMS, full of good roomers. Inquire 513½ SOUTH SPRING.

FOR SALE — A 15-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE, cheap. Inquire at 210 E. THIRD, upstairs.

FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—IN VERNON; 10 ACRES, 5 IN fruit and berries; the adjoining property is held at $500; this 10 acres can be had for $275 per acre; must be sold this month. J. C. FLOYD, 215 S. Broadway, room 204.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND A RARE bargain, 2 acres choicest fruits, new buildings, convenient to electric cars, plenty of water; direction city growth, and a money maker. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

BELGIAN HARES—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—15 BUCKS, SCORE 92 TO 95½; also few does, score the same. Address Y, box 54, TIMES OFFICE.

FINE HARES FOR SALE—LERDO ST. and AVENUE 22.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 538-540 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—
CASH OR CREDIT.
$2.50 FOR $4.50 IRON BEDS, WITH BRASS KNOBS, ALL SIZES.
MATCH US IF YOU CAN.
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.,
TEL. GREEN 1839. 536 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE—AN ALASKA OAK REFRIGERator, size 5x7; with mirror-front doors, cost $125 new; only used 6 weeks, will sell at a bargain. Call at or address JERGINS, 531 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OLIVES; YOUNG OLIVE trees, perfectly free from scale at Highgrove Nursery. For varieties, prices, etc., inquire or write to H. W. HYDE, 144 12th st., Riverside, Cal.

FOR SALE—BEGINNING APRIL 8, WE will wreck 726 Buena Vista. Apply there for cheap building material and wood. CAL. WRECKING CO., 729 San Fernando.

FOR SALE — STEINWAY & SONS EBONY upright piano, used a few years; cost in New York $650; now for sale at half price. Address N, box 7, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A FINE SOLID-OAK COMBINAtion folding bed, Welch make, with mirror front; cost $80 new, will sell for $35. Call Monday, 521 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ACETYLENE GENERATORS, perfection acetylene cookers, ample guarantee; established 1897. HENRY SIMONDS, Westminster, Cal.

FOR SALE—HOUSES TO BE MOVED; FOUR rooms, 1209 W. 11th st., $75; shop Pico and Hobson. Apply WHITING WRECKING CO., 223 E. 7th st.

FOR SALE—AGENTS WANTED FOR THE celebrated Thistle tricycle, in all towns in California and Arizona. BURKE BROS., 454 S. Spring.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUNters, partitions, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 972. 218 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—TWO 75-H.P. SECOND-HAND tubular boilers, cheap. HENRY SIMONDS, Westminster, Cal.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS IN SECond-hand wheels this week. Call and see them. BURKE BROS., 454 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA, NEARLY NEW, $25; Rambler, $15; Cleveland, $20; Thistle, $15; all bargains. Call 454 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — SEE FOUR OPPORTUNITIES for fortunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

FOR SALE — ROLL-TOP OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, RUGS AND LETTER PRESS; CHEAP. 531 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—LOCOMOBILE, ALMOST NEW, will sell cheap if taken at once. Address T, box 24, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—8-FOOT SOLID-OAK STANDING desk and revolving stool at a bargain; JERGINS, 531 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HIGH-CLASS FURNIture and roll-top desks. ALLEN & GODFREY, 346 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANO at a sacrifice. 2630 BUDLONG AVE., south of Adams.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BRAND-NEW NATional cash register. 620 SAN FERNANDO ST.

FOR SALE—GOOD SURREY AND SINGLE harness. 835 GOLDEN AVE.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—
I have a large line of desirable Southern California properties that can be advantageously exchanged for eastern farm or city. Owners here wish to go back.

GEO. H. STEWART,
Room 521, Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE — 12ST-CLASS UP-TO-DATE 8-room house, cor. Union and Washington sts.; will sell easy terms; price and terms will astonish you. See TAYLOR, 105 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—PAYING BUSINESS, EASily learned; big payment on good property; also good second mortgage for cheap property. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, hall, bath, mantel, patent water closet, corner lot; 1400 buggy team as part payment. TAYLOR, 105 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEN WHITE & LAWLAR will exchange your property. Apply 203 SECOND ST.

FOR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA FOR S. Dakota property. ROWLEY, 244 S. Hfdway.

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — TEN ACRES, THREE miles southwest city, for cottage in Los Angeles or Santa Monica. A. K. CRAWFORD, 217 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD GUITAR FOR good traveling trunk. Address V, box 43, TIMES OFFICE.

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

$9000—COUNTRY STORE, DOING $200 CASH business per month; postoffice in store; storeroom, fixtures and 7 good living-rooms, rent $18.50 per month; sell at invoice; must sell. Address EL MODENA STORE, El Modena, Cal.

3 PER CENT. A MONTH—
$2,000 shares of mining stock, which has paid for past year and is now paying 3 per cent. a month. Address INVESTMENT, B, box 15, Times office.

FOR SALE—A GALVANIZED IRON CORnices Hotchkiss and Robinson brakes, one 40 x 6 feet and one of 5 feet; also tinner's tools cheap. 744 S. Main st. MAITRE & HANSON.

FOR SALE—$125, BARBER SHOP, GOOD LOcation and trade, cigar stand and stock; reason of selling; must find my boy. Apply room 7 THIRD AND CENTRAL AVE.

WANTED — A GOOD BAKER TO RENT store and bakery in a thriving town; population 1500; no baker there now; rent $20. Address P, box 84, TIMES OFFICE.

$1400 BUYS A WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business on Broadway; the best location in Los Angeles. Address F, box 90, TIMES OFFICE.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN, BEST CORner delicacy and lunchroom in the city; $300. J. I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

$10 OR MORE WILL SECURE INTEREST in splendid proposition. See CARTER'S ad. under "business chances," yesterday.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BEACH, 5 BUSInesses, grocery, dining-room and delicacy store. 262 LONG BEACH, Cal.

SEE FOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORtunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

FOR ROOMING-HOUSES AND BUSINESS chances of all kinds see J. H. TETLOW, 442 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR STAND, centrally located. Apply at 222 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway, will sell out your business for cash.

OIL PROPERTY—
Miscellaneous.

GOOD THING—
Why shouldn't a GOOD thing in oil be GOOD? As GOOD now as last April? It certainly is, and on proven ground in the local field, BETTER; but our greedy desire to take in all the GOOD things during the past year finds us as a community heavily "stocked."

The Old Field Oil Company's shares are a GOOD thing.

The Old Field Oil Company has 20 acres of proven land.

The Old Field Oil Company has oil.

The Old Field Oil Company owns a first-class standard rig.

The Old Field Oil Company has shallow territory.

If you, ANY OF YOU, are looking for a GOOD thing in oil securities, please come to our office and we will show you a business proposition with business men, operating on pure oil territory with oil, and you will get your shares at an attractive price. COME IN.

N. P. NELSON, President, (8- Henne Blk., or W. E. BROWN, secretary, 323 Stimson Bldg.

OIL LAND IN THE WONDERFUL KERN River oil field at Bakersfield, Cal. We are selling out absolutely proven oil land in Kern River field. Ten to 200 acres for sale. Strangers from the East especially invited to come and talk with us. We are producers in above oil field. NEWTON, CAPMAN & SOMES, 416 Douglas Block, Los Angeles; 101 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH A FIRM of first-class, reliable drillers, who are in a position to contract to do work immediately. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, 980 Fifth st., San Diego, Cal.

WANTED — SOME FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-hand standard drilling rigs, with complete outfits. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT CO., 980 Fifth st., San Diego, Cal.

EASTERN INVESTORS' ADDRESSES. INVESTORS' DIRECTORY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, sell the only reliable lists. Write for circular.

OIL PROPERTY—
Miscellaneous.

MAKE OFFER FOR ALL OR ANY PART 12,000 shares Elsinore Oil and Development Co.; 200 Montezuma, 156 Penn. Room 151, THE ALDINE.

GOOD OIL LANDS IN THE KRAMER AND Cuyama districts for sale, at reasonable prices. TOMPKINS & CO., 418 Laughlin Bldg.

FOR SALE — FIVE ACRES VIRTUALLY proven oil land in western extension to city field. CARL ALEX. JOHNSON, 429 Byrne Bldg.

OIL AND WATER WELL DRILLING CONtractors; fishing tools and heavy jacks rented. WESTERN ELECTRIC WORKS. Tel. M. 1874.

WILL GIVE GOOD TRADE OF CLEAR real estate for good patented oil land. TOMPKINS & CO., 418 Laughlin Bldg.

WANTED—COMPLETE STANDARD RIG TO lease, with privilege of buying. Address V, box 53, TIMES OFFICE.

SEE FOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR FORtunes in mining. WICKS, Hellman Block. He has copper also.

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET — THE L. A. VAN TRUCK AND Storage Co.'s vans for 7c, 11 and $1.25 per hour. R. H. DUNSTON, Prop. Office, 513 S. Broadway. Tel. main 572. Res. 1304 W. 23d. Red 1103.

TO LET—PART OF OUR HOME WITH private bathroom, etc., complete for housekeeping, at 721 PARK VIEW AVE., Westlake district. W. CONWAY,
Room 521, Bradbury Bldg.

TO LET—LARGE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH free water, at $5 per month. Corner of BEAUDRY AVE. and THIRD ST.

TO LET — ELEGANT 6-ROOM 2-STORY house, just completed. 1315 W. PICO, near Figueroa.

TO LET — MODERN HOUSES FOR RENT. CALIFORNIA REALTY CO., 127 Stimson blk.

TO LET—LOVELY NEW MODERN FLATS, choice location. RAMONA, 324 W. First st.

TO LET—HEKING VAN AND STORAGE, 344 S. Broadway. Cut-rate freight office.

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Rooms and Board.

TO LET—"THE COLONIAL."
(Near Westlake Park.)
A beautiful new building, newly decorated, nicely furnished, large pleasant rooms, pleasant surroundings, fine table board; only a few rooms left; reasonable; commercial, appointments, middle-aged, gentlemen's home; quiet and homelike. 'Phone green 794. HOTEL NAHANT, 727 S. Broadway.

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, close in, quiet street, bath, gas, stationary washbowls; rates reasonable. 238 WINSTON ST.

TO LET — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED sunny room, in private family; bath and telephone. 430 S. GRAND AVE.

TO LET — ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room; also one suite. DEVON INN, 10th and Broadway.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, genteel residence, summer rates, close in, 647 GRAND AVE.

TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap to permanent tenants; bath, free gas. 219 W. FIFTH.

TO LET—CORNER ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished single or suite; 2 unfurnished. 355 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR bedroom, with kitchen, same side rooms. 710 S. HILL.

TO LET—NICE LARGE SUNNY ROOMS, with or without housekeeping if desired. 522 W. SIXTH ST.

TO LET—OPPOSITE THE PARK, FURNISHed housekeeping suite; 2 or 3 large rooms. 439 S. OLIVE.

TO LET — 4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, neatly furnished; bath, 1042 S. HILL.

TO LET—SINGLE AND LIGHT HOUSEkeeping rooms, furnished. 325 SO. HILL ST.

TO LET — CLEAN COMFORTABLE BEDS. UNITED STATES HOTEL, Main, Requena.

TO LET—HOTEL MACKENZIE, NICE rooms for gents, summer rates, $2 up. 8.

TO LET—THIS WEEK, FURNISHED UNfurnished rooms, 116 E. WASHINGTON ST.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING SUITE, ROOMS from $2.50 a month. Rochester, 1013 Temple.

TO LET — 3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. 1130 GEORGIA ST.

TO LET—ROOMS SIN

FOCK FOR SALE—

OR EXCHANGE; WELL-chen ranch; fine stock, long water, on electric line, Lincoln ...ding, church, Fresno, near. Ad. ..., TIMES OFFICE, or BOX

YOU HAVE ANYTHING UP-...sell, and can't bring your ad. ..., will receive it by telephone at ...r 1 a.m. at the regular rates, 1 ...a day. Telephone FARES 7

FRESH 5-GALLON JERSEY ...r, age 4 years; she is very ...perfect pet, price $75; also good ...-gallon cow; price $40. MIRA ...ental nrse. Phone west 32. 6

CHEAP; ONE TEAM OF ...and horses, 7 and 8 years old; ...otts; also buggy and harness; ...sale, on corner in leaving city. ...25 PEDRO ST.

NE BLACK MARE, 8 YEARS ...perfectly gentle, for any lady ...ht 1000 pounds; price $75. Call ...1 STANFORD AVE., between ...ninth sts. 3

GOOD GENERAL SERVICE ...1200 pounds; gentle and sound, ...price $60. Call today, 331 ...AVE., street between Eighth ...

GOOD SURREY HORSE, 8 ...and very gentle, for ladies ...t 1000 pounds; also survey and ...at 332 SAN PEDRO ST. 3

...ND, RELIABLE 900-POUND ...50-pound saddle or driving ...t pair; sell one at once. 39 ...south 16th.

FINE DRIVING TEAM, 7 ...8 years, well matched; can ...E. FIRST ST., Monday after-

...ONA AND SONORA— ...les and new. Write for pos-...OLFIELD & RICHEY, Tus-

...HOUSEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES; I ...sell a full line to my stock of ... HENRY ALBERS, 325 S.

...S RENT; FRESH FAMILY ...cow just calved; milk for ...HILES, 426 E. Washington.

...ONE SURREY MARE, GEN-...drive, ride, anything. 140 ...ST., Westlake.

...TWINE HENRY, Sec; PLY-...of Leghorn laying hens; during ...SEVENTH.

...ONLY 3 PRIZE-WINNING ...s. On exhibition at I. X. L. ...Main st.

...FULL-BLOODED GREAT ...old. Come and see him. ...67.

...RSH DURHAM COW, WITH ...gallons of rich milk. 660 N.

...O YOUNG MALE DEERS, ...Address D. COBAN, Tustin.

...HORSES, HARNESS, OIL, ...DURHAM COW, 2

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...AP; SINGLE-FOOTER SAD-...full particulars; no dealers. ...1005 MAGNOLIA ST., Oak-

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ELECTRIC TREATMENT, ...ache, alcohol and oil rubs, ...ralgia, nervousness, stomach ...ailments cured; established ...; reasonable; reserved hour of con-...ons from 9 a.m. until mid-...to-day. Turpin of efficient ...one first-class expert to ...also added shower baths to ...J. S. BURT, 324½ W. ...Treatments $1.

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...I. W. HELLMAN BLDG., ...2nd, R. 215-216. Green 664. ...S BROADWAY, ROOMS ...or below. Tel. red 2281.

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...LE, BLOCK 317 E. THIRD ...at her residence from 10 to ...W. Washington or Uni-...Gives special informa-...friendly; reliable; ...ate and irregularities. ...

...SSFUL PRACTICE, MOST ...natural ladies' specialist; ...and skillfully treated; ab-...solute confidence, strictly ...OBBS, 656½ S. Broadway. ...

...PRIVATE HOME FOR ...ent women; also for ...ne; terms reasonable. 114 ..., or 'phone black 1051. H

...ROBERT, ROOMS 208 AND ...Attention given to ...of women and chil-...D. Tel. M. 1207.

...ALE DISEASES ...all nervous and chronic ...(32 years' experience.) ...Piano given 9th.

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...M.D., HOMEOPATHIST, ...BLDG. Tel. black 2561.

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...dences.

...ER, 15c, 25c; CHEESE, ...2c, 35c, tart, 25c; ...10 pounds prunes, 25c; ...pears, apricots, 25c; ...7 pounds apples, dates, ...c, rolled oats, 25c; corn ...10-lbs pearl hominy, 25c; ...s, 5c; whole al-...ds, 25c; ECONOMIC, 247 ...

...OL, THE FRENCH AC-...establishment, formerly ...moved to 115 KEARNY ...ction will receive careful ...work guaranteed as ...hope to merit a continu-...age. Respectfully, J. V. ...ey st., room 14. 20

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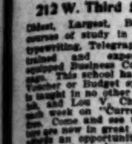

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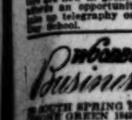
Routed from your system by the New Electric Light Bath and Static Electricity. No shocks. Call today. W. J. DAWSON, M.E.V.D. 332 S. Broadway. Tel. Joseph 3641.



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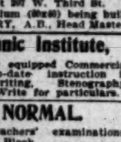

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Papers by Experts and Specialists. Six Courses of Study.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE MAN

(Series under the direction of President Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois.)

VIII.—FRITZ AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

TWELVE years ago there arrived in the great copper mining camp of Butte a young man with but sufficient funds to meet his ordinary living expenses for a period of three months. His name was Fritz Augustus Heinze.

Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871, he took a course of study in geology and engineering at an institution in that city, and then, at the age of 18, started for Montana. He soon found employment in Butte with the Boston and Montana Copper Mining Company as a civil engineer at a modest salary. He was thus given an early opportunity to test his theories regarding veins, apexes and hanging walls, and, incidentally, to study the entanglements of ownership due to old, loose locations and the wide difference in the sizes of various claims, some of which were acquired by their owners under the laws of 1862, while others were relocations, and yet others were acquired under the present law. To his mind there were great mines yet unappropriated. He felt also that he could effect larger savings in both mining and metallurgy over the systems in vogue. So impressed was he with these opinions that at the end of a year he went to New York to organize a company. A year was consumed in this task, during a portion of which he served on the editorial staff of the Engineering and Mining Journal of that city.

FRITZ AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

SOME OF HIS FIRST SUCCESSES.

In 1891 he returned to Montana and began the erection of a smelter. He also leased a mine and pushed its development rapidly, accumulating a large quantity of ore for treatment. Then the owner of the mine concluded that he was entitled to better terms for his property than the contract allowed him, and so instituted suit for an accounting and an annulment of the lease, obtaining an injunction which shut down the mine. This apparently meant ruin for Heinze, for in a few weeks his smelter would be without ore and his business would be at a standstill. It seemed probable that his opponent would soon get possession not only of the mine but of the smelter, too. However, Heinze, undismayed, secured the right to work the Glengarry mine, a property that had been in the hands of various persons, and had been abandoned by each as worthless. Heinze went at this new enterprise with vigor, and within thirty days was digging out some of the finest ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works.

Then he turned on his enemy in the courts and routed him, again securing possession of the other mine. Within a few more months he was able to purchase the Rarus mine for $400,000, a property which he had long desired to own, it being an extension of the great Anaconda lode. He developed the Rarus on a large scale, and it was soon one of the leading producers of Butte. He has recently refused an offer of $10,000,000 for it.

HIS OPERATIONS IN CANADA.

In 1896, learning of the rich strikes of copper in the vicinity of Rossland, B. C., Heinze went thither and secured charters and land grants and built a railroad and a smelter. Rossland grew rapidly, and the Canadian Pacific decided to build a branch line to the town, but Heinze's railroad occupied the only available mountain pass to the new camp from the north. This railroad connected the leading mines of the district with his smelter. The Canadian Pacific, discovering that he had the situation so well in hand, purchased both the railroad and the smelter, and Heinze left Rossland with a clear profit of $1,000,000 and 500,000 acres of timber and mineral land.

HE RESISTS A DANGEROUS ATTACK.

While Heinze was in Canada two powerful mining companies had attacked him in flank and rear, laying claim to the Rarus mine, and instituting proceedings in court to recover $720,000 worth of ore which Heinze had taken from it. Thus originated one of the greatest mining cases known to the history of the West. Its trial consumed three months in the United States Court at Helena, and resulted in a sweeping victory for Heinze.

Then Heinze assumed the aggressive and attacked the company which was his chief antagonist and which had been transferred to New York. Heinze asserted that the transfer was illegal and asked the court to appoint a receiver for the company on the ground that a corporation whose property was situated in Montana under the statutes of that State could not be operated from New York. A receiver was appointed, and thus the $100,000,000 worth of property belonging to the company was taken out of the hands of its owners. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the action of the lower court, and thus it became necessary to reincorporate the company in Montana. Heinze went even further. He contended that the 60,000,000 pounds of copper which the New York company had sold at 12 cents a pound should be restored to the Montana company. This meant a liability of about $3,000,000, at the ruling price of copper, for the directors of the New York company. Heinze's contentions were sustained by the court, but the matter has been appealed and is now pending before the Supreme Court.

BECOMES A GREAT COPPER PRODUCER.

In the meantime Heinze had purchased more valuable property. He paid $100,000 for a half interest in the Snohomish mine and $100,000 for the Sullivan mine. Then he instituted suit against his old enemy, the mining company, for $800,000 which he asserted to be the value of ore extracted from the Sullivan mine through one of the company's mines. He also bought the larger part of the Nipper mine for $150,000. These and other claims and fractions of claims he has since developed until at present he is producing about 2,000,000 pounds of copper a month, or one-seventh the amount of copper produced by the Anaconda, the world's greatest copper mine.

RETALIATING ON AN ENEMY.

Heinze's enmity toward the company that had made the chief attack on him was unrelenting. One form of punishment inflicted upon it was as follows:

He bought a one-sixth interest in a mine for $15,000, his enemy owning the other five-sixths. He then appeared before the court and asked that a judicial order, which had been made several years before for the sale of the mine, be executed. This was done, despite the protests of the other part owner. The mine was put up at auction, a deposit of $25,000 being required. John MacGinniss, Heinze's chief lieutenant; paid down the sum, and William Flannagan, ex-Auditor of the Anaconda company, also deposited the same amount. It was generally believed that Flannagan was bidding for Marcus Daly. As a matter of fact, he had been brought from Chicago to assist Heinze, who also caused the manager of a large Canadian bank to visit Butte at the same time. The bank manager stood by MacGinniss and occasionally nodded in response to a whispered question from that bidder. The representatives of Heinze's enemy knew nothing of the comedy that was being enacted, and they bid eagerly for the property. Heinze stood by watching the bidding, his plan being to induce his enemy to buy his one-sixth interest at a high figure. To his amazement the property was bid up to $601,000, at which price it went to his enemy, Heinze thus realizing $100,000 on his $15,000 investment.

RESISTANCE TO A COPPER TRUST

Numerous efforts have been made by his powerful opponent to induce Heinze to abandon Butte, but this he declares he will never do. He and W. A. Clark are believed to be the only obstacles to the formation of an international copper trust. Heinze avers that he will never join such a combination, but that he will develop his mines to the fullest extent and become the greatest copper producer in Montana.

Heinze has purchased claims in the new copper district near Helena, and is interested also in the new copper district of Spring Hill, Boseman. His every effort has been crowned with success, and while he admits that he has an ambiton to add greatly to his enormous wealth, this masterful young man declares that every dollar coming into his possession must come honorably.

Heinze is a power in Montana politics. He is a writer of promise and an excellent musician. He is unmarried.

Leon Shaw

[Pittsburgh Chronicle:] (Jack, during their quarrel:) Now, let me explain.

(May:) I want to say something first.

(Jack:) All right. I'm all ears.

(May:) I know it. No doubt that's why your parents called you "Jack."

[Philadelphia Press:] (English Guide:) The echo 'ere in these mountings is very fine, sir.

(Tourist, after shouting "Hello!":) Huh! There is an echo, but it isn't at all intelligible.

(English Guide:) Oh, you don't understand the langwidge, sir. These are Welsh mountains, you know.

[THE TIMES' DAILY STORY.]

EPH HOLLAND'S GUEST.

BY H. E. ARMSTRONG.

[Published under special arrangement with the S. S. McClure Co., New York.]

I HAD not seen a house for five miles, and the light of the short November day was failing. A searching northeast wind chilled me to the marrow. My horse had gone lame, and I was leading him. In those mountain solitudes a man is a fool to let himself be lost, but plainly I had taken the wrong fork. I had begun to despair when I came upon a clearing, and in the midst an unpainted house and a huddle of barns. A figure in jeans was drawing water at the well, one of the old-fashioned kind with a sweep.

"Can I put up here for the night?" I shouted in my cheeriest accents. The figure turned and stared at me, but there was no reply. I saw before me an old man with straggling locks and a beard reaching to the waist. I repeated my question with a quaver, for the wild appearance of the old man and his singular silence disconcerted me. He drew a claw-like hand down the length of his beard, and his eyes seemed to bore me through and through, but still no word. With a curse for his incivility I turned away, and my horse hobbled after me with drooping head. Some impulse made me look back, and lo! the old hermit—such I took him to be—was waving me to return. We retraced our weary steps willingly enough.

"A raw evening," said I to my host, with a desire to be sociable.

A jerk of the head, and it seemed to me that I caught a wintry gleam of hospitality in his eye; yet never a word he spoke, but took the horse by the bridle, pointing at the same time to the house. It was not an inviting place. The fire was almost at the last flicker. I sat down in one of the chairs, and it gave way under me. Somewhere in the uncertain light a leg rolled about. I recovered it and found the hole for it, and tried the seat gingerly. In a little while my host staggered in with his arms full of wood, which he let fall on the hearth. I thought that I would let him speak first this time, but down he went on his knees and blew at the embers.

As the pine woods burst into flame, and a ruddy light filled the room, the old man lit an oil lamp. I then observed a shotgun on a rack over the mantlepiece, and above the shotgun a rude chromo of Andrew Jackson in a gilt frame, the only ornament in the room. My strange host, having replaced the lamp chimney, stared at me with hands on his hips. I did not like his scrutiny. His eyes were very large, with cavernous depths, and the balls twitched as from a nervous affection. I had an uncle once who thought he was the Grand Mogul, and he had just such eyes before they took him away to the asylum. Once his eyes were off me, I fought back the shivers and said, as carelessly as I could:

"Kind o' lonely up here!"

The effect on him, for his hearing seemed unimpaired, was to bring on a fit of twitching, and, what was worse, and very horrible in a mute, the whole right side of his face moved violently up and down, as if he had lost control of his nerves. To hide his infirmity he turned his back on me, and for a while seemed to be going through a sort of spasm. The seizure passed off as quickly as it had come on, and he left the room.

Returning with a black saucepan, he wedged it in between the burning logs. He disappeared again, and I could hear him grinding coffee. The pot he placed on some side embers, and then produced a loaf of bread and fell to cutting off liberal slices. These he toasted on a long fork. I had expected nothing better than fried salt pork, and lo! a savory rabbit stew steamed before me. At first I ate like a 'longshoreman. My host leaned against the wall and watched me—he would not eat. His eyes left my face only to fix on space behind me with a startled expression that made me turn in my seat several times. I began to shake as with cold, but I knew it was fright. The handle of the cup slipped from my trembling fingers, the hot coffee streamed over my trembling legs; with difficulty I repressed a yell, and the cup smashed into fragments on the floor. The hermit's face worked fearfully, and I leaped up.

"I didn't mean to do it!" I cried.

The remark was supremely foolish, but I was terrified out of my wits. The effect on my host was extraordinary; he bolted out into the night so suddenly that his chair was thrown down. I determined not to remain longer as the guest of a mad man. Before I could get out he confronted me on the threshold, and in his hollow eyes there was a resolution that I should stay. I succumbed when he waved me to a seat. Then he took down the shotgun from the rack, patted the breech lovingly, pressed the lever, fumbled in his coat pocket and ran two cartridges into the barrels. When he snapped them into place I thought my last hour had come, so set, grim and evil seemed his expression.

"That's a fine gun you have there," I said, with my heart in my throat, feeling that my only chance of life lay in getting possession of the shotgun.

"I'd like to examine it," said I, standing up and holding out my hands. It was a critical moment, and I remember that I shook as with a congestive chill.

The fierce old man held out the gun and I grasped it; but before I could reverse it, my intention being to cover him and tell him to throw up his hands, he wrenched the piece from me, his eyes rolling wildly and his head inclined as if listening.

There was a sound without, the beat of a horse's hoof on the roadway. I broke past the lunatic and gained the woodshed behind him, slamming the door and putting my foot against it. Within reach was a small window. I shook the sash until it gave way, and I sent a cry for help out into the night. Was it heard? The horse was being urged up the bank, as if the rider were in hot haste.

I peered out.

What was my astonishment when my host sallied forth, lamp in hand. By its light I saw the horse pulled up and a ragamuffin of a boy hand him a paper, swing the horse's head round and plunge down the bank. Raising the lamp above his head, the old man read the paper. He read a second time, as if to make sure of the contents, and then lifting his head, like a hound when it brays, he uttered a series of yells that the ridge gave back with many reverberations. The next moment he was in the house, and the next outside with the leap of a springbok. A report followed. He had fired the gun. Bang! it went again. Rapidly reloading he discharged both barrels, and kept on firing until he had saluted the wilderness and the night eight times.

"Say, stranger, come out o' thar," he shouted at the woodshed. "I ain't a goin' to hurt nary hair on yer head."

I came bewildered into the living room, my face dripping with perspiration. He seized me in his arms and hugged me until I gasped.

"Look at that," he said, thrusting into my hands the paper the boy had brought.

I read: "Eph. Holland, Head of Beaverkill Creek: Blaine concedes New York to Cleveland. He is elected beyond all doubt. Shake! Ed. Barnes, editor Sullivan County Palladium."

And before I could say anything, or ask any questions, Eph. Holland broke into a jig step, the while yelling like a Comanche.

"Likker up, you son of a gun," he roared at me, stopping from shortness of breath. He filled my glass and a tumbler for himself.

"Here's to Grover!" he said.

"Drink'er down."

I did not know what my politics were at that moment, but I drank, and the stuff sent the blood back to my heart.

"Don't you think it's up to you to explain?" said I, with a sickly smile, when he had drained his tumbler.

The old man dropped into a chair, threw back his head, and guffawed until his mirth ended in a violent fit of coughing.

"Oh, my!" he began, and went off into another explosion.

I did not laugh. The old fellow's manner had changed so completely, he had become so friendly, jovial and altogether human with the recovery of his speech, that I recalled my horror of him with a shame-faced feeling.

"I thought you were a mute, and—yes—crazy," I faltered.

"And that I wanted your scalp?" said the old man, wiping tears from his eyes. "But, great Betty, I can't blame you. Well, stranger, it was this way: I was very much worked up about the election; hadn't spoke a word since Tilden was beat in '76; vowed I never would till a Democrat was elected. That was eight years ago."

"How about your hair and beard?" I asked, getting interested.

"Them was to grow," said Mr. Holland. "A right smart crop of hair can be reaped in eight years, and I ain't very pretty nohow. When you came 'long here last night I didn't want to take you in—that's a fact—knowing as how I couldn't talk yet. But I hated to turn man and beast away. It was mighty uncomfortable for you, warn't it?"

"Well, rather," said I, drawing a deep breath.

"Dunno what'd happened"—the old villain's grin bespoke enjoyment of the fright he had inspired—"if the boy hadn't come 'long with Ed. Barnes's rippin' good news. But s'pose you could have crawled out of the woodshed window when I warn't lookin'."

He chuckled and filled my glass again and his own.

Then we talked politics and drank more whisky, until a cock crew at the rising of the moon, which was 2 o'clock.

Eph. Holland's step was unsteady when he piloted me up his crazy stairs to bed, and he stumbled down with a falsetto whoop for Grover, which was eloquent of his condition.

[Copyright, 1901, by H. E. Armstrong.]

ESCAPED FROM CELL BY BENDING A BAR.

COLORED MAN EASILY BREAKS OUT OF CITY JAIL.

Was Arrested for Fighting, and Has a Record for Bad Behavior Which Cost Him a Term in State Prison—His Cell Was Leaky.

George Ford, an ex-convict, escaped yesterday afternoon from the City Jail, and up to a late hour last night had not been recaptured. Ford gained his liberty by crawling through one of the windows of the "drunk cell," after bending aside one of the bars which had been sawed in two some time previously.

A pedestrian on Hill street saw the man creeping through the window and immediately notified Clerk Edwards that the prisoners were escaping. Ford, a colored man, was, however, the only one to get out. He was alone in the cell at the time.

Ford, with John Gibson, was arrested on Short street just before noon yesterday. The men were fighting, and are charged with disturbing the peace. Ford appeared to be under the influence of liquor, so he was sent to the "drunk cell." Gibson was confined in the lower tank.

There are two windows in the "drunk cell," opening on the west side of the building to an alley which leads to Hill street, through a vacant lot. Five years ago one of the bars on the north window was sawed in two close to the bottom end. The bars are seven and a half inches apart. By bending the long one to one side Ford made an opening about fifteen inches square, and it is through it that he crawled.

As soon as the man who saw him reported to the Police Station, Jailer Ben Robbins, who had been on duty only fifteen minutes, rushed to the cell, and Policeman Shand started down Hill street in search of the escaped man. This was a few minutes after 3 o'clock.

According to the records at the Police Station, Ford has aliases of George Knightford and William Smith. He is a light-colored negro, 30 years old, 5 feet 6½ inches tall, and weighs 144 pounds. He has black hair and a brown mustache. December 17, 1898, he was acquitted in the Superior Court of Los Angeles of a charge of murder, the grounds of the acquittal being his claim that he killed a man in self-defense. April 7, 1894, he was sentenced to serve two years at Folsom, after having been convicted in the Superior Court of a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He was arrested again in January, 1897, and served 180 days on the city chain gang.

The man carries a number of scars. They are on his right upper arm, right side of his face, his throat and one on the hip.

When sober, Ford has the reputation of being an industrious and hard-working laborer. He has been in the city's employ several times. In liquor he is a dangerous man, the police say. When arrested yesterday he was carrying a revolver.

Gibson says that Ford and he engaged in an argument, and that Ford, being partly intoxicated, lost his temper and struck him twice with the butt of the revolver. As proof of his assertion, Gibson shows two bumps on his forehead. Bailiff Russo saw the men quarreling and arrested them.

Felix Runge, who is said to have stolen a house and let in East Los Angeles, is the one who sawed the bar, by bending which Ford escaped. That was about five years ago, and although repeated efforts have been made, to have the damage repaired, no attention has been given to it by the proper authorities.

The present "drunk cell" was formerly used as a storeroom, but has served its present purpose for a year or more. There is also a bar which has been sawed in two on one of the jail kitchen windows.

[Pittsburgh Chron

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Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Weekly Magazine. Vol. 39, No. 126. EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Twentieth Year.

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TERMS:—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or $9.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year; Sunday, $2.50; Magazine only, $2.50; Weekly, $1.50.

SWORN CIRCULATION:—Daily net average for 1896, 18,091; for 1897, 19,288; for 1898, 26,131; for 1899, 25,731; for 1900, 26,738.

TELEPHONES:—Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Press 1; City Editor and local news room, Press 2.

AGENTS:—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, Nos. 21-32 Tribune Building, New York; 87 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Post Building.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as mail matter of the second class

A POPULAR MOVEMENT.

If the national-irrigation movement were an incorporated enterprise, the stock would today be quoted at or above par, as the outlook for the movement is exceedingly bright throughout the East.

This is the encouraging news brought by Mr. Maxwell, the enthusiastic and indefatigable missionary of the doctrine of national irrigation, who has been spending a few days in Los Angeles. Mr. Maxwell states that it is no longer a question as to whether the government shall undertake the storing of water for the irrigation of the arid lands which it owns, but merely as to the selection of the best method of accomplishing this purpose. It is really astonishing to learn how many prominent eastern people have become enthusiastic advocates of this great movement for internal expansion, which, even as recently as a couple of years ago, was discredited by all except a few far-seeing and sanguine men.

The chief need just now, according to Mr. Maxwell, is for a thorough and earnest organization of the friends of national irrigation throughout the West. It is not reasonable, nor is it fitting, that eastern people who are only indirectly interested in the movement for national irrigation of the arid lands should be permitted to take the lead in advance of those who inhabit sections in which these arid lands are located, and to whom their reclamation means so much.

Now that a quietus has been placed—for a time at least—upon a State irrigation movement, which was to some extent antagonistic, or at least embarrassing to the cause of national irrigation, those who have mistakenly permitted themselves to be drawn into this side issue should transfer their energies to the great national irrigation movement, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most important questions before the people of the United States today.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Consul at Bremen, in a communication just received at the State Department in Washington, sets forth with some detail the increasing investments and the growing influence of Germans in Central America. "It has been officially stated by the German government," declares the report, "that there is invested in Central America, in real estate, industrial enterprises and banking business, $59,000,000, and the large German business houses, which are quite numerous in Nicaragua, Gautemala and Costa Rica, not only transact all the business between Germany and Central America, but also control most of the trade between the latter and England and California." The Consul also points out that "German farms and plantations occupy more than 742,000 acres, on which are planted 20,000,000 coffee trees. The trade between Germany and Central America amounts annually to from $7,140,000 to $11,900,000."

These facts suggest that United States merchants and manufacturers could do well to turn their attention more closely to the trade of Central and South America. We have demonstrated that we can compete successfully in European and other world markets with the manufacturers and merchants of Germany, England, France, and other countries. But while we have been exploiting European markets we have neglected those which ought to be more accessible for our products than for those of any other country. In this respect, as James G. Blaine so forcefully and so clearly pointed out upon various occasions during the later years of his life, we have pursued a very short-sighted policy. There can be but little doubt that if as much effort were put forth to build up our South and Central American trade as we have exhibited in placing our products in some of the foreign markets which are now more valuable, we should now be enjoying a large and mutually advantageous commerce with our southern neighbors.

Mrs. Harry Sleight of New York was pleaded by Charles Myron, and in her behalf pleaded with Myron to desist from his kissing. Her husband was present and listened to his wife's talk. With the result that he has brought suit against Myron for $1000 damages. Here's a hint for ladies who are inclined to talk in their sleep.

Because the street car lurched and upset a man in her lap, where she had a lunch containing two soft-boiled eggs, Miss Gertrude Henning of Brooklyn threatens the railroad company with a suit to recover damages for her ruined gown. This is eggsactly the way she should make them all out.

A new twenty-five story sky-scraper is going up in New York. Pretty soon the upper denizens of the great metropolis will be able to converse with the Martians without the aid of instruments.

OUR IRON OUTPUT.

Ainslee's Magazine for April contains an article by W. J. Lampton on the subject of the iron production of the United States. Few persons are aware of the magnitude of this great industry. "There are at present in the United States," says Mr. Lampton, "414 blast furnaces, 289 of which were in operation at the close of 1899. As many that were out of blast at that date will never resume again, and as others were not continuously operated, the average output of a modern furnace in this country, turning out nearly fourteen million tons of iron annually, is not exactly ascertainable, but it may be safe to put the number of working furnaces at 350, and we find that each turns out 38,620 tons per year. Allowing 300 working days to the year, this will give an average of 128 tons a day for each furnace, as against an average of four tons a day for the old-time furnace. In the earlier production of pig iron charcoal was the exclusive fuel used, but as the timber became scarcer, and our vast deposits of coal were developed, coal in the form of coke, though some raw coal is used, took the place of wood, so that today but 284,766 tons of charcoal iron is produced."

It is estimated that in making the 13,620,703 tons of pig iron produced in 1899, 25,000,000 tons of ore were smelted. For this work fuel was consumed to the amount of 15,000,000 tons, and limestone aggregating 7,000,000 tons was used in fluxing. All of these materials, with the exception of a small amount of imported ore, were produced in the United States. In twenty-one out of the forty-five States of the Union pig iron is produced. Pennsylvania leads in this production, with a total of 6,558,878 tons, or nearly half of the entire product. Massachusetts produces only 2476 tons. Although there is but one furnace in Minnesota, that State is credited with a production of 8,297,836 tons of ore in 1899. "The principal iron-producing States," says Mr. Lampton, "are Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Virginia and Tennessee. Pennsylvania furnishes the largest amount of fuel, although coal is found in all of the States. Alabama, by reason of her advantages of cheap labor and fuel, sets the price of the product."

STREET NOISES.

Great advances have been made in the economy of machinery and fuel, so that very little is nowadays allowed to go to waste, and machinery is made to last as long as possible. Nothing like the same progress has been made in saving the wear and tear upon human life and human nerves. With the cheapening of almost all the necessaries of life, and many of the luxuries, it really looks as if life itself was dropping in value.

One of the greatest sources of unnecessary wear and tear upon those who are condemned—or privileged—to live in large cities, is the aggregation of ceaseless noises which are projected upon the ear "from morn till dewy eve," and, indeed, during the greater part of the night, with an occasional blissful cessation, as the street-sweeping machine or the early milk wagon disappears in the distance. This may look like a very small thing to some people, who are blessed with phlegmatic constitutions and iron nerves, but it is a source of real worry and discomfort to people of a nervous temperament, and this nowadays may be taken to include a majority of city folks.

Many of these noises are utterly unnecessary, and could easily be remedied. Such, for instance, as the deafening racket made by some of the electric cars, as they scoot along the street at a pace considerably over that recognized by the ordinances. In Chicago steps have been taken to secure a modification of these unnecessary noises. Surely, if the materialistic city of Chicago, which can stand those awful stock yards, is moved to demand a modification of street noises, then an esthetic community like Los Angeles should not be backward in the same direction.

The editor of the Havana Discusion may thank his stars that the government to which he is subject and which he has so grossly insulted is that of the United States and not that of Spain. Were he under the old régime he would not be breathing outdoor air today, if, indeed, he were breathing at all.

The new Attorney-General will have one advantage over some of his predecessors in the office; he knows by experience what a delightful section Southern California is.

A woman at Birmingham, Ala., dropped dead while having her fortune told. It apparently was a tale of misfortune.

SHE WANTS TO KNOW.

Few people have any conception of the great variety of inquiries which the mails bring to the Chamber of Commerce every day. They come from all parts of the world, from all sorts and conditions of men—and women—and deal with almost every subject under the sun. Here, for instance, is one received a couple of days ago from a woman correspondent in Pennsylvania, who evidently wants to know very badly. It is a sample of many of similar tenor:

"I beg pardon for thus addressing a stranger. I have been thinking seriously of making California my home, and I write you in quest of information for the benefit of my little son. My only child, aged 7, has enlarged tonsils and some throat trouble, takes cold at slightest exposure; has had pneumonia three times, last time one year and four months ago; is pale and run down, but seems well only when he has cold. He has to be kept indoors all winter, which means at least seven months here. We live within five minutes' walk of one of the finest schools in the State, yet he has never been inside the building on account of the severe winters here, and his physical condition. He is very ambitious and eager to learn, and is fairly advanced in his studies. We teach him at home. We have thought to try a change of climate for him. What has been your experience in such cases, and what would you advise? Would it be possible for a change from our climate to yours to make him worse instead of better? I do not think his lungs are diseased in the least. Physicians here say not. Possibly they are weak. He enjoys every little pleasure so much, and seems to appreciate everything so much. I would give all my earthly possessions for his comfort and welfare. I should be more thankful than words could express, if he were only a strong, healthy boy. A mother never loved more fondly than I do. Would you kindly advise me as to what you know of people who have gone to your climate under similar circumstances?

"P. S. Would you kindly give me the name of one of the papers printed in Los Angeles, also address where to send for it?"

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

In another part of this morning's issue of The Times is published a map showing the site of the proposed new home for the Chamber of Commerce on Broadway, between First and Second streets, with some portion of the adjacent territory which will be directly benefited by this notable improvement. The map speaks for itself, and it should appeal with especial potency to every owner of property within a radius of at least half a mile of the site upon which it is proposed to erect the new Chamber of Commerce building.

The property owners in the section referred to are now offered a splendid opportunity to enhance the value of their holdings by a comparatively small contribution each for the purchase of the desired site. These contributions should not be regarded as in the nature of gifts. They are, rather, first-class investments, which will certainly afford large and permanent returns to the investors. This is no mere theory. It is a solid, tangible, demonstrable fact, which only those who are blind to their own interests will fail to perceive.

Nearly $20,000 of the $30,000 necessary to secure the location of the new Chamber of Commerce building on the proposed site has been secured. The raising of the small balance should be easily and quickly accomplished. Prompt and vigorous work is necessary. There should be no holding back for others to carry forward the good work. Those who sit back, hoping that their neighbors will bear the burden, may awaken to the fact, when it is too late, that they have been penny-wise and pound foolish. The property owners in the northerly portion of the business section have too often, in the past, been blind to their own best interests, and because of this apathy the growth and development of the business section has been more and more toward the south and the west. If they permit this valuable improvement to go to another part of the city the property owners of the northerly section will have only themselves to thank for the loss which they will suffer. The necessary subscriptions should be secured without delay, and the whole matter should be closed up before the end of the present week.

NOW AND THEN.

Yesterday's Times contained:

ADVERTISING.

"Liners;" Number of columns.....	62
Total number of separate announcements, 231.	
General advertising (display).....	87
Total number of columns.....	149

CIRCULATION.

Edition printed (including the Illustrated Sunday Magazine,) number of copies	45,000

ONE YEAR AGO.

Number of copies of the Sunday Times printed April 8, 1900.....	40,000
Number of copies of the Sunday Times printed April 7, 1901.....	45,000
Gain over last year.....	5,000

Mrs. Custoes of Bedford, Pa., has just given birth to her twenty-sixth baby. She is a Belgian by birth, and Californians, who have had the Belgian craze, know how prolific that particular breed is.

Gov. Allen is enthusiastic over the future development of the orange industry in Porto Rico, but orange growers in California need not cut down their trees just yet on account of the competition.

An order from the Postoffice Department granting letter carriers permission to divest themselves of their coats during their rounds, is expected soon. Evidently Uncle Sam is preparing to approve the male shirt waist.

The first Easter of the twentieth century made a very auspicious record in Southern California so far as the weather is concerned.

"Spring bonnets," says the Boston Globe, "are already on the wing." And vice versa it may be said wings are on the spring bonnets.

MANILA AS IT IS TODAY.

Changes Wrought Since Dewey's Day.

The Effects of American Domination.

A Graphic Description of the Present Social Conditions in the Islands.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MANILA (P. I.) March 1.—One catches only an occasional glimpse of the real life of the Philippines in the hurried and high-priced little dispatches one reads in the newspapers, and the development—if that be the proper word—of society along other than strict military lines, has not received the attention of the busy journalist these many days. This is largely because the busy journalist is too deeply engrossed just now in prophesying the future of the islands, or in spading over their musty past. So also with the political man of many words. What has been and what is to be he seems to know all about, but the great, big, booming, strenuous present in the Philippines he calmly passes up. That there is something doing he admits, but he holds that prophecy has the best of the market, so long as a semblance of a fight is on, and it is not for a new man on the ground to say that he is wrong.

But let us take the Manila of today—as an instance—and, by a rapid contrast with the Manila of Dewey's day, note the momentous happenings that have put a brand-new city on the map of the world. And not a new city only, but a new sort of city—a municipality under military rule, more mixed as to nationality than the Chicago police force, more diversified in character than the lawmaking body of Austria, and yet a place of safe, sure business enterprise, with its social strata carefully marked, with three kinds of policemen, with a port of world-wide importance, and a climate which moves the mercury a couple of inches daily in the big gold thermometer at the Intramuras Palace. Let us take a carriboo bottle spirit. There are many little things to find fault with, but no honest critic will deny that the United States is pursuing the only honest, if not the only possible, policy toward these millions of restless little brown folks. They are beginning to see that themselves, at last.

THE MANILA OF TODAY.

When the big government transport from San Francisco or the asthmatic little passenger steamer from Hongkong has brought a stranger into Manila his first wonderment is that so mixed a lot of human beings can live together in such apparent good-fellowship. A reasonably accurate census, completed last month, gives the total population of the city as 320,000, and this may be roughly estimated as including two-thirds Tagalos and other natives, with the remainder equally divided as between Chinese and all other nationalities, Americans and Spaniards largely predominating among the latter, but every country on this round earth being well and actively represented. As he passes to his hotel in Binondo his ryules jars through one long street of Chinese shops, and the razor-back pony which is roped fast to the vehicle is kept busy dodging coolies, whose shoulders bend beneath a whole household of furniture. There are half a million Chinamen in the Philippines, and ninety-nine in every hundred are coolies.

Our stranger at this point will find that there are no hotels—as he knows them at home—in Manila, and so we must drop him at the start, with troubles on his mind that will lift in time. The writer views the city with the kindly eyes of an older acquaintance, and even the wrongs done him by the hotel proprietors shall be forgotten. It is enough to say that there are two establishments of some pretence in Manila which advertise to care for man and beast, and that three years ago they furnished comfortable rooms and decent food for from $1.50 to $2.50, Mexican money, per day. Now the rate is from $1.50 to $3 without meals, and from $7 to $12 with meals. Guests sleep half a dozen in a room, and the food is poor and badly served. The Chinese servants are dirty, and the Filipino servants are delicately inclined to forget all about you and to be muchly aggrieved thereat "bime-by." It is not in history that a guest ever remained two days at the first hotel which sheltered him. Invariably he moved to the other one on the second morning.

GLIMPSES OF CITY LIFE.

There is no one residence section in Manila, but to a certain extent the better classes of the citizens under the old régime lived near together. The old walled city is now given over almost entirely to the government, and the long Calle Cabildo, which reaches from the Plaza in front of the Intramuras Palace and the cathedral out to the Pasig, where lived the gallant Lawton, is a line of boarding houses. Junior army and navy officers and hundreds of government clerks of all grades live in these aristocratic old mansions, and amid the splashing fountains and twinkling lights of the interior courts the merry click of the poker chips sound now where once the soft notes of the guitar and the silver tingle of the mandolin awoke in exiled hearts the memory of old Spain.

Down through the beautiful Luneta, which skirts the bay, one reaches the broad Calle Real, connecting Manila with the suburbs of Malate and Ermita. One passes over the old execution ground of the Spaniards, where Dr. José Rizal and his fellow-agitators died, refusing to kneel to their murderers. It is a long, level bit of roadway, and at night, when the big moon shines on the waters and the band is playing off in its canopied enclosure, one-half of Manila drives or walks in a lazy parade in front of the other half, which stands here in indolent review. Further down toward the bay the Real is not quite so broad, and the pavement is not smooth by any means, but it is here that one can live with the maximum of comfort in Manila.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Handsome houses of modern architecture sit far back from the street, half hidden in cocoanut and banana palms, mangoes and tall cactuses, and there comes to a southerner a whiff of home life that is ante-bellum and wholly anti-tropical. Broad porches surround the houses, and hammocks are swung beneath the trees. There are glimpses of servant quarters in the rear, and the very shape of the houses convinces one that there is a wine cellar put right where a wine cellar should be. Along the Real most of the American commission live, and here also are quartered the families of generals out on field service in the islands. It is a pleasant little community, not too democratic, and the ladies thoroughly enjoy themselves. The two biggest hoptitals are just off the Real, and the feminine portion of the American colony do much good to the sick or wounded soldiers. Mrs. Liscum, whose brave husband fell before the walls of Peking, was for a long time at the head of this work, and now Mrs. Funston is busy in the same cause.

But to get into this part of Manila one has to skirt the walls of the old city, and this means a shiver, no matter how warm the sun shines. The wall is as picturesque as it well could be, and the centuries of war and storm have left their marks upon it. But the barred windows show that there are dungeons within, and beneath the windows is

. . . "The damp, dark moat,
On which the slime and sea grass float."

In these same dungeons many and many a man and woman have suffered hunger, torture and death. Spain's crowning achievement, it may be remembered, was to flood these dungeons with the foul water of the moat at a time when prisoners, with only the flimsiest sort of political charges against them, became so numerous that a general delivery was necessary. Let us hope that in the wholesale reconstruction of Manila's most venomous sanitary system the United States will find it convenient to save the old walls with its rugged gates and ancient draws, but that the moat will be done away with for all time. Monuments to Spanish atrocity are scattered all over the world, and we will do well to begin to wipe them off at the brink of this foul ditch.

WHEN THE SUN SHINES.

The life of the Manila of today is not a tropical life. The push and bustle, the brain and brawn, of the American is as much in evidence here as in Nome or Dawson City. It seems to be a quality that the snows of Alaska cannot chill nor the scorching sun wilt. A hundred yards from the window at which this is being written a rough young artist from Southern California is painting a huge advertisement of a California whisky house upon the uneven sides of a nipa shack. It is safe to say that he will paint a dozen more before dark, and sample his own goods as often. The streets are filled with busy people, the street cars rattle along the Escolta; there is the semi-hourly blockade on the Bridge of Spain, a couple of buffaloes have balked in the Plaza Marengo, and the ladies of the American colony, bright and pretty in their lightest of gowns, are shopping in the Chinese stores, with as little concern as the Los Angeles ladies show on Spring street, or Broadway. Down at the wharves two regiments are being embarked on transports en route for home, and every man jack of them has a parrot, two monkeys, an alligator and a small arsenal of native weapons. One is weeping because he cannot take a carriboo on board, and another is triumphant because he has smuggled through a hogshead of cigars.

From far-off Corregidor comes word that a third transport is sighted, and a launch puts off with a band to welcome it. The railroad train from Dagupan rolls into the Tondo station, and a hundred men in dusty, rusty uniforms roll out of it. They have come in on leave from duty in some remote corner of Luzon, and their eyes are bright with long thinking of the clean bath, the cool drink, the soft bed, and—and other things that are ahead of them. The palace is crowded with officers reporting for duty, drawing pay, or scuttling off on assignments from the Adjutant-General. Gen. MacArthur is in his big office talking with a Filipino chieftain who has just surrendered or been caught, and the commission, in another room, is also over reconstruction, while a Chinese coolie boy diligently agitates the punkah over their dignified heads. And so it goes.

WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN.

Mr. Kipling would call Manila a city of dreadful night, but it is not so dreadful as his own Calcutta. It is true that the forms of amusement which he so classifies predominate here. It is true that Manila is wicked after dark. But let it be known that Manila is the common center of life and action of some eighty thousand soldiers and civilians, who, located in lonesome posts throughout the islands, come here for breath much as the big fishes poke their noses now and then through the surge. The paymaster hands to each the dole that is due, and then it is the first and fiercest duty of the soldier to rid himself of it. Money and a soldier have little in common.

A chaplain of long service once locked up a company, just paid off, in a church. At the end of twenty-four hours five men had all the company funds, and the dice were rolling in a baptismal font. One day later a single soldier on the Escolta explained to the guard which gathered him up that if he was very, very drunk it was the chaplain's fault. He had to keep up his company average.

There are half a dozen legitimate theaters in Manila, and the English companies touring "the colonies" stop here en route from India to Hongkong and Shanghai. They are not very large companies, and one would not go to see them at home, but they are infinitely better than nothing. It is an unusual thing to see the boxes filled when a popular, if somewhat aged, comic opera is on, and Manila society turns out in full dress. There is a native circus, too, which plays twice daily, and amateur performances in aid of local charities have just become fashionable. Always on Sunday there is a performance in Spanish at one of the theaters, and one or two other nights in the week are pretty certain to be devoted to an English piece. But popular amusement for the masses ends here, and the other sort begins.

THE MANILA TENDERLOIN.

Gen. Otis had no special reason for bunching all that goes to make up the seamy side of life in the little district of Sampaloc, but in one way or another he succeeded in bringing this about. Between the bridge, at which a big Nebraska soldier fired the first shot of the war, and the narrow Escolta's end by the postoffice, the Calle Alix runs, in the shape of a semi-circle. At its further end—furthest from the Escolta, at least—a number of side streets branch off, and it is here that Mr. Kipling may find all that appalled him in Hindustan. On the Calle are many saloons, ordered off the Escolta at a time when the congestion of traffic on that thoroughfare became intolerable, and one or two music halls. But all these are decent places, properly licensed, and there is a detail of soldiers about them all the time to see that order is preserved. They are not too good for the soldier—perhaps that describes them best.

It is when one turns into the side streets after dark that one sees the under world of Manila. Imagine a long and narrow driveway between two seemingly endless rows of wide houses, all with big porches projecting street-wards from the second stories, all windowless, all brilliantly lighted, and all alive with a boisterous, restless, reckless life, that makes the whole street a-quiver. Imagine long rows of Chinese lanterns strung from pillar to post, and flirted about at the caprice of many hands; imagine the jangled music from a score of ill-tuned pianos; imagine laughter and shouts, and the sound of rifle butts on bamboo floors; imagine the wail and tinkle of a Chinese orchestra somewhere in the distance; imagine the sharp, quick order of an officer, who is looking for his men; imagine acre after acre of just such sounds and scenes, and then you will have a most excellent idea of Sampaloc from sunset to dawn, 365 days in the year.

SPANIARDS GETTING OUT.

For the rest, Manila is not bad. At the present time there are few places that offer better opportunities for legitimate business enterprise. The false hopes that at first attracted to the city the adventurers of half a score of countries have been swept away, and the fact that money does not grow on trees in the Philippines is advertised sufficiently well. It is certain that Americans will dominate affairs here, social, political and commercial, that one need not speculate on that point. The banks are still English, and many old Spanish houses are still open, but the Spaniards are getting out one by one. The English monopoly in banking is a matter to be wondered at, but concerning this no man may speak intelligently. American capital is now publishing the newspapers, operating the street cars, running four of the seven big tobacco factories, controlling the big importing houses, erecting an ice plant, and doing a score of other things well that the Spaniards used to do badly or not at all.

Only in an architectural way is Manila unchanged. The much-needed bridges across the Pasig have not been built, and the new drainage system is yet to be contracted for. But both will come within eighteen months. It seems pretty certain that a large modern hotel will be put up along the Luneta, and here, too, is space for many new residences. The question of title to real estate has kept many from building, and may deter others in the future, but at least a hundred families that have moved here to stay are arranging for homes on the line of those they left in the States. Last month the government paymaster in Manila paid out over $4,000,000 in gold for salaries alone, and month after month for a long time the amount has been about the same. That most of it stays here is evidenced by every turn and twist in the destiny of this strange land, dumped in the space of a gun-shot from the murky civilization of the tenth century to the brilliancy of the twentieth.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Emperor of Germany has sent a check for £500 to the treasurer of the fund for the Max Muller memorial at Oxford.

T. W. Russell, the new Irish leader in the House of Commons, began his career as a public speaker on the temperance-lecture platform. He has in his veins, by the way, not a little Scotch blood.

The Persian Minister at Washington has sent as a present to the Shah one of the largest and most costly graphophones ever manufactured. In the records selections from the Italian operas, of which he is especially fond, predominate, but as a pleasant surprise for him a dozen of the liveliest ragtime songs were sent along.

There are now living the widows of three former Presidents of the United States. Mrs. Harrison lives in Indianapolis, Mrs. Grant makes her home in Washington, and Mrs. Garfield lives in Mentor, O. Buchanan's niece and Arthur's sister, both prominent in Washington during the administration of those Presidents, still survive.

It is said that R. G. Gill, superintendent of the model rooms in the United States Patent Office, Washington, has an intimate knowledge of every one of the 700,000 models under his charge, though they range in intricacy from a fountain pen to a complicated triple-expansion engine for a trans-Atlantic liner. His marvelous memory for such things is the wonder of all who know him.

The bronze tablet to be set up by the Navy Department at Santiago in memory of the late Frederick Wollaston Ramsden, the British Consul-General, who rendered so much aid to Hobson and his fellow-prisoners of the Merrimac exploit, and whose death was due to illness brought on by his unselfish work at Santiago, has just been finished at the Washington navy yard, and is now ready for shipment.

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

More Valuable.

[Chicago Tribune:] (Inquisitive Neighbor:) Dear litle thing! How much did she weigh?

(Proud Young Mother:) Six pounds, I believe. But we don't estimate babies in this family by weight, Mrs. Nexdore.

Not Free.

[Philadelphia Bulletin:] "Yas, massa, ah has ter wo'k jes' lak a slabe, sho'."

"Like a slave, 'Rastus? Why, that's wrong. You colored people are all free now."

"Guess not, massa, 'sackly. Yo' see, some o' us poo' niggahs is married."

High Ragtime.

[Washington Star:] "Ethel is doing just lovely with her music," said Maud.

"She doesn't play any better than she used to," answered Mamie.

"No. But she has gotten so she refers to ragtime as 'syncopated time.'"

His Worry.

[Washington Star:] "Do you find the possession of a large sum of money occasions worry?" said the inquisitive man.

"I do," answered the millionaire.

"What sort of worry?"

"Worry for fear somebody is going to get it away from me."

Too Blood-thirsty.

[Washington Star:] "What makes you so unfriendly to that newcomer?"

"Well," said Bronco Bob, "the fust thing he said when he struck the town was that he thought of editin' a paper in Crimson Gulch. I hate to see a man come around like that advertisin' hisself as bloodthirsty an' troublesome."

Her Thanks.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] (Clara:) He boasts that he kissed you the first time he ever called on you.

(Jessie:) Thank you.

(Clara:) What do you mean? Why do you thank me?

(Jessie:) For saying he boasts, when you might have said he reluctantly admits.

The Smart Granger.

[Detroit Journal:] "You are a cousin of my father, I believe," said I.

The husbandman twinkled as to his eyes.

"No, I ain't a-cussin' of him, p'tickly!" said he. "Haint got nothin' ag'in him, 't I know of!"

Genuine bucolic wit, this, and I was not surprised to find myself laughing immoderately.

It Made Talk.

[Detroit Journal:] Juno, the ox-eyed Queen of Olympus, insisted that it would certainly make talk.

"Why," exclaimed she, impatiently, "since those outre wet-weather skirts came in you've hardly stopped raining long enough to take your meals, actually!"

Jupiter Pluvius, thus addressed, affected to laugh, but inwardly he was afflicted with much disquietude by reason of the jealous watchfulness of his beautiful wife.

The Only One.

[Chicago Record:] "I see my fate. I'll have to marry Mr. Tank."

"Why?"

"Since Col. Bung got married there's no other man left for me."

HIS LETTERS.

Their glorious dream was at an end;
They parted at the gate;
He might have pressed her to his heart,
'Twas now, alas, too late!
His love was with her where she was
Alone that cheerless night,
But in his breast was stubborn pride
As, trudging to and fro, outside,
He watched her glimmering light.

Ah, she was fairer than the rose
And often had he pressed
His lips to her glad lips and felt
Her fluttering on his breast,
And he had heard her sigh for him—
But that was past for aye—
A jest, a taunting word or two,
And love that had been sweet and true,
Was lightly thrown away!

At last, in bitterness he turned
And left her there alone,
Still hoping she might call him back
To claim her as his own—
How excellent to hold her then,
Close, close to him and hear
Her sob and sigh and, trembling, say
So softly, in the sweet old way:
"I love—I love you, dear."

But nay! Alas, she did not call—
Thrice day had dawned and yet
He waited to receive her word
Of candor and regret;
And then, in pride he wrote to her,
To bring her to her knees—
He scribbled but a line or two,
Yet that was plenty, as he knew:
"Return my letters, please!"

He waited proudly—ah, at last!
A dainty letter came:
Love fanned the embers in his breast
And set them all aflame.
"She yields!" he proudly cried, and then
He sat with drooping head:
"Your letters cannot be returned,"
She wrote. "because I always burned
Them after they were read."

ENVOY.

Still, still her laugh is sweet to hear,
And still her face is fair;
Her footsteps still are quick and light,
Still pride is in her air—
And yesterday he delved among
Her choicest treasures—oh,
His heart leaped when he chanced to see,
Beribboned there, those letters she
Had burned up long ago.
—[S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

NEW SUBMARINE.

Baltimore Man Has Invented a Boat Which Has Several Advantages—Is Propelled by Electricity.

[Baltimore American:] Mr. Daniel F. Toomey, 1810 Park avenue, who has been a submarine driver for fifteen years, has patented a new submarine boat. The vessel is to be shaped like a cigar, and will have four propellers.

The main feature of the invention consists in providing two propeller blades, mounted on the top of the boat—one at the stern, and the other on the slightly up-turned nose at the bow. These are pitched at a slight incline from a horizontal plane, and each rotates in a direction reverse to the other, so that they in no way interfere with the steering apparatus. They will assist in propelling the boat forward as well as causing it to sink.

The natural position of the boat when on the surface is to be two-thirds under water, so that the side propellers are submerged. To submerge the boat, water is let in until the base of the conning tower is on a level with the surface. Both top propellers are then set in motion until the boat reaches the required depth. Water ballast may now be pumped out, and the top propellers will keep her submerged, and also assist in forcing her forward; therefore no power is lost by them.

These top propellers have still another advantage. The starting of the forward and side propellers will cause the boat to dive downward, instead of settling slowly, as when both top propellers are in motion. In coming to the surface, if all propellers (side and near top) are kept in motion and the forward one reversed, the boat will rise immediately with nose upward. In case of accident, should these top propellers fail to revolve while the boat is submerged, she would rise instantly, lessening greatly the danger of loss of life.

The boat is also provided with two horizontal fins, one on each side, which, with the aid of either top propeller, keep the boat level while under water. The motive power of the vessel is to be electricity.

Mr. Toomey is a member of the firm of the Toomey Brothers Company, who are building the iron lighthouse at Hoopers Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The iron foundation will be 33 feet wide and about 50 feet deep. The Cylinders will be sunk in 20 feet of water, and then be forced 13½ feet into the bed of the bay, when it will be filled with concrete. On this foundation will rest an 18-foot tower, with a veranda at its base. The distance from the water to the top of the tower will be 65 feet. The living quarters will be in the tower. The order of light to be placed in the lantern will be decided by the United States Lighthouse Board.

[Indianapolis Press:] "Hard luck!" said the soubrette, earnestly. "Why, we hadn't been on the road two weeks before we had to pawn the magnificent diamond which was to be presented to the star by her admirers at every town. Hard luck! Well I should murmur!"

THE VOSE PIANO

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It has been before the public fifty years. It has always been recognized as one of the leading pianos of the country. It is a better piano today than ever before. Its superior features are Tone, Design and Construction.

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a member of the firm
Brothers Company, who
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THE
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ANO
INTRODUCTION.
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better piano today
Its superior fea-
esign and Construc-
on the small Monthly
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216-218 West Third St.,
Los Angeles, California.

GRADING, PACKING AND LOADING ORANGES.

III.

THOSE who are familiar with the methods of picking, packing and shipping oranges little can be added to what they know about the process. But a majority of the people even of those who live in citrus-growing communities, have only an indistinct idea of the modes of operating a packing-house. They have been told that it is a very complicated business and so it is. Few realize the extent of its complexity until they try to learn the process of preparing oranges for market, and see how thoroughly it has been systematized. It is easily understood that only through the most scientific methods could fruit be handled and properly accounted for when the amount of millions of boxes annually without serious mistakes. It is done by the employment of a small army well versed in banking and general business usage, and in many cases systems have been originated that equal in detail the methods of the best banks. Some account of how oranges are handled to the end that the grower's credit may be intelligently

fruit is known locally as the "loose pack." The grower delivers his fruit at the packing-house in loose boxes for which he gets a numbered check stating the number of field boxes of fruit delivered. That lot goes through to the nailing press under the check or receipt number. The first process is to run it through the brusher. It is elevated to the sorting table, divided into three grades—fancy, choice and standard—and separated into sizes by a machine made for that purpose. A careful tally is kept of the number of these boxes as they come from the different hands, and the tickets on which the tally is kept are turned over to the bookkeeper, and he gives the grower credit for the number of packed boxes of fruit his lot has made. After packing the number carefully with the number of boxes originally delivered to see that no error has occurred, the boxes are confirmed and the number of boxes and the lot is put with the grower and loses its identity as far as the grower's ownership goes.

The fruit of each grower is usually packed into three classes—large, medium and small. The large offs comprise the fruit which runs from 64 to 176 to the box; the regulars, 126 to 216, and the small offs from 250 to 324. Separate accounts are kept for each of these classes of sizes, and the net proceeds from the sale of each class and grade of quality are properly credited. At the end of the season the net proceeds, according to the credit of each grower, is pro rated among the growers, according to the number of boxes of each class and grade his fruit packed. At many of the packing-houses accounts are settled up monthly on the pro rata of net profits for the season instead of at the close of the season. Most houses pool their issues each season. From the above it will be seen that from the well-kept books of a packing-house may be learned the history of every lot of fruit from its reception at the door till it is placed in cars ready for loading at the track. To state it briefly the system is to show to each grower the number of loose boxes delivered, the total number of packed boxes, of large and standard sizes, small offs, the number each lot was delivered, the proceeds net for each grade and size, the amount each grower is entitled to for his crop. Some packers handle the fruit each for the fruit growers, and from this obtain the enormous amount of data required to keep the books, report results to each grower and distribute the money at the end of the season.

The most popular method requires the keeping of all records and book accounts in pounds of fruit instead of boxes. The fruit is weighed in at the packing-house door, though that is not necessary only as a means of verifying the growers' weights, after which it is tested for quality before the fruit is brought through the brusher. Each of the several qualities is then weighed for the credit of the grower and he is credited with the number of pounds of fruit of each grade his lot has produced. By this plan the fruit loses its identity of ownership when sorted and packed instead of going through the packer and nailer before being delivered at the latter point by count. Under this plan no account is kept of the boxes of each grower. At the end of the season returns are made to each grower upon the pound basis instead of by the box as in the "orchard run" system. Many large growers own their own packing-houses and some of the packing-houses and their own fruit. In these cases it is not necessarily for the growers to weigh, or count the packages of fruit in the car ready for shipment. When fruit is handled on a pound basis the dealer puts it through the packing-house in accordance with the terms of his contract with the growers, but as his returns are on a box basis it practically becomes a "loose pack," the dealer marking it to identify the fruit of each grower when delivered and sold. Various modifications of the methods above, none of which differ from the methods of the buyers in handling the products of their customers, the simplest form of purchase is where the dealer buys an orchard on an agreed estimate of the crop, or a sale of this character where the grower has no concern with the quantity of fruit involved and the dealer puts it through his packing-house in his own way. Should he buy a crop by the pound, counting oranges only included, the fruit must be weighed at the packing-house in accordance to the terms of the contract, sometimes involving different prices for each grade or quality of fruit, and only so many pounds of merchantable oranges. In the former case the fruit may be put through the same system in use for the latter conditions. In all cases, the packing, sorting, sizing, packing oranges, with all the various points, require a high degree of ability to put the goods into proper condition for the markets.

Oranges are now sent out without wrapping. Before the approved methods were invented, it was found that oranges free from scale were cleaned in any way, and when packed as it came from the tree. In localities where black scale exists, or where the trees are infested with scale, the oranges must be wrapped before they are run into the packing-house. Fumigation is so general now that very few packing-houses use the elaborate washing and cleaning apparatus prepared a few years ago for the cleansing of smutty fruit. It is found that oranges almost invariably reach the market bright and clean, which we owe some of the fame that California oranges have gained.

Some fruit-growers have made a formal complaint against the inspection rules now required by the railroad companies. The smaller refrigerator cars in use have a maximum capacity for 300 boxes, or 20,000 pounds. The next largest car, 36 feet in length, will hold 336 boxes, or 24,000 pounds. While in the 40-foot cars, the minimum of 26,000 pounds required by the companies will not fill the car as it should be loaded by 22 boxes. The smallest car, loaded six tiers wide without decking, lacks 6000 pounds of the minimum load required; the car of 36 feet in length loaded six tiers wide, without decking, lacks 1230 pounds of the required tonnage, and the largest car, loaded properly, six tiers through, has over 1500 pounds in excess of the minimum load. It will be seen from these figures that the shippers have been greatly handicapped by this arbitrary requirement of 26,000 pounds to each load regardless of the capacity of the car. This trouble is rapidly disappearing, as the new refrigerator cars are being built large enough to contain the minimum load, without crowding the boxes or interfering with the ventilation of the fruit. The rule requiring not less than 362 boxes of oranges for each carload has been opposed ever since its adoption, but the railroad companies have paid no attention to the protests. The opposition has succeeded so far in preventing a return to the order made two years ago requiring 400 boxes to each car. As it is now the 34-foot and the 36-foot car will not contain the full load without building a deck of dimension stuff, on which must be placed twenty-six and fourteen boxes, respectively, thus loading the car nearly to the roof, to the detriment of ventilation and the security of the load. As a rule the highest grade of refrigerator cars are furnished by the car line company now controlling the supply. Occasionally shippers have lost heavily by having to use meat cars, poorly ventilated types and in many cases ordinary freight cars, which the shippers have been compelled to use on account of the scarcity that has prevailed at the most critical times during the last two seasons. There is much room for improvement in the car service, and the railroad and car owners should not allow the poor service to continue.

Another method of forwarding oranges is the bulk method, i. e., shipping in cars like wheat or corn, without wrapping or boxing. The advocates of this plan have been discussing it more than usually this season, but it must not be practical or it would have been adopted to some extent at least. It is advocated on the score of cheapness, and there are other points of advantage urged. A few individual growers ship in small crates for special trade, and have made a success of that plan. Like the ornamentation with tinsel and chromo work, it adds largely to the expense, but the small crates doubtless sell to advantage under certain conditions of the fancy trade. Another innovation of the last two or three years is the use of half boxes for packing extra fancy fruits. This method has become fully established in some of the first-class houses, last season's run being especially profitable in carload lot of half boxes. Last fall an attempt was made to discontinue all fancy trimmings, which had in past years often increased the packing expense by 15 or 20 cents a box. There is no fruit in the world put up with such uniform excellence of quality or in such artistic and serviceable packages.

AT THE CHUTES.

Large Attendance Yesterday—Thrilling Bicycle Trick—Electric Fountain. The Week's Bill.

A crowd numbering over 13,000 people visited the chutes yesterday. The Catalina Marine Band gave concerts both afternoon and evening.

The week's bill of afternoon and evening attractions was presented. One of the most daring feats in the performance of Eduardo Griffith, the one-legged bicyclist, in which he coasts the entire length of the chutes on a wheel and turns a handspring over the handlebars into the lake.

Signor Volkyrs, equilibrist and novelty gymnast, does a neat turn in presenting his specialties.

Prof. Rabe, with his den of performing serpents and the dancing bear, makes a thrilling display of human control over animal intelligence. The electric fountain has been arranged with a new combination of aquatic effects which when placed under the colored calcium rays make an attractive display.

Bert Pletz, who had charge of the amusements at San Souci Park in Chicago last season, has been engaged for the chutes, and will install a number of features which proved successful in Chicago.

[Catholic Standard:] (Farmer Korntop:) I'guess our John's goin' to make a preacher. Seems to be great on the bible, from what I hear tell.

(Mrs. Korntop:) Do tell? Stopped out to the college when you wus in town, did ye?

(Farmer Korntop:) Yaas, and when I asked his professor how John wus gettin' along he said the thing he noticed most wus that he wus "rather inclined to be bibulous."

[Detroit Free Press:] "Who is that girl with a face full of freckles over yonder?"

"She's a recent importation from Switzerland."

"Ah, I see. Dotted Swiss."

[Washington Star:] "Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "is like some chickens. Dey is allowed to strut aroun' an' take it easy ca'se dey's too tough an' no account to be wuf noticin'."

[Detroit Free Press:] "Do you believe that pity unto love is kin, as they say?"

"Well, an old-fashioned country cousin perhaps."

Newberry's
THE GROCER,
HONEY
Water white comb honey, 15c per frame.
Amber comb honey, 10c per frame.
SUGAR
Best Cane.
105 lbs. . $6.00 | 50 lbs. . $3.00
10 lbs. . . 60c | 5 lbs. . . 30c
Keep your eye on the seductive dollar's worth seller. Buy by the pound and you won't miss it.
April Catalogue Now Ready. Write or call for one.
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Better Sight Is Longer Life.
If correct glasses make you see and do and enjoy twice as much in a day, isn't that just the same as giving you longer life?
J. P. DELANY, 320 S. SPRING STREET. EXPERT OPTICIAN.

Staub's Shoe Satisfaction. . .
That means a little more satisfaction to you than any other shoes will give. And there's an elegance, a style about the Staub shoes that gives any one a satisfactory feeling to say "My shoes come from Staub's." Do yours?
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Try our Domestic Finish.

H. JEVNE
Buy a Sparklet Bottle
And buy one today. You'll wonder how you ever lived without it after you have once used one. At a cost of 2½ cents a pint you can make any sparkling drink for yourself—water, wine, tea, milk. It gives all the sparkle of life. Costs so little that anyone can afford to make their beverages more palatable.
Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.
208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

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Of all descriptions. Let us sell you some GARDEN HOSE that is direct from the factory and fresh.
J. W. HELLMAN, 157-161 North Spring Street.

The Potatoes
Of the town are on sale at our store today. Pretty broad assertion, isn't it? It needs but a trial order to convince you of its truth, however. No matter how cooked, you'll invariably find them satisfactory.
Ship Everywhere. Tel. 550. LUDWIG & MATTHEWS, Mott Market.

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601 S. Spring. Tel. Main 516.
Honest weight; big values for little money—our daily prices.
8 lbs. Pink Beans 25c
5 lbs. White Beans 25c
8 lbs. Lima Beans 25c
6 lbs. Dried Peas 25c
4 lbs. Best Japan Rice 25c
5 lbs. Broken Rice 25c
5 lbs. Tapioca 25c
7 lbs. Lentils 25c

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6 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON SUMS OF $10.00 OR MORE. FIDELITY LOAN CONCERN ..... 233 South Broadway.
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Cure Constipation and Sick Headache, resulting from Female Ills.
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Embroidered Swisses, white embroidered figures with narrow hairline stripes on grounds of black, green, pink and new blue, 32 inches broad, $1 the yard.
Embroidered Swisses, stylish allover figures and set floral designs embroidered in white on grounds of heliotrope, green, old rose, new blue and black, 32 inches broad, $1.50 the yard.
Silk mixed Zephyrs in exquisitely dainty Dresden stripes, light blue, heliotrope, green and pink, 32 inches broad, $1.25 the yard.
Silk and linen fancy Brocades, novel Dresden stripe effects, the handsomest shirt waist Zephyrs we have shown this year, pink or light blue, 32 inches broad, $2 the yard.
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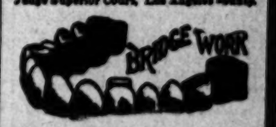
It is with pleasure that I state that I have had several teeth filled by Dr. Schiffman, and that he removed the nerves and filled the root of one of my teeth, and put on a porcelain crown which cannot be distinguished from a natural tooth, all of which was done without pain. JUDSON R. RUSH, Of Davis & Rush, Attorneys, 8 Bryson Blk.
I have had porcelain crowns work and some filling done, and also had ten teeth and roots extracted by Dr. Schiffman, and take great pleasure in recommending his method to any one wishing dental work done without pain.
MRS. C. T. W. SCHRAMM, Mother of Felecia Schramm, nurse of Austin and Wadsworth.
Dr. Schiffman pulled my tooth. "Didn't hurt a bit." C. S. SPRECHER, Orpheum Pub'r.
I couldn't believe it was out till I saw it. "It didn't hurt a bit." GEO. L. MILLS, Manager Syndicate Loan Co.
Had lower back molar taken out today by Dr. Schiffman with absolutely no pain. E. E. JOHNSON, Cashier "Record."
On account of some unfortunate experience I had in the extraction of my teeth, I became a great coward in this respect. To-day Dr. Schiffman extracted one of my very refractory teeth without causing me the slightest pain. D. K. TRASK, Judge Superior Court, Los Angeles county.


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California Baseball Players Compared and Bowling Experts Come to the Front.

HOME TEAM LOSES IN ELEVEN INNINGS.

OAKLAND WINS THE LAST GAME BY A CLOSE SCORE.

Five Thousand People Witness a Brilliant Contest of Eleven Innings—Bases on Balls by Jones Prove Fatal—Features of the Game.

Los Angeles lost the last ball game of the series to Oakland yesterday before 5000 people, by a score of to 1, in eleven innings. The game was close throughout, and was characterized by long hitting and brilliant fielding. Jones's bases on balls again proved fatal, yet had the local team been able to hit at the proper time the result would have been different. The Los Angeles nine leaves tonight for the north, and will be away three weeks. Had they won yesterday they would have led the league, but they are a good second.

Again did Kelly play a brilliant game at short field, as did Reilly at third. Brockhoff made a hair-raising stop of a hard hit half-bound that brought the crowd to its feet, and Householder, in center, took care of a number of difficult chances in fine shape. The work of Spies at the plate was of that high standard which he has maintained since the opening of the season.

Owing to a sprained knee of Strieb, the complexion of the Oaklands was somewhat changed. Held was on the initial bag, Babbit was switched to left and Russell was sent to right. He in turn was replaced by the limping Strieb in the ninth. Drennan's work in center, Lohman's throwing, and Moskiman's heady pitching were the features of the visitors' play. Moore had a bad day at third, his throwing to first being simply execrable.

The home team scored its only run in the fourth. Reilly the first up, lined a pretty single to left. Moore fumbled Kelly's grounder and both men were safe. Bowman flew to Arellanes, and Reilly was caught at third on a fielder's choice of Jones's hit to Francks. Bases on balls to Brockhoff and Hutchinson in succession forced Kelly across the plate. Householder retired the side on a slow one, Moore to Held.

In the fifth Moskiman drove a beauty into deep right center that was good for three bags. On an attempt to catch him at third, Brockhoff hit him on the shoulder and the ball went into the crowd. The doctor scored. In the eleventh, after two men were out, Jones gave Lohman and Strieb, their bases. Drennan singled to left, and Lohman scored the winning run.

The score:

LOS ANGELES.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brockhoff, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2	1
Hutchinson, 1b.	4	0	1	11	0	0
Householder, cf.	5	0	2	6	0	0
Swindells, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Spies, c.	5	0	0	5	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	0	2	1	2	0
Kelly, ss.	4	0	2	2	6	0
Bowman, lf.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, p.	4	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	36	1	7	*32	14	1

OAKLAND.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Drennan, cf.	5	0	1	3	2	0
Francks, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	1
Arellanes, 2b.	4	0	0	5	0	1
Babbitt, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	1
Moore, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	2
Held, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	0
Moskiman, p.	4	1	2	1	6	0
Lohman, c.	3	1	0	4	4	0
Russell, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Strieb, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	5	33	16	4

*Two men out when winning run was scored.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Los Angeles .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Oakland .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

SUMMARY.

Three-base hits—Kelly, Moskiman.
Two-base hits—Householder, Reilly.
Stolen bases—Jones, Swindells.
Double play—Kelly to Brockhoff to Hutchinson.
Struck out—By Jones: Drennan, Arellanes, Babbitt, Russell (2,) by Moskiman: Brockhoff, Spies.
Bases on balls—By Jones, 2; Moskiman, 4.
Hit by pitched ball—Swindells.
Passed ball—Lohman.
Time of game, 2h 23m.
Umpire—Donahue.

WASTING HITS.

CHANGE IN BATTING ORDER.

A reconstruction of that batting order would seem to be the proper move on the part of Capt. Hutchinson at the present time. With the good hitters on the Los Angeles team, to have an even dozen men left on bases, as occurred yesterday, is wrong. The fact that the hitting strength of the team is not distributed or bunched rightly has had much to do with the loss of the two games which are on the wrong side of the ledger.

Brockhoff has proven himself to be the proper man to lead off. Hutchinson and Householder are all right to follow, but Swindells is not hitting yet. Move Kelly up to the fourth notch. He is banging the ball on the nose and timely at that. Bowman is woefully weak with the stick. He can neither hit them out nor bunt. He is a brilliant fielder, but the question whether a club can afford to carry a very weak sticker in the outfield is a mooted one.

The scores will show that the boys, or at least a number of them, are hitting the ball at times hard and long, and they should be placed on the batting list so that results might be obtained from the stick work. Seven hits, including two doubles and a triple, should be worth more than one run, as was the case yesterday. And even then that single score was not due to anything but a force by successive bases on balls of a man who arrived at first on an error.

LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
San Francisco	4	2	.667
Los Angeles	3	2	.600
Oakland	2	3	.400
Sacramento	2	4	.333

BASEBALL FIGURES.

BATTIN GAND FIELDING.

A perusal of the following tables shows that in the recent series of five games between the Oaklands and the local baseball teams the visitors were outhit by a small margin, were outfielded overwhelmingly, and were discounted in the number of runs scored. The work of the two Oakland pitchers on the average was better than that of the Los Angeles men, provided the six at bats, credited to Russell, are taken out.

A thoughtful resumé of the figures will lead the lover of baseball to wonder why there were not more games won. It can only be attributed to two causes. The visiting pitchers were far more effective with men on bases, and the local men on the slab were wild at bad times. Upon consulting the score book it is found that Jones lost both his games by his bases on balls, the winning runs in each instance being scored by men who were passed to first.

BATTING RECORDS.

In the individual batting, Lohman of Oakland leads both teams with an average of .333, with nobody in speaking distance of him. Reilly and Kelly are next, and tied, for the lead of the local team, each with .278 to his credit:

LOS ANGELES.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.	Runs.
Brockhoff	22	4	4	.182	5
Hutchinson	19	4	5	.211	0
Householder	22	5	8	.228	1
Swindells	22	1	3	.045	1
Spies	22	4	5	.182	0
Reilly	18	5	6	.278	2
Kelly	18	5	8	.278	4
Bowman	20	1	1	.050	1
Jones	10	1	1	.100	0
Hale	2	0	0	.....	0
Johnson	3	0	0	.....	1
Team totals	179	30	43	.168	15

OAKLAND.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Per cent.	Runs.
Drennan	19	4	5	.174	0
Francks	19	2	2	.105	1
Arellanes	20	2	2	.100	1
Strieb	14	1	2	.071	0
Moore	20	3	3	.150	0
Held	16	3	3	.187	2
Moskiman	17	3	7	.177	1
Lohman	18	6	10	.333	1
Babbitt	16	3	3	.187	1
Team totals	169	27	37	.166	9

FIELDING RECORDS.

In fielding, Spies, Reilly, Bowman and Drennan have made no errors. Los Angeles has a team average of .942, against .896 for Oakland.

LOS ANGELES.	Chances.	Accepted.	Errors.	Per cent.
Brockhoff	28	26	2	.894
Hutchinson	46	45	1	.978
Householder	9	7	2	.778
Swindells	7	6	1	.857
Spies	44	44	0	1.000
Reilly	18	18	0	1.000
Kelly	33	32	1	.970
Bowman	13	13	0	1.000
Jones	9	8	1	.889
Hale	1	1	0	1.000
Johnson	5	5	0	1.000
Team totals	213	204	9	.942

OAKLAND.	Chances.	Accepted.	Errors.	Per cent.
Drennan	14	14	0	1.000
Francks	21	23	8	.742
Arellanes	27	25	2	.852
Strieb	21	19	2	.952
Moore	9	7	2	.750
Held	21	20	1	.952
Moskiman	21	20	1	.952
Lohman	31	30	3	.903
Babbitt	15	13	2	.867
Team totals	220	211	23	.894

WORK OF THE PITCHERS.

Jones leads all the pitchers, from the point of effectiveness, with Babbitt and Moskiman following him closely. The other two local men differed but a few points in this respect.

Pitchers—	At Bat.	Hits	Per cent.	Runs.
Jones	99	12	.879	5
Hale	24	7	.706	4
Johnson	22	7	.785	4
Moskiman	107	17	.841	11
Babbitt	68	10	.853	9
Russell	6	4	.333	0

GAMES WON AND LOST.

Hale and Johnson each won his game and head the list in the matter of games. Babbitt lost both of the games in which he officiated, but in the last one he pitched—he had the handicap of four runs against him, Russell having been knocked out of the box in the first inning.

Pitchers—	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Jones	3	1	2	.333
Hale	1	1	0	1.000
Johnson	1	1	0	1.000
Moskiman	2	2	1	.667
Babbitt	2	0	2	.....

THEY WIN AND LOSE.

EVEN SPLIT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Sacramento and San Francisco broke even today. San Francisco won the morning game at Oakland, and Sacramento won the afternoon game in this city in a close contest. Sacramento scored four of its five allies in the third.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hildebrand, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	1
McHale, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Schwartz, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Kruger, ss.	4	1	2	4	5	1
Holland, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Pabst, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0	1
Graham, c.	4	0	1	5	3	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	1	0	0	3	0
Whalen, p.	4	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	33	4	9	24	14	4

SACRAMENTO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devereaux, ss.	3	1	1	4	4	1
Sheehan, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Courtney, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Hanlon, lb.	3	2	2	13	0	0
McLaughlin, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
Ford, c.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Knell, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	33	5	8	27	13	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco .....0 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4
Sacramento .....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Hanlon, 2; Hildebrand, McLaughlin.
Sacrifice hits—Pabst, Holland.
First base on errors: San Francisco 1; Sacramento, 4.
First base on called balls—San Francisco, 2; Sacramento, 4.
Left on bases—San Francisco, 6; Sacramento, 8.
Struck out—By Whelan, 1; by Doyle, 2.
Time of game, 2h.
Umpire—J. O'Connell.

AFTERNOON GAME.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hildebrand, cf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
McHale, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Schwartz, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Krug, ss.	4	1	2	3	2	0
Holland, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	1
Pabst, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0	0
Graham, c.	4	0	2	6	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Fitzpatrick, p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	11	27	13	1

SACRAMENTO.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Devereaux, p.	4	2	3	1	2	0
Sheehan, 2b.	4	0	1	0	3	1
Eagan, ss.	4	1	2	1	4	0
Courtney, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Hanlon, lb.	4	0	1	14	0	0
McLaughlan, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, cf.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Ford, c.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Knell, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	10	27	15	1

SCORE BY INNINGS.

San Francisco .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Sacramento .....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—4

SUMMARY.

Home run—Fitzpatrick.
Two-base hits—Hollond, Devereaux, 2; Knell, Eagan, Doyle.
First base on errors—San Francisco, 1; Sacramento, 1.
First base on called balls—San Francisco, 1; Sacramento, 2.
Left on bases—San Francisco, 6; Sacramento, 4.
Struck out—By Fitzpatrick, 3; by Devereaux, 1.
Double play—Hildebrand to Schwartz.
Wild pitch—Fitzpatrick.
Time of game, 2h. 5m.
Umpire—J. O'Connell.
Scorer—McFarlin.

COURSING.

SAN FRANCISCO DOGS WIN.

A large crowd yesterday saw the San Francisco dogs win everything in sight in the forty-dog open stake. Owing to the sickness of Judge Murphy, Ed. Shortslay was in the saddle. So vigorous was the objection to his ruling in the final course that all bets were declared off. Crawford Lass, Ripple and Royal Fashion divided first, second and third moneys.

The results were as follows:

First Ties—Queen Rosalind beat Dan C. Don Louis beat George Dixon, Crawford Lass beat Miss Rhea, Daisy Hamburg a bye. Ripple beat Embacedero, Portia beat White Paw, Killarney Lass beat Frosly Morn, Jean Val Jean beat Miss Ormonde, One Year beat Thorn Hill Comet, Royal Fashion beat Saw Buck.

Second ties—Queen Rosaland beat Don Louis, Crawford Lass beat Daisy Thornburg, Ripple beat Portia, Jean Val Jean beat Killarney Lass, Royal Fashion beat One Year.

Third ties—Crawford Lass beat Queen Rosalind, Ripple beat Jean Van Jean, Royal Fashion a bye.

Finals—Owing to dispute on judge's decision the winners of the third ties divided the money.

NEW CUP DEFENDER.

WILL NOT USE MUCH SAIL.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

BRISTOL (R. I.,) April 7.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] In view of the settled conviction that the new Herreshoff cup defender Constitution will have a giant sail plan, a pointer given today by the Herreshoff sail master will prove a surprise. He said:

"We have read the statements concerning the immense amount of canvas to be carried by Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger and Thomas W. Lawson's Independence, and judging by their forms, as described in the public press, they will need all that has been acceded to them, but you may rely upon it that the Constitution will carry less than 14,000 square feet of working sail. She will not need it.

"Designer Nat has purposely held back work on his spars and sequestered his sail makers in order to keep the yacht's sail plan away from the public as long as possible, but he has not planned much greater spread for this yacht than he gave the Columbia. The reason is that she has a much smoother form to drive; will be nearly twice as quick in stays; will have less displacement and less draught, and longer overhang, giving more water line when sailing at a slight angle of the keel.

"In addition, Herreshoff will rely more upon the planning of the new yacht's sail plan than upon increased volume of sail for effective work. The mast will be stepped farther forward, the boom and gaff will be slightly longer, as will the mast, but less headsail will be carried, and practically all the driving power will be in his mainsail."

CYCLING AT SAN JOSE.

NELSON WINS MATCH RACE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, April 7.—The second race meet at Cyclers' Park today was attended by 2000 people.

In the fifteen-mile motor-paced match race between John Nelson and Cooper, the latter was forced to retire at the end of the tenth mile on account of a broken wheel. Nelson finished and was declared the winner. Time 23:23 2-5; fastest mile 1:33 2-5. Summary of other races:

One-third of a mile, novice, amateur: Limberg won, West second, Nofts third; time 0:47 1-5.

Half a mile, handicap, professional: Howard Freeman won, Hardy Downing second, Jean Ruel third; time 0:57.

One-third of a mile, open, amateur: Lace and Burton Downing tied for first, Barnes second, Demar third; time 0:44 2-5.

Mile, amateur handicap: Limberg won, Lace Downing second, Burton Downing third; time 2:09.

Floyd McFarland and Artie Bell rode a mile exhibition on the French motor cycle in 1:20, breaking the previous Coast record of 1:25.

Bicyclists at Fresno.

FRESNO, April 7.—The bicycle races of the National Racing Circuit held here today took place before a crowd of about 1200 people. John Lake of New York won both heats in the scratch mile professional race; best time 2:15 2-5. Blanchard and Turville won the motorcycle five-mile race in 7:48 2-5, three motors taking part. There were several accidents in the amateur races but no one was seriously hurt.

Sacramento Coursing.

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Homeward Bound won the open coursing stake here today, Sylvanus second, Lord Dunmore third. In the Reserve Stake Brother John was the winner, White Point second and Freda C third.

Victory for Sisquoc.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The deciding course at the Union Coursing Park today resulted in a victory for Sisquoc over Game Boy. Beacon was the only dog that scored a point against Sisquoc during the day.

Turnverein Shoot.

The sharpshooters' section of the Turnverein Germania held its regular shoot yesterday, the trophy being carried off by Belknap with a score of 224. Leighton was the nearest man with 211. In the first class Kremple and Joe Maier with 184 each, and Wolff with 172, were one, two, three. The full scores were as follows:

Belknap	224
Leighton	211
Dr. Taber	197
W. Fricke	196
J. Maier	184
C. Krempple	184
Joe Singer	183
J. Hauerwaas	181
H. Wolff	172
A. Maas	171
J. Maier, Jr.	151
H. Phirrmann	140
H. Shrader	89

Referee Stuart.

Harry Stuart, the official referee of the Alpha Athletic Club, is an "expug" with as extended an acquaintance among the followers of pugilism as any man in California. He has had some notable battles in his time, and the older members of the sporting fraternity can recall his gameness and skill.

HARRY STUART.

Stuart's first fight was with Ed McDonald in 1882, at Harry Maynard's in San Francisco. He put his man out in five rounds. Tom Palmer in three and Billy Hamilton in seven were the next victims. Charlie Goldsmith went down before him in twenty-six at Napa, and then before the California Athletic Club he put out George Grant, George Van Poole and Jack Gannon. He defeated Tom Avery and Mike Kennedy in Sacramento. Stuart's only defeats were to Paddy Smith in nineteen, and to "Nonpareil" Jack Dempsey of Salem, Or., in four rounds.

To Form a Pistol Club.

An effort is being made to revive interest in pistol shooting, and the organization of a pistol club will be one of the steps in that direction which will soon be taken. About the only organizations, which are now participating in this kind of sport in this city are a few members of the police force and some of the members of the National Guard, notably the troopers of Troop D, First Brigade, N.G.C. For several weeks a squad of police has been holding weekly practice at an improvised range near East Los Angeles Park. The number of members who have become interested in this practice has greatly increased, and the rivalry among them is intense. Saturday a challenge was issued by the National Guard cavalrymen to the members of the police pistol squad for a match shoot under such conditions as the police may impose, the match to be held upon any date which will be satisfactory to the contestants. The challenge will be accepted, and today the police marksmen will begin practicing regularly.

It is proposed to select the best marksmen in the city and form a pistol club which will hold regular shoots. If the right kind of quarters can be secured a pistol range will be opened in some cellar in the business part of the city for indoor work with reduced ammunition. Regular outdoor shoots will also be held.

Golf Notes.

Reginald Brooks, the favorite in the Southern Cross competition played last week at Aiken, S. C., was defeated by 2 up and 1 to play.

The Yale golf team has twenty-five undergraduates trying for places. The interest is great and a long schedule of games will be played before the university championship tournament, which takes place at New Haven on May 25.

Ed Tufts is very much disappointed at not getting first in the mixed foursome played Saturday at the Country Club. It was just his luck, he said, to have bogie beaten on two holes.

Arthur Rigby is having his hands full at clubmaking these days in his new place at the Country Club. He has orders to keep him going for some time.

Capt. Robertson of the Yale team was beaten on the New Haven links by Capt. Zimmerman of the Country Club by 2 up. Yale's captain is a son of the president of the National Golf Association.

Shooting Records Smashed.

W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., won the continuous-shooting championship trophy, the match ending at Chicago a few days ago. Not only did he beat the best field of gunners that ever started in such a contest, but he broke all previous records. John S. Fanning, the San Francisco crack, won second prize, and Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, the third.

Crosby's remarkable run was made early in the tournament, when he broke 345 clay pigeons straight, putting in the shade Fanning's 175, the best previous record. The light during Crosby's task was poor, and the Illinois man suffered more by it than any other, missing his sixty-seventh bird. Fanning, however, seemed to like the cloudiness, and he broke 225 before dropping out. He had his admirers betting he would pass the 345 point.

ALL SORTS.

SPORTING PICKUPS.

Kid McCoy is now under the management of Tom O'Rourke, one of the shrewdest handlers of pugs in the business.

The Horseshoes and the Boyle Heights Stars met on the diamond Saturday, the latter team going down to defeat by a score of 9 to 8.

The Y.M.C.A. Rushers and the Business Men will meet at basket ball in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Wednesday night.

The Curtis streets defeated the Olives in a ball game Saturday by a score of 12 to 11.

The Tigers were victors over the Picos yesterday by a score of 15 to 5. Hunt and Taylor were in the points for the winners.

Brockhoff hit .264 last year and Bowman is rated at .226 in Spalding's Guide, just from the press.

Charley Reilly was well up in Western League averages last year with .294 to his credit.

Sir Thomas Lipton first bought American blocks for the rigging of the Shamrock, and has now ordered hollow spruce spars from New York. By launching day Shamrock II will be a pretty good American yacht.

William C. Whitney has partial or complete call on the services of four jockeys this year who draw in the aggregate more than $25,000 for the season.

To accommodate several Americans of wealth the French boxing laws at Nice were suspended last week. An American knocked out a Frenchman and the laws went into effect again.

Jean de Resske has engaged "Cash" Sloan, a brother of Tod, to ride for him at Warsaw and St. Petersburg. "Cash" was the leading jockey in France last year.

Jim Corbett has had five managers since he first became prominent in the fighting game. First it was Charlie Stenzel, of San Francisco. Then Parson Davies took Jim to New York and introduced him to the Committee at Hyde and Behman's Theater in Brooklyn. Next Brady held the whip hand. Then came George Considine, who fell out with Jim in London, and last we have John J. McDevit, the well-known Philadelphia hotel man, who is now looking after the interests of the ex-champion.

The tennis courts at the University of Southern California are in great demand just now, the boys being in active training for the coming contest with Pomona. There is plenty of good material, and they are confident of carrying off the intercollegiate honors.

Walter Bloom, a Chicago prize fighter, inherited $150,000 by the death of an uncle. There is now one less pugilist in the ranks.

Amateur athletic organizations of the United States and Canada will honor the memory of William B. Curtis, the "father of athletics," by erecting a monument. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed. "Father" Curtis perished from exposure during a storm on Mt. Washington.

American marksmen have arranged a match with a team of Englishmen on British soil, and have agreed to allow their opponents to use two barrels of their guns to one for themselves. And yet English papers talk about the lack of true sportsmen in America.

Brockhoff was fined $5 for questioning a decision on strikes made by Umpire Donohue in yesterday's ball game. "Brock's" kick was gentle, and the fine seemed a little severe.

Southern California Bowling Association Leaders.

The board of directors of the Southern California Bowling Association met during the past week, and among other things, took active steps toward the organization of a city bowling league. The Tournament Committee was instructed to take charge of the matter, a report to be made next Tuesday night.

The committee has met with great success in its work, and at least eight teams will shortly be using the alleys for a championship trophy. Those already organized and practicing are a first and second team, representing the Chutes, the Oaks, the Brunswick-Balke-Collenders and the Imperials. A general interest is displayed in the formation of the league, and there is a certainty of many good teams from the 300 members, whose names are now on the rolls of the association.

There has been a lively accession of lady bowlers to the ranks in the past week, and there are some good players among them. Mrs. Edward W. Mosher is probably the most skilled. She holds the city records for ladies, and bowls an excellent game. At ten pins her mark is 195, and she has made 41 at cocked hat, but one pin behind Maier's record for the city.

In seven games one day last week in San Francisco, Harry Leap made an average of 250 4-7, the scores being 246, 221, 214, 245, 300 and 239. It was a wonderful performance, and will probably stand as world's record for years to come. Leap uses a curved ball.

Be on the Alert.

Consumers of Budweiser, brewed exclusively by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, are warned against other beers bearing the same name or a similar label. Every bottle of Budweiser is provided with the well-known label, and each cork is branded "Budweiser." Beware of imitations by examining these features, and insist upon Budweiser being opened in your presence. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n.

Singer Sewing Machine Office.

'Phone green 1377. No. 427 South Broadway.

"CONQUERING CHRISTIANITY."

Consul Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army Addresses a Large Audience at Hazard's Pavilion.

Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, who is making a tour of the United States, visiting most of the larger posts of the Salvation Army, addressed a large audience yesterday afternoon at Hazard's Pavilion. Her subject was "Conquering Christianity," and owing to the fact that she is not in good health, her talk was shorter than it would otherwise have been. She told of the work of the Salvation Army throughout the world, and of its conquests in various places. Her subject referred to those Christians who go out to conquer and succeed in their effort no matter what the cost to them. As an evidence of the self-sacrifice of the men and women thus engaged in the Salvation Army work she spoke in a pathetic manner of the incident which recently occurred in Cincinnati, when several of the members of the army were burned to death while trying to save others. She herself is an exemplification of her subject, for her present trip across the continent has greatly weakened her, but she still continues to work as hard as any of those under her.

She was accompanied to this city by Col. E. J. Higgins of New York and Col. G. Frenck of San Francisco. These officers occupied the platform with her yesterday, as did Brig. J. Streeton, division officer for Southern California and Arizona.

Last night at the Salvation Army Barracks Cols. Higgins and Frenck led the regular Sunday evening service.

[Philadelphia Press:] (Casey:) Flanagan has been marr'd folve years, but sorra the chick or child has he got.

(Cassidy:) Thrue for ye. I wonder is that hereditary in his family or hers.

OLD CIENEGA SWAMP BEING TRANS...

SIXTEEN MILES OF DRA... FLUMES LAID.

The Novel Enterprise of a L... geles Syndicate—They Will Beat the Vegetable Chinaman at His Own Game.

The old Cienega swamp will be a thing of the past. The large quagmire which has been for years a duck hunter's paradise will soon be productive and habitable.

To the school boys, who used to "hookey" and hie them to the depths of the swamp, and, in pursuit or listening ears, spend either swimming in some ... beneath the overabadowing ... fishing for catfish and carp with pin hooks, any change in the ... will seem a personal loss.

But to some enterprising men ... curred about a year and a ... that by a thorough system of ... age the water could be run off ... of the acreage and, after it ... cleared of the willows and ... good farm land would result. ... come has justified the faith of ... men, and now the enterprise has ... the theoretical stage and bids fair to be successful.

The Artesian Water Company ... incorporated in December, ... the purpose of developing ... Cienega swamp, and also of ... the land for farming. The ... the company are Frederick H. ... of Santa Monica, president; ... Cochran, vice-president and ... Lee A. Phillips, secretary and ... manager; George R. Murdock, ... tendent of farming department; ... Stocker, Engineer. The latter gentlemen are all well-known ... of Los Angeles.

The holdings of the company ... amount to 775 acres, most of ... has been acquired from small ... the average price paid per ... $300.

Up to the present time about ... has been expended in the purchase of land and in development work. A force of 100 men has been employed fifteen months in clearing land, ... ing flumes, ditches, pipe lines, developing water. There are now ... sixteen miles of flumes, pipes, ditches. There are twenty-eight wells, with 60 inches of water. It is expected that by the end of ... the number of wells will be ... Of the 775 acres which the ... owns, 200 acres are peatland, ... nounced by experts as equal to ... famous Westminster lands; ... maining acreage is classed as ... peatland, excellent for raising ... vegetables as pumpkins, cabbages, potatoes, etc. The drainage has to run through a conduit to ... Creek, and thence flows to the ... A picturesque piece of engineering ... be seen where the flume ... the creek extends the rest of the ... over trestle work fifty-two feet ... the ground. Two lines have been ... structed for supplying irrigation. ... The main line, running through ... Palms to Santa Monica, supplies ... four thousand acres with water, ... the branch line through Inglewood ... already proven a boon to the ... The company hopes when circumstances justify to have a large ... for water for domestic purposes as well as for irrigation.

The main feature of the scheme, however, the farming and ... department. Most of the land ... der cultivation is rented to C... but it is contended by experts ... land is somewhat sour and will ... a couple of seasons of cultivation ... sunshine to mellow it properly. ... is not remarkable, considering ... state the land has been in for ... years, but in two years at the ... is expected that a full line of ... bles will be grown second to none ... quality. As a preparation for the ... end, experiments are being ... by skilled farmers under the ... sion of George R. Murdock, with ... view to thoroughly testing the land ... as an intelligent basis on which ... work for raising vegetables ... ically and on a large scale. ... is to have a regular market ... company's land with telephone ... tions and delivery wagons, so ... fresh vegetables may be ordered ... time.

The land is especially good for ... vegetables as celery, asparagus, ... ishes, onions, pie plant, cabbages, ... potatoes, but particular attention ... be paid to the smaller vegetables.

PERSONAL.

J. Garrett Holmes of Washington, D. C., is a guest at the Westmore.

J. A. Gibson of Simi, Cal., registered at the Nadeau yesterday.

A. F. Gunn of the American Company of San Francisco, is at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. James Rollins and Mrs. F. Rollins of San Diego are at the Van Nuys.

Orpha W. Foster and Miss ... ter of Ventura registered at the Nuys yesterday.

Mrs. M. Cudahy of Chicago, ... William Cudahy of Milwaukee, ... guests at the Van Nuys.

George L. Baker, a well-known ... chant of San Diego, is in the ... business, and is staying at the ... deau.

Charles W. Smith, Mrs. ... Groudenburg and Mrs. Fred ... istered at the Van Nuys yesterday. ... Peking.

N. N. Lynch, wife and son, ... W. Seaton and daughter, and ... L. Kruger of San Francisco, are ... at the Hollenbeck.

Al Levy leaves Wednesday for ... Francisco to remain the best part ... the week. He will accompany the ... Angeles baseball nine north, to ... witness several of the games in San Francisco.

William F. Miller of Chicago, ... K. Ward of San Francisco, both ... nent insurance men are in the city ... business. They are guests at the ... Westminster.

H. A. Stewart, wife and daughter, ... Rochester, N. Y., who have been ... spending several months in ... as the guests of Mrs. Stewart's ... left for home yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Chase, ... Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson and ... children of Colorado Springs ... have been spending several weeks in ... this part of the State, are guests at ... the Westminster.

C. D. Holcomb and son have ... turned from Honolulu, where ... have been since October. Mr. ... comb will return there later, ... accepted a position as book-keeper ... a large commercial house.

[Washington Star:] "When ... bers how many people is layin' ... nights bein' sorry foh what dey ... said Uncle Eben, "an' how many ... is layin' awake wif schemes ... iniquity, I 'clahs I hain' ... whut sleep were invented for."

[Pittsburgh Chronicle:] "I feel ... pressed when it rains hard," ... Snaggs; "but then I suppose ... the rule."

"There are exceptions," said ... band.

"Are there?"

"Yes; umbrellas are ruined."

...PROPERTY INTEREST...

...AT THE CITY'

EAST LOS ANGELES.

NEW CHURCH MEMBERS.

...urch circles have been deeply in... ...ested in the events which cul... ...ated in the Easter services yes... ...day. The Presbyterian Church was ...decorated in white and ... ...n, and at the morning service Rev. ...R. Compton baptised six persons ... received fourteen persons into ...bership. The sacrament of the ...d's Supper was celebrated. Rev. R. ...d assisted the pastor. A very ef... ...ive solo on the resurrection theme ... rendered by Charles M. Clark, ... violin obligato by Mrs. Clark. ... evening Rev. Compton spoke on ...ster's Message to the Heart," and ...artette choir rendered Easter se...

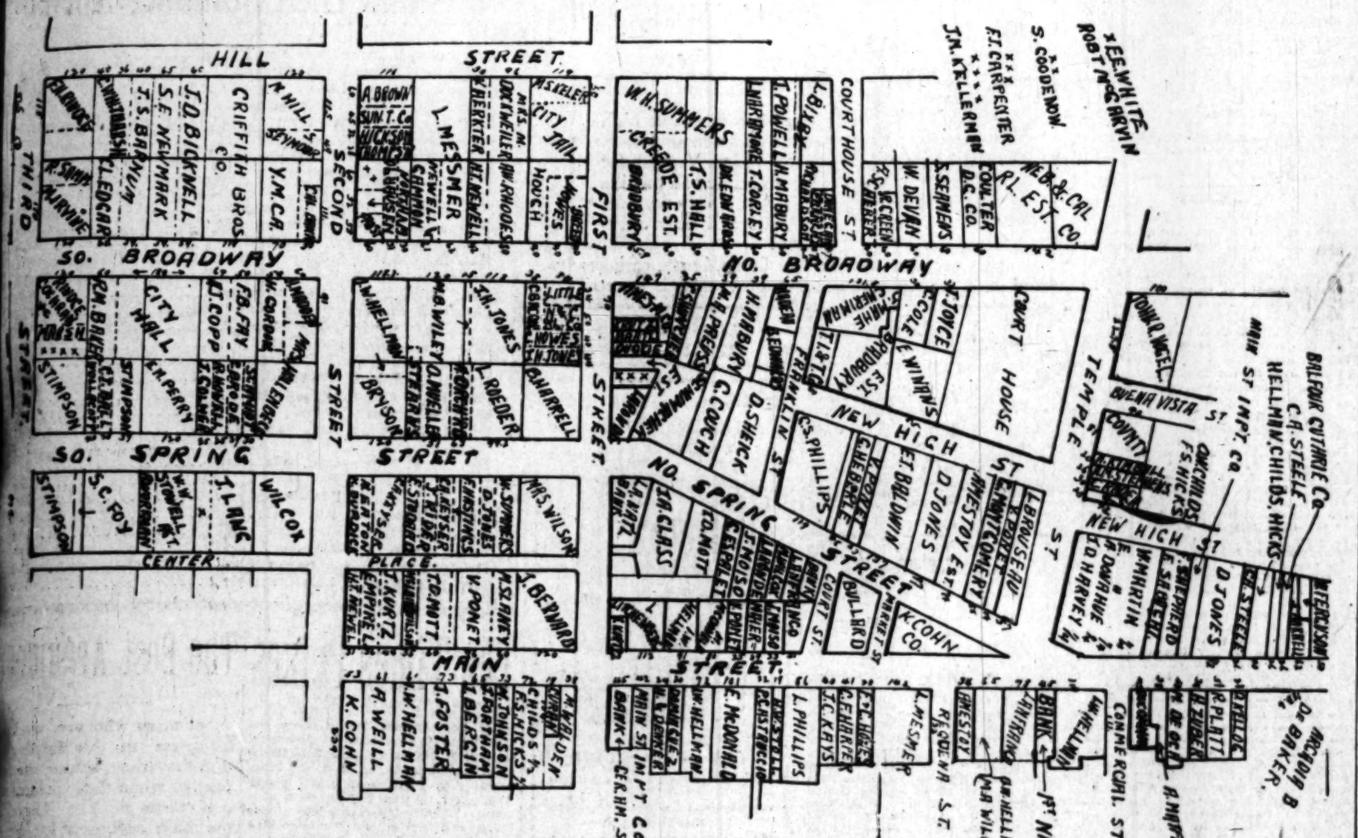
The Congregationalists began the ...ertide celebration with a sunrise ...er meeting. A communion serv... was held in the forenoon, at which ...ve members were admitted, and a ...day-school concert was given at ...t. At 6 o'clock the young peoples' ...ies of the East Los Angeles ...rches held a union meeting with ... Congregational Y.P.S.C.E.

...ury Methodist Church, although ...ly torn up by the building in prog... ...s was prettily decorated, and Rev. ...H. Gilbert, the pastor, spoke on the ...rrection. Music was rendered by ...rus choir. A concert was given ... evening by the Sunday-school.

...eature of the Baptist services ... duet by Misses Lulu Collins and ...Olen, selection by a quartette, and ...w choir in charge of Mr. Bacon, ...pastor, Rev W. Franklin Irvine, ... on the great Easter theme. A ...day-school Easter programme was ... last night. Nine new members ...received into the church at the ...ing services.

...is said the Church of the Sacred ... surpassed all previous efforts in ...orate Easter decorations yes... ...day. They were the work of the ... Alice

Property Interested in Having Chamber of Commerce on North Broadway.



If the Chamber of Commerce fails to ... to a home on Broadway, between ... and Second streets, it will be the ... of the property owners who would ... notified by this move. Less than ... cents of the necessary bonus of ... has as yet been subscribed.

On the other hand, there are prop... owners further south who are ... willing to subscribe liber... to a fund which will induce the ... to go south of its present ... when it moves. Move it must, ... it is the desire of a majority of ... members that the new location be ... the proposed site between First and ... streets. This arrangement, ... cannot be made unless others ... those who have already sub... contribute their share of the ...

To those who have subscribed, and ... who seem to realize the advan... that the moving of the chamber ... location in question will render ... property owners in that vicinity, it ... that some of the interested ... still hold out and refuse to ... contribute. As one man said yester... day, "It is simply paying out $1 to save $10. Unless something is done soon to add to the attractiveness of the property there, the demand for it will decrease." By spending a little now to aid in the proposed improvement, the holders of realty in the vicinity of the proposed new location can work an everlasting benefit to themselves and their holdings."

For instance, the average assessed valuation of property on Broadway, between First and Second streets is now $400. As a matter of fact this valuation represents practically only three-fourths of the real worth of property there. While the value may never decrease, its tendency is not to increase, and this is because the surroundings are not improved up to modern business ideas.

If a person now owns seventy-five feet of frontage, which is worth $40,000, although assessed only for $30,000, can increase it in value to the extent of $5000, it would seem that he would be willing to pay out $1000 to reap a benefit of fivefold.

This is the proposition which is now facing the property owners who have holdings within the territory represented by the accompanying illustration. The opportunity is now within reach. Property owners further south realize it, and are reaching out in an endeavor to get the prize. Unless there is a sudden activity on the part of others, they will succeed. The plot printed herewith includes most of the property north of Fourth street that would be specially benefited by the location of the new building on Broadway, the owner's name being inscribed on each lot.

Those who have already contributed to the fund have signed a set of resolutions embodying the following conditions and statements:

"The Chamber of Commerce desires to secure a lot for the erection of a building of its own, and will pay $40,000 toward the purchase of such a lot. It is deemed of interest and benefit that such a lot be on South Broadway between First and Second streets, and to accomplish this result it is necessary for the property owners who will be benefited to contribute $30,000, or the difference between $40,000 and the price of the lot in question.

"A bank is to be the trustee of the funds, with power to collect from the contributors, and when the full amount is subscribed, pay for a lot on Broadway between First and Second streets, the lot to be of at least 100 feet frontage on Broadway. The building to be erected by the Chamber of Commerce is to be of not less than three stories and to cost not less than $75,000.

"If the Chamber of Commerce does not commence the erection of a building within one year from the date of the purchase of a lot, then any lot purchased shall be sold, and all proceeds derived from such sale shall be distributed to the subscribers in proportion to the amounts contributed before any amounts are paid to the Chamber of Commerce. It is also provided that such purchase shall be made within sixty days from February 21, 1901, or a sufficient amount paid or deposited to guarantee that a sale will be consummated within ninety days from that date, provided, further, that the amount contributed by property owners equal in the aggregate $15,000."

Following are the names of subscribers and the amounts subscribed by them:

Charles N. Frost, $1000; A. W. Rhodes, $300; Joseph Mesmer, executor Louis Mesmer estate, $620; Flora G. Howes and Clara Frances Howes, $400; Anna G. Hough, $400; L. N. Breed, $300; G. A. Olshausen and I. N. Olshausen, $300; F. P. Fay, $250; H. Newmark, $500; Griffith Bros. Co., $500; Andrew J. Copp, $500; California Bank, $1000; Isaac Heilman, $2400; Mrs. H. C. Wiley, $750; Mrs. E. Hollenbeck, $400; Times-Mirror Company, $1135; E. L. Mabury, $500; Schumacher estate, $300; Larronde estate, $250; D. K. Edwards, $250; W. H. T. Richards, $350; Dr. H. Nadeau, $200; Boston Store, $500; John D. Bicknell, $500; Hart Bros. (Natick House,) $100; A. C. Billicke, $100; C. E. French, $100; Wilcox estate, $400; T. L. Duque, $200; S. W. Little, $300; Juanita Oil Company (by letter,) $100; Newell Gammon, $500; Newell Rader, $500; John Bryson, Sr., $1000; W. H. Dunmire, $300; Mrs. K. Wilson, $900; C. A. Keyser, $300; Fred Eaton, $300; J. Lang estate, $100; First National Bank, $200; H. Leightbead, $50; E. K. Barton, $300. Total contributions, $19,255.

A CLOSE SHAVE.

(Gassaway:) Don't you think "William Tell" is Rossini's best opera?
(Musicus:) Perhaps; but do you know his "Barber?"
(Gassaway:) No; I shave myself.

HIS FIRST DESCENT WITH A PARACHUTE.

AERONAUT TELLS OF THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

His Sensations as He Took the Drop Were not Enviable—Like Darius Green He Lit Hard, but Was not Hurt—New 'Chutes not So Dangerous.

[New York Sun:] "Riding the bag is boy's play nowadays," said the retired aeronaut, as he tossed aside a batch of circulars explaining how easy and safe parachute jumping is in this age of mechanical achievement and incidentally calling attention to the extraordinarily low prices for which aerial outfits were offered. It wasn't so ten years ago.

"Then a man made an ascent that was an ascent. He didn't begin working the lever the minute he got above the tree tops and could just about make out where to land. Instead he lets the machine almost reach the cloud line; then he let loose and came down in full view of the people for miles around. Such an ascension was worth while seeing and it was well worth making.

"Parachute jumping is a modern adjunct to the ballooning business. The records are silent as to the identity of its inventor, but it is not more than fourteen or fifteen years since it was first attempted. Hundreds and even thousands of dollars were paid in those days for a single ride.

"Out at Quincy, Ill., along in 1888, lived two young fellows named Baldwin. By dint of long practice in the gymnasium they became expert on the bar and trapeze. Both were daring athletes and they turned their training and nerve to good account. They were among the first to take up the new idea, and, over a exhibitions of dropping from the clouds in various parts of the world, including Constantinople, Berlin, Vienna and Calcutta. They came home in 1890 with $100,000 clear money. Today they are among the substantial citizens of their home town, owners of the baseball park and proprietors of a big factory which turns out everything needful for an aeronaut.

"Another of the pioneers was Prof. Van Tasel. He taught his wife the business and the pair of them made big money before competition cut prices to pieces. Van Tasel, by the way, is dead now. About four years ago he went to the Hawaiian Islands and made the first ascension ever witnessed in Honolulu. Unfortunately for him he dropped into the Pacific Ocean and was eaten by sharks before the eyes of his wife, who had come out in a tug boat for the purpose of picking him up.

"I took my first lesson in riding the bag from Van Tasel. It came about in a curious way. About eight years ago the Union Pacific Railroad began its attempt to make the Great Salt Lake in Utah a popular inland seaside resort. All sorts of attractions were offered. Among them were various sorts of outdoor performances of the kind made familiar by the circus.

"My partner and I were doing a trapeze turn at the beach. One day as we sat at lunch in a downtown restaurant my eyes fell upon a big three-sheet poster announcing the first balloon ascension by the great Van Tasel at Garfield Beach on the following day. Parachute jumping was little known in those days and we made merry over the impossibility of doing what was set forth on the poster.

"At the next table sat a man who seemed mightily interested in our conversation. The bills set forth some immense sum that was to be paid the famous traveler of the air and I remarked that I would be perfectly willing to make the trip for a $100. The next day as we were walking on the beach the man we had seen in the restaurant approached and began talking balloon. He asked if I was prepared to make good the offer of the day before. I was decidedly taken back and began to stammer a reply.

"Then he explained that he was Van Tasel, and that he and his wife lived in San Francisco. The engagement had been made by telegraph and in the hurry of packing his canvas the balloon used by his wife had been substituted for his own.

"You know that parachutes are of different dimensions, graded according to the weight of the performer. His wife weighed 135; he weighed 170; and to use her outfit was out of the question. He said he was to get $1200 for eight ascensions and if he could not get a substitute he would have to throw up the contract. He offered me $300 if I would go up the first two days, by which time he expected his balloon would arrive.

"It is a point of honor with show people to make good their little bluffs, and while I was hesitating he kept shoving at me column after column of newspaper clippings intended to prove that there was nothing dangerous about the leap. The upshot of it was that I took him up, and that afternoon I decked myself in my prettiest pair of tights, determined to die beautifully, if not bravely.

"I must have shown something of my inward misgiving in my eye, as the professor gave me a last opportunity to back out. I was game, however, and let them tie the lifeline to me and grasped the bar in both hands.

"The bag looked like a live monster as it tugged and leaped at its leash. It was a ninety-footer of the kind then made to rise with startling rapidity so that the jumper could get the most there was out of the spectacular part of it. My nerve almost failed me as the moments passes, and if they had not given the signal to let go when they did I would have ignominiously backed down. As it was, I was on the point of turning round to speak to Van Tasel when the jerk came.

"I suppose it was a mere matter of instinct but I followed the instructions to run a few steps and leap with the balloon in order to lessen the shock of the sudden separation from the earth. My legs were through rope loops and the line would have held me had unconsciousness come, but with the first wave of fright passed I actually began to enjoy myself.

"I looked down and could see a wonderful panorama rapidly unfolding under me. I have seen the same thing many times since, but a more novel sight never struck my vision. Mountains seemed to be slowly leveled and the waters of the lake gradually to spread over the earth, then rapidly to recede. I looked up and was shocked to find the balloon had gone. Apparently I was suspended from nothing but a hundred feet of taut rope. In fact, the bag had simply gone into a cloud and was out of sight.

"The next instant I heard the signal shot from the professor's revolver. My hand went out in search of the cut-off rope. I clutched it, then I let it go again. My heart was in my throat. 'Just one pull,' said my brain. Again my hand went out. Again I hesitated. Only a little tug and then, what? Well, if I had had any idea of how long it took the old style 'chute to open I would never have plucked up courage enough to pull that cord. My heart was beating a tattoo in my breast and it was about all that I could do to hold on. I cautiously tried the rope. It seemed to be working. Then I cut loose.

"It was a clear drop of several hundred feet before there was any staying of the downward momentum. A sickness that seemed mortal possessed me. A drowning man, they say, sees his life pass before him in review. I saw nothing. I felt everything. My only recollection is of a horror, a terrible black shape crouching just above me. I did not even think to look at the 'chute. I simply held on and fell, fell.

"Then just before unconsciousness came, just as I had made up my mind that the thud was coming the next moment, I seemed to awake from a dream to find myself sailing slowly, oh, so sowly, it seemed, down to earth again, although really at the rate of 100 feet a second. The change came so swiftly that it did not seem real.

"But there before me was the prettiest and most welcome sight I had ever seen—the lake, the mountains, the tiny human specks on the beach. Off to one side I saw the big balloon just toppling over for its drop. A moment later I struck the beach with a suddenness that jarred me almost unconscious.

"The next moment a half score boatmen were pulling in my direction. A special prize of $25 had been offered the man who picked me up if I landed in the lake, and the nearest man was hurriedly shouting to me to jump in so he could get me, promising to divide. I thought too much of my new tights, however, and then the professor came up beaming his congratulations. It seems I had really made a star ascension. While I had sat studying whether to pull or not to pull, the 'chute had followed the balloon out of sight and when I came down it was a veritable tumble from the clouds

"Since then I have made hundreds of leaps, but I have never entirely lost the feeling of dread my first journey gave me. The 'chutes in use now open almost at once after they are cut loose, and a man gets no such nervous shock as the old ones with their slow, steady opening gave.

"The descent formerly was too rapid for calculation, and no man could have the least sensibility of what was going on about him. He simply held on and hoped for the best. If the 'chute did not open he would never feel the impact with the earth. He would be dead to all feeling long before he reached it.

"Danger? No, not so very much. If a man kept his gear in good shape the 'chute always opened. Several times men have been killed by its failure to do so, but it was because they did not watch their gear.

"The cutting loose was done by a pair of knives placed like a scissors over the connecting rope between chute and bag, and if the lever did not work, all a man had to do was to wait until the air inside the bag cooled off and lost its hoisting powers. Then the descent was more perilous, because of the balloon's weight, but not much, as the air generally held out till the earth was reached."

AT THE CITY'S GATES.

EAST LOS ANGELES.

NEW CHURCH MEMBERS.

Church circles have been deeply interested in the events which culminated in the Easter services yesterday. The Presbyterian Church was handsomely decorated in white and green, and at the morning service Rev. R. J. Compton baptized six persons and received fourteen persons into membership. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Rev. R. Foster assisted the pastor. A very effective solo on the resurrection theme was rendered by Charles M. Clark, violin obligato by Mrs. Clark. In the evening Rev. Compton spoke on "Christ's Message to the Heart," and the quartette choir rendered Easter selections.

The Congregationalists began the Eastertide celebration with a sunrise prayer meeting. A communion service was held in the forenoon, at which new members were admitted, and a Sunday-school concert was given at night. At 6 o'clock the young peoples' societies of the East Los Angeles churches held a union meeting with the Congregational Y.P.S.C.E.

The Methodist Church, although torn up by the building in progress, was prettily decorated, and Rev. J. Gillers, the pastor, spoke on the resurrection. Music was rendered by the choir. A concert was given Sunday by the Sunday-school.

The lecture of the Baptist services was last by Misses Lulu Collins and ... selection by a quartette, and ... choir in charge of Mr. Bacon, ... Rev W. Franklin Irvine, ... the great Easter theme. A ... school Easter programme was ... last night. Nine new members ... received into the church at the ... services.

... the Church of the Sacred ... passed all previous efforts in ... Easter decorations yes... They were the work of the ... Banning, Margaret Phil... Helen Reed. Lilies, carna... asparagus ferns and smilax ... in great profusion, the ... being converted from the som... ments of Passion week into a ... of white and green. Rev. M. Mc... celebrated mass, and a special ... orchestra rendered the mu... hours were held in the evening. ... Thursday was celebrated at Sa... Mart with deep interest. The ... rations on this occasion were ... unusual excellence, a bamboo ... the repository, covered with ... smilax and ferns, being ... table feature, Prof. Neil offici... organist.

... white and green of Eastertide ... evidence everywhere at the ... of the Epiphany (Episcopal) ... The church was beautifully ... At 7:30 o'clock Holy Com... was celebrated. At 11 o'clock ... Charles Hamilton, the Lord ... of Ottawa, Can., preached, and ... ing the annual Easter serv... the Sunday-school was held, at ... an address was given by Ven. ... Trew. The vested choir ... for the first time yesterday. ... anthem, "This is the Day ... the Lord Hath Made," "Ju... (Potts,) "Te Deum" (Carl Siem... and "Communion Service" ... were rendered.

... Joseph Mulley of Arroyo Seco ... joined her husband, who is ... the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. ... Ladies of Woodcraft gave an entertainment in the Y.M.I. Hall on Downey avenue Friday night.

Arroyo Union, W.C.T.U., met at Irvine Chapel, on Thirty-third avenue, Tuesday afternoon, and elected the following superintendents of departments: Loyal Temperance Legion, Miss Dodd and Mrs. Symins; Loan Library, Mrs. Axe; Literature, Mrs. Adams; Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. McCracken; Flower Mission, Mrs Ells; Press, Mrs. Crommie.

P. Schulze has sold his property on Avenue 34 to A. Wagner.

Miss Chambers entertained the junior members of Asbury Methodist Sunday-school Saturday with an egg-rolling at East Lake Park.

A. W. Spaulding is erecting a large frame dwelling house on the hill on North Gates street. Miss Pieper is having a six-room, two-story house built on North Workman street.

Rev. J. R. Compton and W. Baird represent the East Los Angeles Presbyterian Church at the annual presbytery which meets at Santa Ana tomorrow, for a three-days' session.

The ladies' societies of the Congregational Church held an all-day meeting Thursday, at which a delightful luncheon was served. Miss Denton gave an address.

The kindergarten department of the Congregational Church was given an Easter party in the assembly room Friday by Mrs. W. L. Moore. The junior department in charge of Mrs. E. M. Adams had special exercises Sunday morning, at which time gifts were distributed.

Herbert Annabel of San Bernardino has come to the East Side, Avenue 19, to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette, from Kansas City, have also located here, on Barbee street.

Miss Denton, the missionary from Japan, who has been spending several months here, leaves today for Boston, taking with her a Japanese girl from the Doshesha school, who will be placed in the Boston Conservatory of Music. Miss Denton returns to Japan in July

BOYLE HEIGHTS.

PROCESSION OF COMMUNICANTS.

The Easter services at the various churches of the Heights have been the main topic of interest the last few days. All the churches had made elaborate preparations, but none perhaps to the extent of St. Mary's parish. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a novel sight presented itself to view, as a procession of forty-five first communicants, led by a cross-bearer, and headed by Rev. Father Barron, attired in full vestments, and attended by twelve altar boys, marched from the rectory to the church, and up the aisle, to receive their first celebration of the Lord's Supper. The girls were clad in white vestments with long white veils, and carried flowers; the boys wore white gloves, white bands of ribbon on their arms and white boutonnieres. As the procession entered the church the 'Sacred March" was played on the organ, and during the service music was rendered by the choir from the Sisters of Charity School on Boyle avenue. The church was brilliant with decorations of Banksia roses and lilies, smilax and ferns, and aglow with Easter tapers. The whole affair was impressive and spectacular to a degree, and a very large congregation assembled to witness the ceremonies. At their close the children participating were given a sumptuous breakfast in the rectory by the ladies' societies of the parish. These rooms were also elaborately decorated in smilax, pepper boughs, roses and lilies. Gifts were distributed to the children. High mass at 10 o'clock was celebrated by Father Barron, and Prof. Sierra presided at the organ. At 2:30 Rt. Rev. Bishop Montgomery administered the sacrament of confirmation to forty-five children. All the confirmants were obligated by Bishop Montgomery to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors until they reached the age of 21 years. The bishop preached, and the confirmants renewed their baptismal vows. It was the most elaborate Eastertide celebration ever held in St. Mary's parish, and attracted many visitors.

The Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) was elaborately decorated with Easter lilies and callas. An Easter gift had been made to the church of handsome Eucharistic lights, a chancel carpet, crimson plush dossal and cocoanut matting for the aisles, and E. H. Grassby had carved the altar with a beautiful design, consisting of an Alpha and Omega, an "I. H. S." and an Agnus Dei, with clusters of grapes and passion flowers in the panels. Holy Communion was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock; a Sunday-school festival was held at 9:30, and at 11 o'clock Rev. J. Arthur Evan preached on "The Resurrection."

The Presbyterian Church was decorated wholly with callas. An Easter sermon was delivered in the morning by Rev. J. Newton Boyd, and last night the Bible school gave an Easter service.

Yesterday morning the new Brooklyn Heights Congregational Church, corner of Enchandia and Bridge streets, was used for the first time. Although not yet completed, the room was beautiful with a profusion of palm leaves and flowers, and a Sunday-school concert was given, under the direction of R. A. Lang, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., who is superintendent of this school. In the evening an Easter praise service was held by Rev. F. A. Field, who has taken charge of the new congregation. The church has received as gifts an organ and a handsome pulpit, and the new building will be finished free of debt. An orchestra is being formed for this church.

At the Methodist Church there was a profusion of palms, smilax, lilies and marguerites, and a large floral cross occupied the wall space back of the altar. Rev. E. J. Inwood preached on the theme of the resurrection. He was assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Meeker and Rev. J. N. Liscomb. Five were baptized, and six members were received into church fellowship. The musical programme was elaborate. In the evening a Sunday-school missionary concert was given.

The Brooklyn Heights Congregational Society has just been organized with the following officers: Trustees, A. B. Dessery, Addison Moffat and Mrs. Sarah McGhee; secretary, Miss Alice Barr; treasurer, A. B. Dessery. Help has been offered from the Congregational parsonage fund, for the building of a parsonage on Brooklyn Heights.

Rev. J. Newton Boyd conducted the chapel services at Hollenbeck Home yesterday afternoon. The members of the home recently enjoyed an evening's entertainment at which Mr. Wells, a traveler in the Orient, gave a talk on "The Holy Land From a Business Man's Point of View."

D. W. Cobb of Kansas City has bought property for a home on the corner of Michigan avenue and Chicago street.

The Queen Esther Circle was entertained Friday evening at the home of Mrs. E. N. Jessus, No. 249 North Chicago street.

Mrs. Field, mother of the pastor of the Brooklyn Heights Congregational Church, has come to the city from Ohio to make her home with her son.

Mrs. C. H. Buell of Washington, who has been the guest of Miss Cromwell, No. 2719 East Fourth street, was enabled to leave the hospital Saturday, after a six-weeks' sojourn from injuries received in a street-car accident on the First-street viaduct.

VERNON.

EASTER OBSERVANCES.

Easter was generally celebrated by Vernon church attendants yesterday. Each church had special features in commemoration of the day. Rev. Alfred Evan Johnson, priest in charge of St. Barnabas Mission, Episcopalian, conducted an Easter service yesterday morning with a celebration of the Holy Eucharist. At 3 p.m. a children's service was held.

The Vernon Methodist Church was a bower of bloom, and in the morning Rev. M. W. Beckwith delivered an Easter sermon. In the evening Isaac S. Smith conducted an Easter concert given by the Sunday-school.

At the Congregational Church on Vernon avenue, Rev. W. P. Handy spoke yesterday morning on "The Life Which I Now Live." A quartette choir rendered appropriate Easter music.

The Vernon W.C.T.U. conducted a temperance rally last night at the Congregational Church. Mrs. D. A. Parker Evans of San Diego, and Miss Mae Jacquith of Kansas gave addresses.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Church occurred Thursday night. William Wite, John P. Lees and W. F. Harris were elected deacons. Mr. Wite was elected clerk and treasurer, D. Draper superintendent of the school, and James Gillespie trustee. The treasurer's report showed all bills paid, with a balance remaining in the treasury.

Rev. Mr. Engstrom, a retired Baptist minister, has recently come to Vernon from the East, and has purchased a home on Thirty-eighth street.

Lady West Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, is showing considerable activity. Several new members have recently been initiated.

The Thursday Afternoon Literary Club gives a children's party and social in Akey's Hall tomorrow night.

Barton Raccord was tendered a reception by members of the Vernon Congregational Church Friday night, at the home of William Wite. Mr. Raccord leaves Vernon soon to join the surveying corps of the Salt Lake Railroad. As a token of their esteem, his friends presented him with a handsome gold watch, chain and charm.

It is probable that Vernon will soon have a new church building. Over $400 has been raised to purchase a lot for the new St. Barnabas Mission.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS' SERVICES.

SAN DIEGO, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] San Diego Commandery, Knights Templar, attended service this morning at the Presbyterian Church. The service included a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Taylor, special music by the choir, and a portion of the Templar Easter service. The church was decorated in honor of the event. Music for the march to and from the church was furnished by the City Guard Band.

C. D. Sprigg won the gentlemen's golf tournament at the links of the Country Club yesterday, making a net score on an 8-point handicap. R. C. Vroom was second with a score of 93, and Alexander Reynolds and Dr. T. G. McConkey were tied at 94. The three last-named were "scratch men."

Max Hester, a well-known musical director and leader, died yesterday; aged 32.

Fifteen carloads of steel rails arrived yesterday for the Belgian King.

The National City schools will close for a week's vacation, April 12.

CORONADO BEACH.

COMING AND GOING.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mrs. Margaret Sabine, who has been so prominent in the social life of the hotel for several months, will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow, en route for the East. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Sedam of Denver went North today.

Vice-President Paul Morton of the Santa Fé arrived at the hotel at midnight Saturday. The party which awaited his coming included several Santa Fé officials.

Mrs. George A. Brown gave a dinner party last evening for her daughter. The table decorations were of carnations and smilax.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., until recently in command of the battleship Iowa, arrived from San Francisco last evening. Capt. Cooper and family will leave here for their home at Morristown, N. J., the 17th inst.

Mrs. John Keifer of Los Angeles and Mrs. Frank of St. Paul have taken apartments at the hotel for the balance of April.

Mrs. Anson P. Stephenson gave an Easter dinner party today in honor of Rev. Father Conry of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mrs. and Miss Devereaux of Utica, N. Y.

POMONA.

EASTER OBSERVANCES.

POMONA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Easter was fittingly observed at all of the churches here today. The Unitarian Church held a special vesper service this afternoon, at which the music was furnished by a quartette composed of Messrs. Davis and Waterman, Miss Means and Mrs. Charles Clark. Miss Florence Stites played two violin solos, and Miss Maile sang a solo. At the Congregational Church the evening service was under the direction of the Men's Sunday Evening Club, and there were appropriate readings and addresses. The music consisted of a double quartette composed of Messrs. Le Roy, Storrs, Bells, Bishop, Simms, Lee, Bost and Patterson; a trio, Mr. Davis and Misses Means and Maile; a mixed quartette, Misses Maile and Bells and Messrs. Davis and Lee, and vocal solos by Miss Maile. There were also special music and exercises at the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches.

POMONA BREVITIES.

This afternoon Southern California Commandry, No. 37, K.T., observed Easter with a ritualistic service at the Presbyterian Church, the sermon being delivered by Rev. C. D. Williamson. An orchestra and chorus under direction of A. D. Hunter furnished the music.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Hannon.

The municipal election, which will decide whether Pomona will have saloons or not, will be held here tomorrow. The polls are open from 6 to 5 o'clock.

The frosts of the past few mornings have injured some of the young fruit buds.

Ankola Coffee.
Central! Give me Richert & Westbrook, M. 444

TRAIN KILLS AND SMASHES.

VENTURA, April 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] About 8 o'clock this morning the Nordhoff-Oxnard train killed two horses and completely demolished the Dixey Thompson dairy delivery wagon. The driver, Henry Ulmer, had a narrow escape from death. The accident occurred at the crossing near the upper or first ranchhouse and stable of the Thompson bean ranch, about one mile east of the Southern Pacific yards. Ulmer was returning to the dairy, after delivering the morning milk to customers. The train was running at high speed, and it is claimed that the engineer failed to whistle. Ulmer did not hear or see the train approach. One horse was carried for ninety feet on the driving rod. The engine stopped about one hundred yards from the crossing. The harness and wagon were destroyed. Ulmer jumped out of the right door of the wagon and barely escaped without fatal injuries. The loss will be about $750. This train is either a hoodoo or there is gross carelessness on the part of some one. It was only last Sunday that C. O. Granthan was killed by this train at Moorpark.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PERSONAL.

... Barrett Holmes of Washington ... a guest at the Westminster. ... Gibson of Simi, Cal., ... at the Nadeau yesterday. ... Gunn of the Americus, ... city of San Francisco, is ... Hollenbeck.

James Rollins and Mrs. ... lins of San Diego are ... Van Nuys.

... W. Foster and Miss ... Ventura registered at ... yesterday.

... Cudahy of Chicago, ... Cudahy of Milwaukee, ... at the Van Nuys.

... L. Baker, a well known ... of San Diego, is in the ... and is staying at ...

... W. Smith, Mrs. ... burg and Mrs. Fred S... at the Van Nuys yester...

... Lynch, wife and son ... ton and daughter, and ... ner of San Francisco ... Hollenbeck.

... vy leaves Wednesday ... to remain the ... k. He will accompany ... baseball nine north, ... several of the games ...

... n F. Miller of Chicago ... l of San Francisco, both ... surance men are in the ... They are guests of ... uster.

... Stewart, wife and daughter, N. Y., who have ... several months in the ... guests of Mrs. Stewart's ... home yesterday.

... d Mrs. Louis R. Church ... Mrs. Fred Robinson are ... of Colorado Springs, ... n spending several weeks ... of the State, are guests ... minster.

... Holcomb and son have ... from Honolulu, where ... en since October. Mr. ... ll return there later, ... a position as book-keeper ... commercial house.

... ington Star:] "When I ... many people is layin' ... im' sorry foh whut dey's ... ie Eben, "an' how many ... swake wif schemes fo' ... I 'claim I hain' had ... ep were invented fo'."

... ugh Chronicle:] "I feel ... hen it rains hard," said ... "but then I suppose ... are exceptions," said he ... here?" ... umbrellas are raised."

THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

Growth of Trade in Thirty Years.

The Cradle of American Cotton Industry.

Companies Stocked at One Hundred Million Dollars—Cost of Armies.

In 1867 the noted German statistician, Spallort, began an exhaustive study in tables of the world's trade. These have been brought down to the present time by Prof. Von Juraschek and others. The tables relate to international commerce. From the facts set forth, these deduction are obvious:

The world's commerce has vastly increased in the latter part of the nineteenth century. In the thirty years from 1867 to 1897 this increase was more than 73 per cent. The increase has not been constant, for in some years there has been a decline in trade, as is natural in times of widespread crop failure or financial distress. But, on the whole, the tendency is steadily upward, as might be expected from the combined influence of many causes, such as the extraordinary development of transportation, and the consequent cheapening of freight rates, the constant growth of the world's population, the increase in wealth, and the consequent enlargement of the demand for commodities, the improvement and cheapening of manufacturing processes, and the comparatively long periods of peace the world has had since the Napoleonic era.

In some countries, like the United States, the exports are worth a great deal more than the imports, but this is never true of the world's commerce as a whole. The figures showing the value of the total export and import trade between all countries must, of course, approximately balance, for a dollar of exports from one place figures as a dollar of imports at another place.

According to these tables the value of the world's imports in 1880 was $8,565,000,000, and of the exports, $7,390,000,000; in 1890 the value of the imports was $9,500,000,000, and of the exports, $8,156,000,000; and in 1897 the imports were $10,284,000,000, and exports, $8,900,000,000.

Europe, which commands from two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire foreign trade, has long bought more than it has sold. It is compelled to import so much food for its dense population, and so much raw material for its factories, and so large a part of all it produces and imports is consumed at home, that its imports invariably are largely in excess of its exports. Thus, in 1882, the value of its imports was $6,426,000,000, and of its exports, $5,067,000,000; and in 1897 its imports amounted to $7,169,000,000, and its exports to $5,415,000,000. America, on the other hand, has long sold to the other continents more than it has bought from them. This superiority of exports over imports has been much enhanced by the recent vast development of the export trade of the United States. In 1882 the American imports were worth $1,400,000,000, and of the exports, $1,529,000,000; in 1897 the imports were worth $1,500,000,000, and the exports, $1,894,000,000. Asia and Australia are now selling more than they are buying abroad, but Africa still imports a good deal more than it exports.

It is interesting to observe that the proportionate increase of exports from Europe is far less than from any of the other continents, and the fact, of course, applies with great force to the United Kingdom, the chief commercial factor of Europe. The capacity of America, Asia and Australia to sell abroad commodities that are desired, is increasing with giant strides, and the exports of Africa have steadily increased from $167,000,000 in 1882 to $339,000,000 in 1897. The time is probably coming when Europe will lose the commercial supremacy of the world, and North America will be the center of the greatest volume of transactions in finance and commerce.

THE CITY OF LOWELL.

THE CRADLE OF COTTON MILLS.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Lowell as a town was duly celebrated a few weeks since. This recalls to the New York Sun that although not the first site of cotton manufacturing in the United States, Lowell was the first American town in which that industry was carried on according to foreseeing plans and on a great scale; and all the textile-making towns of New England and of the South, all that vast business has been so developed and yet is still in its infancy, spring directly from the falls of the Merrimac. Thus Francis Cabot Lowell may be said to belong among the founders of empire, of commercial empire, and he has a rich city for his monument. Although the industry of which the town of Lowell was the pioneer, and long the chief, may be removed from New England to the South, Lowell must remain the best-known name in the history of cotton manufacture in this country.

Ninety years ago Francis Cabot Lowell and Nathan Appleton were traveling in Great Britain. They found the North of England and the South of Scotland shaken by the displacements of labor and the violent industrial and social changes resulting from the introduction of the spinning frame, the power loom and steam. These swift revolutionaries had ruined hundreds of thousands of poor persons who had eked out a livelihood by spinning and weaving in their homes. The factory population was in a wretched condition, the first manufacturers being merely anxious to get rich and content, in some instances, to take their operatives from the poorhouses.

Lowell and Appleton, and especially Lowell, seem to have given great thought to the best way of providing for the comfort of the American workmen and workwomen, a very different class from the English and Scottish operatives of that time. When Lowell returned to Massachusetts, he brought not only plans of the power loom and the spinning frame, but also a definite scheme for the care of the help. A couple of generations ago this Lowell system was famous, and foreign travelers went to see it as one of the curiosities of the country. The factory boarding-house with its austere matron, the debating societies, the lectures, the literary exercises, the various means of self-instruction, the strong religious influences that surrounded the new manufacturing town now seem remote and almost impossible. The visitor to the Lowell of today can hardly believe in them. The visitor to Fall River will doubt if ever outside of Fairyland there was a cotton-manufacturing town so nurtured and guided as early Lowell is said to have been. But there was. Some of our readers may possess a copy of the Lowell Offering, and many of them must have read the verses of Lucy Larcom, some time a Lowell mill girl.

That time of supervision has long passed away. The operatives would resent it were the exercise of it now possible. The great Lowell corporations mind their own business, pay their taxes humbly and keep out of sight as much as possible. The idyllic period of Lowell seems unreal in these days when thousands of worthy persons have most of the symptoms of rabies when the word corporation is mentioned.

Lowell found spinning and weaving done in different shops. He brought the two processes together in one factory. In this respect and in the building of houses for the operatives he has been followed by the other cotton manufacturers, North and South. He is but a name now, merged in his city; but few men have done more for the United States.

HUNDRED-MILLION COMPANIES.

NEW UNION PACIFIC.

The decision of the stockholders to add a hundred million dollars to the capital stock of the Union Pacific brings that company to the head of the list in respect to the amount of share capital, says the Railway Age. The order of greatness as to capital stock only—not considering here the bonded indebtedness—now appears to be as follows, in round numbers. (1) Union Pacific, $296,000,000; (2) Grand Trunk, $280,000,000; (3) Pennsylvania Railroad, $251,000,000; (4) Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, $216,000,000; (5) Southern Pacific company, $198,000,000; (6) Southern Railway, $180,000,000; (7) Erie, $171,000,000; (8) Canadian Pacific, $149,000,000; (9) Reading, $140,000,000; (10) New York Central, $115,000,000; (11) Northern Pacific, $115,000,000; (12) Baltimore and Ohio, $105,000,000; (13) Southern Pacific Railroad, $101,000,000; (14) Great Northern, $100,000,000. No other railway company in America has yet reached the hundred-million mark in stock capitalization, though the Burlington is close to it, with $98,000,000, and several companies give indications of growth. The fourteen companies named have an aggregate stock capitalization of $2,417,000,000, and it is well to remember that the shares representing this tremendous amount are the property of hundreds of thousands of individual holders. The rights and interests should be as sacred to those representing them and to those who make and unmake laws affecting railway values as the rights of the bondholders who are directly secured on the railways themselves. On March 27 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company voted to authorize an increase of $100,000,000 in the capital stock, making the present total $251,000,000, and changing the company from seventh to third place in the above list, in order of magnitude of capitalization.

WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

EXPANSION OF NAVIGATION.

The Frankfurter Zeitung recently contained an article devoted to the merchant marine of the world and to the shipbuilding industry which presents some interesting observations and data, from which the Marine Review obtains these facts. Attention is called to the fact that the enormous growth of production has found a mighty ally in the means of transportation, which have kept pace with it. Without railroads and steamships the production of cereals in North America and Australia would not have been so widely developed, as the products could not have been utilized except by immigration from over populated countries; nor would the gigantic metal textile and other industries of Germany have attained their present growth. The expansion of ocean navigation and the resultant lowering of freights is regretted by the German agrarians, as it has cost them the loss of monopoly in the production of articles of food which they formerly enjoyed; at the same time it is the cause of the marvelous growth of German industries, not only for export, but also for home consumption, because the development and improvement of ocean navigation supplied the demand for raw materials at reduced cost. Ocean freight rates have been lowered on an average of from 50 to 75 per cent. The rates, for instance, were:

From England to	1874.	End of 1900.
Buenos Ayres (for coal).	$9.73	$2.43
Rio de Janeiro	6.30	2.41
Alexandria	5.38	1.70
Odessa	4.26	1.58
To England from		
Quebec:		
Lumber	21.42	4.62
Boards	25.55	5.73
Valparaiso (saltpeter)	13.38	5.84
San Francisco (wheat)	13.39	5.41
Rangoon (rice)	13.38	5.48

At present rates are somewhat higher than at the close of 1900, but nevertheless much lower than between 1870 and 1880. These lower rates are mainly due to improvements in shipbuilding. The tonnage is now considerably greater, without a proportionate increase in the cost of running. Up to twenty years ago the men on sailing vessels had to go up the masts to set the sails, or to reef; on new ships this is done automatically, which, while being safer, requires less labor. Steamers now use triple and quadruple expansion engines, thereby greatly lessening the duration of the voyage; these and improved furnaces save much fuel for the trips, while the less amount of coal required gives more storage for freight. The freight capacity of modern steamers has increased fully one-third; while the expense has been reduced. The merchant steam marine of the world has grown immensely, as the following figures illustrate.

Year	No. of vessels.	Registered tons—Gross.	Net
1874	5,865	5,226,000	3,471,000
1884	8,433	10,209,000	6,675,000
1894	10,744	15,627,000	9,994,000
1896	11,155	17,069,000	10,761,000
1898	11,576	18,887,000	11,687,000
1899	11,756	19,711,000	12,165,000
1900	12,289	21,787,000	13,465,000

The steam fleet in number has a little more than doubled in twenty-six years; in tonnage it has quadrupled. The reverse has been true of sailing vessels. In this case there is hardly any difference between the gross and net tonnage:

Year—	Number of vessels.	Registered tons.
1874	56,289	14,523,000
1884	44,734	13,000,000
1894	29,333	9,547,000
1896	29,248	9,136,000
1898	28,885	8,693,000
1899	27,867	8,347,000
1900	27,982	8,205,000

In the short space of twenty-six years the transportation capacity of the world's merchant marine has increased 250 per cent. The growing importance of the part which Germany takes in this line of trade has often been pointed out. Germany today, not only with reference to merchant steamers, but also to the world's merchant fleet, occupies a place next to Great Britain, which is all the more notable, as the United States includes in its tonnage the vessels on the Great Lakes. The relative position of the principal flags in the fall of 1900 was:

Countries—	Steamers. Tons.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Totals. Tons.
England	11,859,000	2,513,000	14,362,000
Germany	2,169,000	551,000	2,720,000
U. S.	1,183,000	1,360,000	2,543,000
Norway	769,000	898,000	1,667,000
France	1,060,000	341,800	1,401,000

England owns considerably more than half of all the steamers in the world. In the building of ships that country makes a still better showing. British shipyards work in a very large measure for foreign countries. At the end of the third quarter of 1900 there were being constructed:

Countries—	Steamers Tons.	Sailing vessels. Tons.	Totals Tons
Great Britain	1,192,000	12,000	1,204,000
United States	142,000	13,000	153,000
Germany	147,000	5,000	152,000
Italy	103,000	1,000	104,000
France	163,000	55,000	118,000
Holland	26,000	8,000	34,000

In the years 1898 and 1899 Germany held second place in shipbuilding, but for various reasons the shipbuilding in 1900 has received such an impetus in the United States that it has placed Germany third.

THE COST OF SOLDIERS ABROAD.

EUROPE'S HEAVY BURDEN.

Speaking of the cost per head of maintaining the soldiers of the various armies, the Fortnightly Review notes that France has a budget of £25,000,000, a peace strength of 600,000 men and a cost per soldier of a little more than £40; in Germany, where the ordinary budget runs to £26,000,000, the cost per head in a grand total of 612,000 men runs out at £42 per annum; in Russia, where, however, the figures given are not entirely trustworthy, the cost per head is £35, the general totals being an annual budget of £32,000,000 and a supposed peace strength of 896,000; in Austria-Hungary is at £48, according to one set of figures, those provided for 1899-1900 in the excellent work of Maj. Lauth of the French staff, namely, a budget of £17,540,000 and a strength of 365,000; while another set of earlier date puts the cost per head at £24, on a basis of £12,594,599, and the same strength, the difference being no doubt attributable to extraordinary expenditure. In Italy we have an expense of £40 per head, the calculation following a budget of £10,000,000 and a peace strength of 224,285; in Japan the charge has more than doubled, and from a yearly charge of £12 per head has gone up to £29, the increase being greatly due to appropriations to cover the outlay of the late war and a great development of military strength; Spain conversely is saddled with a great surplusage of officers and men since the loss of her possessions beyond the sea, and she cannot maintain her 87,600 men for less than £5,000,000, or a cost of £66 per head; last of all, Switzerland, whose integrity is practically guaranteed by the powers, and whose army is maintained solely for defensive purposes, having but little prospect of external war, has at command a force of 221,350 trained men easily mobilized, at the price of under £1,000,000 yearly, which runs out at just £4 4s per head.

THE SOUTH'S PRODUCTION.

INDUSTRIES FORGE AHEAD.

Nearly four months ago, in referring to the general agricultural and industrial advance of the South, with special reference to the effect upon the South's prosperity of the good prices which this season's cotton has commanded, the Manufacturers' Record stated that the year's income of the South from agriculture, manufactures and mining would be in round numbers $2,750,000,000. It was estimated that cotton and cottonseed, raw and manufactured, would yield a total of $750,000,000, and that all other agricultural products would give at least $500,000,000, and that the output of mines and manufactured products, other than cotton, would yield $1,500,000,000. These figures were based on a fair knowledge on what the South is producing, and it was felt that whatever variation there might be in separate totals the aggregate would be probably more than stated. In this week's issue the Manufacturers' Record presents in advance of the final returns of the census a general estimate of the South's productive capacity. This estimate places the value of cotton and cotton products at $722,500,000, other agricultural products at $685,500,000, and of manufactured and mineral products, excluding cotton products, at $1,356,000—a total of $2,764,000,000. This exhibit, based largely upon official facts, and in their absence upon reasonable calculations, is a splendid indication of the progress which the South is making agriculturally and industrially.

TRIP-HAMMER BLOWS.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

France is making no headway with steamers, but, in consequence of subsidies, her sailing fleet increases.

The Irish Electric Railway Company of Kenmore, Ireland, is about to place contracts for the equipment of its projected line, which will mean an expenditure of about $3,500,000.

As a result of the bimonthly wage adjustment of the bar-iron workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America, the puddling rate for the months of March and April has been increased from $4.75 to $4.87½ a ton. The finishers secure an advance of 2 per cent., also.

The Southern Railway has compiled 495 textile mills on the line of the road. There are 389 cotton mills, with 14,189 looms and 4,269,631 spindles; 58 knitting mills, with 4859 knitting machines and 22,836 spindles, and 48 woolen mills, with 2436 looms and 71,026 spindles.

Commissioner McCann of the city of Chicago has advertised for 17,000,000 brick and 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber, to be used in constructing section G of the intercepting sewer. This is the largest purchase ever made by the city for any public improvement. Engineer Wilcox is preparing specifications for bids for $20,000 worth of machinery, to be used for the same purpose. When the material and machinery have been procured, the work of building the big conduit by day labor will be begun.

Exports of boots and shoes to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia and British Africa from the United States amounted in 1900 to £426,124, against £323,308 in 1899, and £142,328 in 1898. This augmentation in footwear exports from the United States has apparently occurred at the expense of Great Britain. For instance, the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia and South Africa have slightly decreased meantime, being in 1898, £1,092,094; in 1899, £1,001,927; and in 1900, £1,075,478.

The world's supply of wool for 1900 is estimated as having been 2,025,000,000 pounds. This was the smallest supply for any year since 1890, when it amounted to 1,944,000,000 pounds. According to the calculations of Helmuth Schwartze & Co., the 1900 supply gave a return of clean wool of 1,121,000,000 pounds. This was little less than a 50 per cent. shrinkage in cleansing. According to these figures, the supply and consumption of wool per head of population in the world for 1900 was 4.45 pounds of wool in the grease, and 2.46 pounds clean. This was the smallest per capita consumption of wool for a great many years. In 1895 it amounted to 2.91 pounds of clean wool per capita.

KOPAL A VARNISH FOR GENERAL USE

KOPAL is made by THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. and is of the same high quality as their paints.

It is a Varnish for both inside and outside use. It is very durable, elastic and easy working.

It is excellent for outside doors, boats, cariages and other work where good tough varnish is wanted.

SOLD BY—

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DEPOT, 150 SOUTH MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, whose stocks have been admitted to dealings at the New York Stock Exchange, is engaged in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers, acids, cottonseed oil, meal and kindred products, mining and selling phosphate rock, pyrites, sulphur and other articles, and importing chemicals. The plants, numbering 10, are located principally in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. The stocks issued are $12,000,000 preferred 8 per cent. cumulative stock and $12,000,000 common stock. The company has paid, since its organization, 8 per cent. on preferred stock and 4 per cent. on common.

United States Consul Sawter reports that it is shown in Lloyd's register of English and foreign shipping that from the shipbuilding yards of the United Kingdom 1,442,471 tons of ships were turned out last year, against 861,692 tons turned out by all other nations combined. If Canada vessels are added, the respective amounts are 1,510,835 and 1,053,792. In the last three years, however, foreign countries have doubled their output, while England has only increased hers by 50 per cent. Among other nations, the United States last year built 258,557 tons; Germany, 260,751 tons, and France, 165,348 tons. Next came Italy, where, through State premiums, 67,522 tons left the stocks. Germany turned out the largest ship—the Deutschland, with 16,502 tons—and four steamers had each a tonnage of over 10,000 tons.

The Wabash Bridge and Iron Company of that city is now completing what is claimed to be by far the largest steel bridge ever constructed in Indiana, and one of the largest ever built in the United States. The bridge is 688 feet in length. The spans run from 40 to 100 feet, the two 100-foot girders being 12 feet high and weighing 150,000 pounds each. These girders have just been shipped from the works, and each girder required three flat cars for its transportation. When completed the bridge will be 34 feet above high water, 42 feet above low water; width, 10 feet; ties, 12 feet long; spread of trusses, 14 feet, each 5 feet. There are 97 feet above high water. The bridge contains 1,250,000 pounds of steel and its cost will exceed $100,000.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the wire-nail trust during the second half of 1900 sold 2,230,717.6 tons in Germany and 1,962,469.5 tons to foreign countries. While the sales to the latter were only about 300,000 tons less than those made in Germany, a profit of $280,270 was made on German sales, but the sales to foreign countries yielded a loss of $204,627. The price of wire nails in Germany is fixed by the trust at $2.70 per 100 pounds; for export, however, at only $1.51 per 100 pounds. The German consumers have to pay an excessive price in order to enable the trust to sell its surplus to foreign countries at greatly reduced figures. And still the trust asks an increase of duties of 7 marks ($1.67) per 220 pounds. The present tariff is 3 marks (71.4 cents) per 220 pounds.

With pulp logs included, the cut in the Maine forests this winter seems likely to be the largest in the history of the industry, but there will be fewer saw logs than the average for the last ten years. The Penobscot River will have 164,000,000 feet of new logs and 17,500,000 feet of last year's logs to come down in the same drives. The Kennebec cut is set at 154,000,000 feet, all new logs, and Androscoggin operators say they have nearly or quite 200,000,000 feet, although 53,000,000 feet of this is cut and sawed in New Hampshire, not coming into Maine. On the Aroostook, Machias, Union, Narragaugus and St. Croix rivers the cut will aggregate about 109,000,000 feet, so that the total cut for the State of new logs will be 626,500,000 feet. Deducting what goes to New Hampshire mills, there remains 573,500,000 feet for Maine mills, of which it is estimated 275,000,000 feet will go into pulp, leaving less than 200,000,000 feet of the new logs for the saw mills.

Cuthbert Mills estimates the capacity of the United States Steel Corporation as follows: "Makes 90 per cent. of coke in the United States, in 20,000 coke ovens, with a capacity of 35,000 tons per day. It makes 75 per cent. of the coarse sizes of steel billets, etc.; 75 per cent. of the T rails; 90 per cent. of the steel railroad rails; 85 per cent. of the structural steel; 80 per cent. of the plates, and 85 to 90 per cent. of the wire. It makes substantially all the sheet steel in the United States; all the tin plate, and all the tubes. It owns 57 miles of the Bessemer ore; 15 Bessemer steel works, of 20,000 tons daily capacity; 105 open-hearth furnaces, and 53 blast furnaces. It owns 1000 miles of railroad, with 400 locomotives and 18,000 cars; also 152 vessels, with a capacity of 525 tons per trip. It is the largest miner of coal in the world, from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons a year. It employs 160,000 men, and its pay roll amounts to $560,000 per day."

In the application to list, net profits for the year ending June 30, 1900, are stated at $1,539,000, from which were deducted dividends for preferred and common stocks (then outstanding) amounting to $822,000, leaving a surplus of $718,000, to which should be added the income from other sources, carried direct to undivided profits, amounting to $258,000. The company claims to have nearly $9,000,000 good and quick assets, consisting of cash, accounts receivable and merchandise, in excess of its current liabilities. This does not take in consideration any of its plants, mines, lands, steamships, tugs, lighters, 65 miles of railway, 18 locomotives, 450 cars and its investments in other companies, amounting to over $1,500,000. It is understood that the preferred and common stock is practically all held by people in the South. The estimated sales for this fiscal year, ending June 30, 1901, are 850,000 tons, against 681,000 tons last year, and the estimated net profits $2,000,000.

Good Art and Good Taste.

The Tonnesen Art Pictures which The Times is now presenting to its subscribers on Sunday fill all the requirements of good art and good taste. They are not the usual cheap, highly colored and gaudy chromo variety, and may be hung in any home without subjecting the owner to the danger of unfavorable criticism. Bring any of them to the Times office, and for 25 cents you may exchange the bare picture for a handsomely mounted one.

To Cure Dyspepsia

Take hot water with Grape-Nuts Stomach Powders. 50 cents, at Sale & Son.

Model Dye Works, 219 W. Fourth.

Suits dry cleaned, $1.25 and up. Tel. M. 1063.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1900. THE GRAND PRIX.

Highest Possible Award

BY SPECIAL WARRANT MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN

Colman's Mustard

DOUBLE SUPERFINE

Was Awarded to

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

A necessity on every table. A delicious aid to appetite and digestion.

Sherwood and Sherwood, Importers.

216 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

Dr. Wong —AND— Chinese Herbs

If you are sick do not be prejudiced, honestly investigate and see what Chinese Herbs are doing for suffering humanity. What matters it who makes the medicine that cures you? The main thing is to get back your health. Consultation free. Sanitarium and office 713 S. Main St.

Dr. Heron's Constipation Cure

CURES CONSTIPATION.

For sale at all druggists, or address the manufacturers, 241 S. MAIN.

The Leading Competitors and Their Standing April

Mrs. Della C. Crabill, Los Angeles	11,2
Mrs. Mae H. Keppel, Los Angeles	83
Marguerite Cardell, Los Angeles	80
Mrs. J. W. Bridge, Los Angeles	48
Ella May Gird, Redlands	44
Lena Moss Terrell, Los Angeles	40
C. W. Robinson, Los Angeles	33
Miss E. Schley, Los Angeles	26
Mrs. E. Cryer, Oxnard	24
Mrs. Helen J. Hough, Los Angeles	24
Miss Belle Morrison, Florence, Cal.	24
Grace Schmidt, Los Angeles	20
Miss Edna Snow, Soldiers' Home	18
Mrs. M. A. Senard, Los Angeles	14
Mrs. W. A. Spence, Los Angeles	14
Charles P. Mallory, Orange, Cal.	12
C. Le Roy Robbins, Los Angeles	11
Miss A. R., San Bernardino	9
Mrs. R. Collingwood, Pasadena	9
Hazel Franklin, Los Angeles	8
Mrs. P. E. March, Pasadena	4
C. W. Robinson, Corona	2
Mrs. L. Northrup, Los Angeles	3
Sherman Bainbridge, Los Angeles	2
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Lamanda Park	2
Harold Williams, Pomona	2
Mrs. N. S. Alling, Pasadena	2
Andrew Kerr, Los Angeles	1
August Bartol, Los Angeles	1
Nellie Osbun, Los Angeles	1
Mrs. W. W. Crozier, Santa Ana	1
Mrs. H. O. Fowble, Los Angeles	1

The Times Prizes

The Los Angeles Times offers extraordinary inducements to canvassers. On July 1, 1901, it will distribute $25,000 in cash, real estate, oil stock and other valuable property, among the people who, prior to that time, solicit subscribers for it. There are 525 of the prizes, and they are all worth working for. The count is kept in months.

The prize of highest value, in any class, will go to the person in that class who, during the contest, has turned in the largest number of subscriptions; the prize of the next highest value to the person credited with the next largest number, and so on. The prizes will not be numbered till just before the competition closes. This is in order that the oil stock prizes may come in their proper place, according to their value at the time of the distribution. One hundred and thirty-nine persons will get prizes in two classes—the class in which they work and the general class.

THE LARGER PRIZES.

One prize of	$1500, General Class.
One prize of	1400, Class One.
One prize of	1000, Class One.
One prize of	1000, General Class.
One prize of	750, Class One.
One prize of	750, Class Two.
One prize of	750, General Class.
2nd prize of	750, General Class.
One prize of	600, Class Three.
One prize of	500, Class One.
One prize of	500, Class Four.
One prize of	500, General Class.
One prize of	450, General Class.
One prize of	400, General Class.
One prize of	350, Class One.
One prize of	350, General Class.
One prize of	300, Class One.
2nd prize of	300, Class One.
One prize of	300, General Class.
One prize of	275, General Class.
One prize of	250, Class Five.
One prize of	200, Class One.
One prize of	200, Class Two.
One prize of	200, Class Three.
One prize of	200, Class Four.
One prize of	200, General Class.
One prize of	150, Class One.
One prize of	150, Class Two.
One prize of	150, Class Three.
2nd prize of	150, Class Three.
One prize of	150, Class Four.
2nd prize of	150, Class Four.
One prize of	150, General Class.
One prize of	125, Class Five.
One prize of	100, Class One.
2nd prize of	100, Class One.
One prize of	100, Class Two.
2nd prize of	100, Class Two.
3rd prize of	100, Class Two.
One prize of	100, Class Three.
2nd prize of	100, Class Three.
One prize of	100, Class Four.
2nd prize of	100, Class Four.
One prize of	100, Class Five.
One prize of	100, General Class.
2nd prize of	100, General Class.
3rd prize of	100, General Class.

The Best Argume

Solicitors who are w for prizes in this distri find that they secure the results when they presen real merits of The Tim the main argument for ing subscriptions or ren

THE TIMES IS the g purveyor of news in So California.

THE TIMES IS clean wholesome in every issue.

THE TIMES IS the b and best advertising m on the entire Pacific Coast, senting a larger volume any (two San Francisco p combined. Hence

THE TIMES IS the mo par excellence between h and seller, lessee and h employer and employe tween the people who wants and those who are pared to supply such want

THE TIMES IS read everybody in the south corner of the United State

THE TIMES IS always able, reliable, subst "meaty" and satisfying runs to instructive departm and substantial informatio

THE TIMES IS in all spects the best family paper.

THE TIMES IS NOT tional and trashy.

THE TIMES IS NOT with nightmare picture yellow journalism.

THE TIMES IS NOT disseminator of scandals or rient literature.

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And that's why.

THE FIRST BORN

is naturally a subject of wonder and worriment to the young mother. Happy and easy will she be if some kind friend tells her of the marvels of relief to be obtained by the use of

"Mother's Friend"

There is nothing in the world like this simple liniment, used externally. It relaxes all strains and distensions, soothing headaches and nervousness, as well as relieving "morning sickness."

Of Druggists at $1, or sent by express paid on receipt of price. Write for illustrated book, containing testimonials and valuable information for all Mothers, free. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"That I should suffer so."

VITALITY RESTORED "CUPIDENE." This great vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous diseases, such as lost Vitality, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and constipation. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores.

The reason sufferers are not cured by doctors is because 90 per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDINE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 1500 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for Free circular and testimonials.

Address DAVOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2078 San Francisco, Cal. For sale by OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSE DECORATIONS, JAPANESE STYLE

We are prepared to decorate homes for weddings and parties. All kinds silk, hand-made embroideries. Chinese and Japanese goods, special this week.

F. SUIE ONE CO., 328 S. Spring Street. Direct Importers of Oriental Goods.

The Great Credit House.

We Furnish the House. BRENT'S, 530-532 S. Spring St

Spring Fever

During the winter, extra work is thrown upon the various organs of the body. Spring makes this manifest. The appetite becomes poor, sleep restless, bowels constipated, sometimes there is dyspepsia, liver or kidney troubles. This is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is better than any other spring tonic in the world. It refreshes, strengthens, rebuilds. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

A Cure for Stomach Ills

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

Southe

PASADENA.

Street Numbering Will Be Improved.

Citizens Co-operate in the Good Work.

E. E. Spalding Re-married. Crowds Attend Easter Services.

PASADENA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] A systematic effort is being made to have the residences and business houses of Pasadena properly numbered, and to that end Whittier Elliott, a special agent of the street department, is making a canvass. He has the correct number of every lot in the city, and expects to visit each house or store which has an incorrect number, or which bears no number at all, and on which the number cannot be seen from the street. The individual expense of numbering the houses is slight, and citizens generally are cooperating in the cause, which will result in the common good. The numbers on many houses are obscured by vines and awnings, or are so small as to be hardly discernible at a distance fifty feet, while in a majority of instances the numbers are placed in poor positions. A little intelligent thought on the part of householders would remedy the difficulty, and would be of great assistance to letter carriers, expressmen, strangers and others.

A house-numbering ordinance passed by the Council became operative April 1, after which date violators of its provisions are subject to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $30, or imprisonment, but the time has been extended to April 15. Copies of the ordinance, together with a brief notice of explanation, will be left where necessary, and Mr. Elliott will furnish suggestions to those who are desirous of aiding in the work.

Another matter which is to receive immediate attention is the replacing of street signs which have been destroyed.

BUFFALO EXHIBIT.

F. P. Boynton is making good progress in his canvass for funds with which to maintain a Pasadena exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and expects soon to have in his hands the $1200 or $1500 necessary for the undertaking. Pasadena will have a space 10x10 feet in size in the allotment made to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. A booth will be erected in this space, where views of the city will be displayed, descriptive literature will be distributed, and where a representative will be on hand to explain the advantages of Pasadena as a resort and as a home city. Mr. Boynton has agreed to take charge of the exhibit without salary, and he believes by coming in personal contact with interested information-seekers he can be of great benefit to them and to Pasadena.

EASTER SERVICES.

Unusually attractive Easter services were held today at the various houses of worship in Pasadena, and served to attract immense audiences, which in almost every instance tested the capacity of the churches. Those which seem to deserve special mention were the vesper service at the Universalist Church, and the Masonic service at All Saints'. At the former, "Christ, the Victor," a cantata, was given, and the different solos and choruses appropriate to the occasion entertained a large gathering. The cantata will be repeated next Sunday. The impressive Masonic services at All Saints' Church were attended by about two hundred Knights Templar from Los Angeles and Pasadena, who were clad in full regalia.

E. E. SPALDING MARRIED.

Edward E. Spalding and Miss Marietta F. Parkhurst were married this evening at the home of Rev. Ralph E. Conner, South Orange Grove avenue. They will reside in Mr. Spalding's store, corner Moline avenue and California street. Mr. Spalding for many years conducted the bookhouse which bears his name, but disposed it his interest therein several months ago. Miss Parkhurst, who was a childhood acquaintance of Mr. Spalding, and of his second wife, who is dead, came to Pasadena from Massachusetts six months ago.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The gospel temperance meeting at North Pasadena Monday evening will be of unusual attractiveness, and a large attendance is expected. Mrs. L. M. Mitchell, wife of a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, will make an address, and a special musical programme is being arranged, under the direction of Walter Schneider. A quartette consisting of Mrs. L. H. Dutton, Los Angeles; Miss Boswell, Walter Schneider and Alex Stone will assist.

The annual meeting of the Pasadena Land and Water Company, which will be held Monday at the office on West Colorado street, will be one of great interest, as at that time the stockholders will take action on the city's offer of $200,000 for its plant. A large attendance is looked for.

Miss Emma Foote of North Moline avenue suffered an attack of heart failure last evening while returning from Los Angeles in an electric car. She was taken into Smith's drug store on arrival here, and upon reviving was removed to her home.

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J. W. Bullock, a Springfield, Mass., manufacturer, who has spent the winter with his wife at La Casa Grande, has purchased the residence of Mrs. Miss Allison, No. 95 South Los Robles avenue, and will remain in Pasadena.

Mrs. Catherine Kimball, aged 63, a native of Pennsylvania died today at her home in La Cañada. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the house.

The Mothers' Child Study Circle of the East Side will meet at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the Grant school. The subject for discussion will be the "Physical and MoCral Training of a Child."

"The Ship Subsidy Bill" will be debated Monday evening by members of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Club.

Hoffman Spencer, the two-year-old

Southern California by Towns and Counties.

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The Mothers' Child Study Circle of the East Side will meet at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Grant school. The subject for discussion will be the Physical and MoCral Training of a Child.

The Ship Subsidy Bill" will be debated Monday evening by members of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Club.

Miss Spencer, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, who came to Pasadena recently from Massachusetts, died this evening at the hospital.

Rev. A. C. Grier and wife of Racine, Wis., will arrive in Pasadena this week for a visit with Lester Miller and family. Rev. Grier is a Universalist minister.

D. Willis James, a guest at La Pintoresca, has presented to the North Pasadena Congregational Church 150 hymn books, valued at about $200.

It is expected that kindergartens will be opened Monday morning in the Lincoln and Franklin school districts.

The various public and private schools will open Monday after the usual Easter vacation.

The last dinner dance of the season will be held Monday evening at the Country Club.

Isabel Garghill Beecher, Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening.

Novelty linen Batiste, silk stripe, 50 cents. Bon Accord.

Pictures framed at Wadsworth's.

ANAHEIM.

NATIVE SONS REORGANIZE.

ANAHEIM, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Invincible Parlor, No. 74, Native Sons, just reorganized, has elected and installed the following officers: John A. Eymann, Past President; Mayor Otto Rust, President; E. F. Kellogg, First Vice-President; H. A. Davis, Second Vice-President; C. Boege, Third Vice-President; J. J. Schneider, Marshal; Joe Backs, Jr., Recording Secretary; J. A. Eymann, Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Notwithstanding that the Anaheim-Fullerton Irrigation Company is alleged to have so many troubles, lawsuits, etc., there is an active demand here for its stock at from $40 to $45 a share. Only a few years ago there was very little sale for this stock at $12 a share.

A lot of new hay has been cut in this section the past week, which will bring down the price of old barley hay, now selling at $13 a ton.

The family record examined Friday showed beyond a doubt that the old Mexican woman who died one mile south of Placentia a few days ago, was 135 years of age. Her name was Justo. She had good health up to three weeks ago, and for a long time has resided in a tent with relatives near the old river bed.

Anaheim has extended an invitation to the County High Schools Association to hold its field day exercises here in June.

Pecan Farming.

[Atlanta Dispatch Baltimore Sun:] The cultivation of the pecan nut promises to run a close second, from the point of profit, to the Georgia peach in the course of a few seasons.

Extensive nurseries have been established at Flovilla, this State, and a large number of the trees have been sold to planters in different sections of the State for the current season. The yield last year was abundant and profitable, and the ease with which the nut is cultivated has attracted many growers into the field. The tree requires little attention during growth and is much more hardy than the peach tree. The soil and climate of the southwestern part of Georgia are peculiarly adapted to its cultivation and comparatively little capital is required to embark in the enterprise.

Up to five years ago the industry was little known, but it has developed rapidly since that time. Those planters that own land suitable to its cultivation are adopting the crop as a kind of buffer for the cotton crop. If the latter does not net them anything beyond expenses they will depend on the pecan to supply them with sufficient funds to meet other demands during the idle season. The nurseries are now doing a thriving business.

[Chicago Tribune:] "I suppose," said Adam, as he began the task of cataloguing the animals, "I ought to put myself down as exhibit A."

[Chicago Record-Herald:] "Woman has too much imagination."

"Oh, I don't know; if she couldn't imagine that man was better than he is she wouldn't marry him."

How Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin Have Stuffed the Census of San Diego.

Twelve children, seven girls and five boys, have made glad the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin of San Diego. Naturally, they are proud of the record. Every few years they have one of the local photographers take the latest family group.

Mr. and Mrs. Quin run a general store in Chinatown. Mr. Quin is 54 and Mrs. Quin is 40 years old. The oldest of the children is Miss Annie, aged 18, and the youngest is Master McKinley, aged six months. Miss Annie is in the eighth grade at the grammar school, and will graduate to the High School the next term. She is intelligent and interesting, as, indeed, are all the children. Master McKinley was named for the President a short time ago. The President was informed of the fact, and this week Mr. and Mrs. Ah Quin received a letter from his private secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the letter and the group picture, herewith published. All the children were born in this country. Ah Quin doesn't pretend to keep track of their names or ages, but Mrs. Quin has no trouble in that direction.

SARCASTIC FRUIT MEN MEET AT SAN DIMAS.

SATIRICAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

They Thank the Railroad Lines for Permitting Them to Reside in Southern California at Their Own Risk. Crowded Sessions.

SAN DIMAS, April 5.—[Regular Correspondence.] The University Farmers' Institute held a meeting here beginning last evening and closing tonight. The institute was conducted by Prof. A. J. Cook, the university representative who also did much of the work in the entomological numbers of the programme. At every session the house was crowded, this afternoon several being unable to find seats or even to get into the room. At noon the ladies of the community served a lunch, which met the personal approval of 250 people.

The programme was made more interesting by the introduction of vocal solos, choruses, violin and other instrumental music, supplied by San Dimas talent. An invocation by Rev. C. M. Jones opened the first session yesterday evening, followed by an address of welcome by William Bowring, and responded to by Prof. Cook. The papers read were from the people of San Dimas largely, the outside contributions being an address upon forestry by E. B. Thomas of the government service, a paper upon fertilization of orchards, most ably handled by P. J. Dreher of Pomona an address by A. H. Naftzger upon the Citrus Fruit Exchange, and a paper on green manuring by J. W. Mills of the Pomona Experiment Station.

At the close of one of the sessions a committee of three was appointed to organize a farmers' club. Over thirty signatures were secured in a few minutes, and the club will be organized at once, and begin the work of disseminating useful information among its members. All the visitors were pleased and somewhat astonished at the ability of the home papers, and at the vim and spice the people of San Dimas are able to throw into an institute meeting. Several of these papers will be published. Among the resolutions was one offered by A. B. Smith, and passed unanimously. It is as follows:

"Whereas, there appears in today's Los Angeles Times news dispatches the following, relative to orange shipments:

"'SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—. . . A prominent official of the Santa Fé road, in discussing the matter, said: "Why are we not making any attempt to stop the shipment of oranges via Seattle? We could stop all such shipments in a minute were we so inclined. The 'initial lines' have the routing of all this business, and we could decline to turn the business over to the ocean carrier at Redondo if destined to any point reached by rail, if we saw fit. We are allowing the growers to do as they please in this matter, however, for we are confident that oranges can never move in large quantities via the Sound route."'

"And, whereas, the said dispatch clearly claims what has heretofore been intimated, to-wit: that the 'initial lines' (the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific) own all of Southern California, the blue sky and southwest wind included, and, whereas, the 'initial lines' have this season more than ever shown an ability to move our fruit crop—slowly, and in a manner calculated not to destroy more than half the crop, and in other ways have shown that they are willing that the fruit growers shall continue to reside here, provided always, however, that it is at said growers' risk. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we fruit growers here assembled to learn how to grow more and better fruit for the 'initial lines,' desire hereby to express our great appreciation of their kindness, not only in the matter of the said Sound shipments, but in many other matters all duly recorded in our memories, and, further, that we, as growers, will endeavor by combination with each other to so strengthen ourselves that we may at some distant time be able to relieve the 'initial lines' of some of their great anxiety for our welfare, and try to tend ourselves to our own business, or what we hope will be our own business.

"Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded, postage prepaid, to said 'initial lines.'

"A. B SMITH,

"Chairman Committee on Resolutions."

SANTA MONICA.

CAPITALIST'S LAY SERMON.

SANTA MONICA, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] One of the initial meetings of the Santa Monica Y.M.C.A. at the Congregational Church this afternoon was addressed by Frederick H. Rindge, the capitalist. The meeting was opened by Rev. H. P. Wilber, pastor of the Santa Monica Presbyterian Church, who offered prayer. Mr. Rindge's address was not an oratorical effort, but was delivered in conversational style. "An All-Around Man" was his subject.

"If a man wants to succeed in life," he said, "he has got to rule himself. He must cultivate the mind, soul and body. We can't rule ourselves unless we cultivate the ideas embodied in the Y.M.C.A. triangle. A man may have a sanctified spirit, but if he has neglected his body there is something lacking. The Y.M.C.A. is not organized for the mere purpose of making of man a goody-goody being.

"A successful man is the one who makes the most of his opportunities in the fear and love of God. We must remember that there are many men in the world who have had very few opportunities. Take, for instance, the man who is a bootblack or who cleans the streets. If he makes the most of his opportunities I say he is a successful man.

"It is natural for us to live in accordance with the laws of health, but it is also perfectly natural for us to get mad when provoked. If you will study the words of Christ, which you may buy for 5 cents, you can learn how to live so that the wrong passions will never get the best of you. The man that has got the spirit of God has got the free spirit. The man who always wears a long face does not have a true idea of the workings of the spirit of God. It is perfectly natural for young men to band themselves together. The Y.M.C.A. is formed so that the young men may be brought together and may have all the enjoyments that are proper and so that when they get old they may not suffer from the sins of misspent lives."

Rev. Hugh Walker of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, will address the Y.M.C.A. meeting next Sunday afternoon.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

W. Rogers of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stenens of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hurd of Cincinnati, O.; G. A. Archibald of Louisville, Ky., and G. S. Hoag and family of Cripple Creek, Colo., are staying at the Arcadia.

Many eyes are centered on the Board of City Trustees, which is to have an adjourned meeting Monday afternoon. The board's own ordinance requires that the license of any establishment where liquor is sold in violation of that ordinance shall be revoked at once. Great interest is shown in the case of the Arcadia Hotel, the manager of which pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the ordinance and was fined by the City Recorder Friday.

S. B. Catarrh Cure

Cures catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which leads to consumption.

Hear Dr. Forbes

On the "Mistakes of the Devil and Some Other People," on Tuesday evening, April 9, University Methodist Church.

AUTOMATIC pumps, no engine nor engineer, 100 inches capacity, set up complete, $300. Free exhibition. 708 North Main street.

FLIES carry contagion. See January Popular Science Monthly. Use Tanglefoot. It catches the germ as well as the fly.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

TWO TRAINS DERAILED.

SANTA BARBARA, April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] The regular No. 10, from San Francisco, due here at 7:40 a.m., got in at 2:45 p.m. today, after waiting for a wreck to be cleared from the track at Gato Cañon, sixteen miles west of here. On account of a slight defect in the track, a freight car in a north-bound freight rolled down the embankment. A wrecking train started from the North to help out the freight, but the engine met with a mishap near Gaviota, said to be caused by the breaking of a flange, and also got off the track. The fireman jumped from the cab when he saw that the engine was leaving the track, and broke his ankle.

THEY WANT MAIL.

The Postoffice Department at Washington has no doubt been much enlightened during the past week by several letters written to the Postmaster-General by residents of the Santa Ynez Valley, who are not satisfied with the present mail regulations in that section. It seems that arrangements have not been made for the stages leaving Alcatraz landing to carry the mails. Consequently, mail from the south goes to San Luis by the coast line, and comes back to Los Olivos by narrow-gauge, and is sent to Santa Ynez next day. The distance from Los Olivos to Santa Ynez is only a few miles. It is no doubt the intention of the department to bring the Santa Ynez Valley into the semi-rural mail service, soon to be instituted among the regular stage mail routes in the county.

SANTA BARBARA BREVITIES.

It is evident that at least four people have felt the increased life and hustle which has been infused into this section since the opening of the gap, for yesterday two marriage licenses were issued. One to Henry Z. Zeehandelaar, a native of Holland, and Miss Mary E. Perryman, a native of California. Another was to Henry L. Nelson of Bakersfield, and Miss Ellen Phelps of Santa Maria. Both are well known here.

Construction work has begun at Miramar on the new right of way of the Southern Pacific through Montecito. A switch has been placed to reach a place where stone can be obtained for the construction of a large culvert.

Andrew Pomier, an employé of the Country Club, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Harry Fisher, a caddy on the club links. Fisher was found picking flowers, and severely shaken by Pomier. The caddy got even by swearing out a complaint against Pomier charging battery. The case was set in the justice court for Thursday.

Forestry was the subject under discussion at the Natural History Society's regular meeting this afternoon. A paper was read by Mrs. A. A. Boyce.

FULLERTON.

DRILLERS LAID OFF.

FULLERTON, April 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] There was a little excitement in the Brea Cañon oil field yesterday afternoon, when two of the head drilling crews on the Union Oil Company's leases were let out. It was first reported that the men had been fired because they did not patronize the boarding-house on the Union lease, but this was denied this afternoon by an assistant local manager, Mr. Frankenberger, who went out with the other men. It was his understanding that the drillers were laid off to cut expenses, though he was not sure this was the cause. Just about a year ago the Union company let out a number of old-time California employés, filling their places with expert drillers from the Pennsylvania oil fields. These are the men who have now been discharged. The company does not state why they have dropped the expert drilling forces from the pay roll. It looks strange that this change should be made just as a number of new wells have been commenced, and all sorts of rumors are floating around.

Graham & Loftus will put what is known as old No. 7 on the pump Tuesday. It has been drilling many months, a big bowlder being encountered after the well was down only a few hundred feet.

The casing was withdrawn yesterday from the old Fisher well, abandoned last year.

At a depth of a few hundred feet the Union Company has decided to move the rig to another site for the well.

FULLERTON BREVITIES.

The Modern Woodmen of America initiated six members last night.

Rev. Mr. Baker, the new minister of the First Presbyterian Church, and family have moved here from Modesto.

It is reported that the defendants in the social club cases will have a large number of anti-saloon people, both men and women, subpoened as witnesses when the cases come up for trial. Rush of Los Angeles will appear for the defendants.

There are now more eastern visitors in Fullerton than ever before, and almost every train brings in newcomers.

The fact that there is deposited in the local bank over $150,000 shows that this section is in a very prosperous condition at the present time.

There was a hotly-contested game of baseball here yesterday afternoon between the Fullerton and Long Beach nines, the latter winning by a score of 12 to 8. A large crowd was present to whoop things up for both sides.

Frank Williams has sold his ten-acre place at Buena Park to a Los Angeles man for $2000.

James Stafford has sold his large crop of Placentia lemons to the Fay Company, at a high price.

The Home Supply Company has sold its business interests here to F. Fry, and Mr. Seebold, the manager of the house here, will return to Randsburg to look after his business there, and bore for oil in the newly-discovered field.

Largely-attended revival services are being held at La Habra schoolhouse.

While playing with a number of school boys Friday, L. Calderwood of La Habra was hit with a clod on the back with such force as to render his limbs useless for some time.

Gus Hansen has let a contract for a deep-water well and pumping plant on his Orangethorpe-avenue place.

KERN COUNTY.

WORK ON SUNSET RAILROAD.

BAKERSFIELD, April 7.—[Regular Corespondence.] The long-delayed work on the railroad to Sunset oil fields is about to be commenced. Grading contracts have been let to Sherer & Co. of Los Angeles. They will have one camp established, with teams at work, this week, and will have a second force on the line the following week, to complete grading before hot weather sets in. Proposals have been asked on track-laying contract.

Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fever which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cure all Liver Troubles.

Notice to Contractors.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CITY of Monrovia will receive sealed bids up to 8 p.m., Saturday, April 13, 1901, for a supply of fuel oil delivered at their wells near Chapman Station. Said oil must be free from moisture and sand. Bidders must state gravity of oil. All oil delivered will be subject to measurement and test at wells. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check of at least 5 per cent. of bid. The board of trustees reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. G. RENNER, City Clerk.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dandruff and Falling Hair vanish

before the magic touch of Newbro's Herpicide, the latest scientific discovery. It kills the dandruff germs. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ, and your hair will grow abundantly.

St. Anthony, Idaho, Dec. 6, '00. Herpicide does all that you claim for it. It has cleaned my head from dandruff, and left my hair fine and soft. ORANGE M. CHAMBERS.

For Sale at all First-Class Drug Stores.

Stricture CURED WHILE YOU SLEEP.

"Gran-Solvent" Crayons dissolve stricture like snow beneath the sun, reduces Enlarged Prostate, stopping Drains in 15 Days.

No drugs to ruin the stomach, but a direct local and positive application to the entire urethral tract.

We have prepared at great expense a valuable illustrated treatise upon the male system, which we will send, securely sealed, prepaid..... **Free**

ST. JAMES Association, 229 Sa. James Building, Cincinnati.

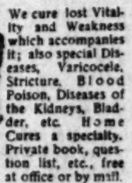
Thin Falling Hair

Irritated scalp, dandruff, and baldness prevented by warm shampoos with

Cuticura Soap

and light dressings of CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients.

DR. MEYERS & CO.



We cure lost Vitality and Weakness which accompanies it; also special Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc. Home Cures a specialty. Private book, question list, etc., free at office or by mail. Correspondence confidential.

SPECIALISTS

Diseases and Weakness of Men

All medicines supplied from our private laboratory free to patients.

Established in 1880. No charge for consultation. Pay when well.

218 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

HOURS—Daily, 9 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 8 Sundays, 10 to 12. Elevator Entrance.

R-I-P-A-N-S

Wanted—a case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. One gives relief. Six cures what's the matter. One will do you good. A cure may result if directions are followed. They banish pain, improve sleep, restore the look of health, clear the blood, regulate the liver, and make the skin beautiful. Testimonials will be mailed to any address for the cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Company, 10 Spruce St., New York.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Nerve tonic—Blood maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50. Dr. WILLIAMS MED. CO., Schenectady, N.Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

FURNITURE Carpets, Stoves, ON EASY PAYMENTS. STAVNOW'S, 141 W. Fifth St.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

TIME CARD—SANTA FE ROUTE.

Southern California Railway, La Grande Station, First and Buena Streets.

California Limited—Daily: Leaves 4:30 p.m. Arrives 8:20 a.m.

Overland Express—Leaves 7:15 p.m. daily. Arrives 7:35 a.m. daily.

San Bernardino, via Pasadena—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:20 a.m., 9:20 a.m., 10:05 a.m., 4:20 p.m., 5:00 p.m., 10:40 p.m.

San Bernardino, via Orange—Leaves for, 7:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m. Arrive from, 12:15 a.m., 6:40 p.m.

Redlands, via Pasadena—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 4:20 p.m.

Redlands, via Orange—Leaves for, 7:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m. Arrive from, 12:15 a.m., 6:40 p.m.

Riverside, via Pasadena—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m. Arrive from, 10:05 a.m., 5:00 p.m.

Riverside, via Orange—Leaves for, 7:45 a.m., 1:50 p.m. Arrive from, 12:15 a.m., 6:40 p.m.

Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., *10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., *9:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:20 a.m., *9:15 a.m., 10:05 a.m., *1:40 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 10:40 p.m. Arrive from, 6:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 7:05 p.m.

Pasadena, Monrovia and Azusa—Leaves for, 8:30 a.m., *10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m., *9:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Arrive from, 7:20 a.m., *9:15 a.m., 10:05 a.m., *1:40 p.m., 4:20 p.m., 10:40 p.m. Arrive from, 6:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 7:05 p.m.

FULLERTON and ORANGE—Leaves for, 8:45 a.m., *11:20 a.m., *2:00 p.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrives from, 6:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 7:05 p.m.

Santa Ana—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., *11:20 a.m., *2:00 p.m., 5:05 p.m. Arrive from, 6:45 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 7:05 p.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Pasadena—Leave for, *8:30 a.m.

San Jacinto, Hemet, Elsinore and Temecula, via Orange—Leave for, *11:20 a.m. Arrive from, *12:05 p.m.

Escondido—Leave for, *2:00 p.m. Arrive from, *12:05 p.m.

Fallbrook—Leave for, *2:00 a.m. Arrive from, *9:45 p.m.

San Diego and Coronado Beach—Leave for, 8:45 a.m., *2:00 p.m. Arrive from, *12:05 p.m., 7:05 p.m.

Redondo Beach—Leave Los Angeles First street, 10:10 a.m., 1:20 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles First street, 11:25 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Santa Monica and Ocean Park—Leave Los Angeles First street, *9:35 p.m. Arrive Los Angeles First street, *6:25 a.m.

Wide-Shaped Track—Leave, 9:30 a.m. Arrive 5:45 p.m.

* Daily except Sunday; † Pasadena only; ‡ Orange only. All other trains daily.

Holland-America Line.

New York and Rotterdam, via Boulogne-Sur-Mer. From New York every Saturday, 10 a.m.

April 6.....Rotterdam | May 4.....Potsdam
April 20.....Amsterdam | May 11.....Maasdam
April 27.....Statendam | May 18.....Rotterdam

First-class $60; Second-class $30; Steerage, at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON, General Agents Pacific Coast, 621 Market St. San Francisco.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—The Angel of the Alley.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Easter Number.

The Easter number of the Capital was very creditable and interesting, being unusually well written and illustrated.

Stole the Gas Meter.

The police are looking for the robber who relieved the home of Mrs. Belle Parker, No. 614 South Hope street, of a gas meter and 25 cents.

Fire Follows Explosion.

Fire caused by the explosion of an oil lamp in the home of J. J. Sullivan, at No. 3521 Michigan avenue, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, caused damage to the amount of $15.

Young Women's Work.

Mrs. D. A. Parker Evans of San Diego, State superintendent of young woman's work for the W.C.T.U., is in the city, and will spend several weeks among the unions here, organizing the work in this line.

All the Unions.

Mrs. Hester M. Griffith of No. 337 Buena Vista street will entertain the presidents of all the W.C.I. unions of the city Saturday at 2 p.m. Mrs. D. A. Parker Evans, State superintendent of "Y" work, will give an address.

Her Money is Missing.

Mrs. C. R. Dunn of No. 966 Everett street, has reported to the police the loss of a purse containing $32, and a small amount of change. She is not sure whether she dropped it or it was snatched from her hand on Fourth street.

Delivery Boy Injured.

Joseph Schuble, a delivery boy in the employ of J. M. Hale, was treated at the Receiving Hospital Saturday evening for a cut on the head. While playing with another boy at the store he fell against a wall, sustaining the injury. It was mended with three stitches.

Bishop of Ottawa.

Rt. Rev. Charles Hamilton, the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, who, with his wife and daughter, has been spending several weeks in Los Angeles, guests of the Ven. Archdeacon A. G. L. Trew, leave today for their home in Canada. Miss Hamilton has been very ill at the Good Samaritan Hospital, but is now convalescent.

Railroad Depot Robbed.

Some one robbed the money drawer at the First-street depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday afternoon. The robber secured only about $3.30. While James C. M. Inery, the station agent, was absent from his office a few minutes, the desk was pried open with a jimmy, and the money drawer rifled.

Struck with a Cane.

J. Hayes was struck on the head with a cane on South Main street early yesterday morning, and later a cut in his head was sewn up at the Receiving Hospital. Hayes was under the influence of liquor when injured, and did not tell who struck him. After sleeping in the hospital until he was sober, he was put in the tank.

Carmen's Wages.

The demand of the conductors and motormen on the Los Angeles Railway street cars for an increase in wages from 20 to 22½ cents per hour has finally been referred by General Superintendent Smith to the board of directors of the system, which will meet April 15. The general impression is that the demand will be granted.

Thrown from a Buggy.

Ontiane Ocampo and a woman who gave the name of Mrs. J. Smith were treated at the Receiving Hospital last evening for bruises sustained by being thrown from a buggy at the corner of Figueroa and Thirty-ninth streets. In crossing the railroad track, which intersects Figueroa street at Thirty-ninth street, the buggy was partly turned over and both its occupants were thrown to the ground. The horse, becoming frightened, ran west on Thirty-ninth street. The rig is the property of the Tallyho stables.

Shot at 'Em.

Night Watchman Bly of Washington Gardens had an exciting chase early yesterday morning, which ended in the arrest of William Dixon and Peter Lockridge, two eighteen-year-old youths. They are booked at the Police Station under the head of "suspicion." Bly discovered the young men in the gardens shortly after midnight, and when he asked their mission they started to run. The watchman fired a shot from his revolver into the air, but it failed to stop them. He then gave chase, and overtaking Dixon, struck him on the head with his club. This proved effective in making the two submissive, and they were turned over to a policemen and escorted to the Police Station. Lockridge was formerly employed at the Chutes, but was discharged. He alleged he returned yesterday to recover some property he had left there. This, however, is not believed by the police, as both the boys climbed the fence of the resort, after it had been closed for the night.

Stole Three Wheels.

Two self-confessed bicycle thieves were arrested Saturday evening and are confronted with three charges of grand larceny. They are Fred Sevy, the eighteen-year-old adopted son of Marshall Sevy, a blacksmith, who resides at No. 121 West Twenty-third street, and Clarence Galbreth, the eighteen-year-old son of Attorney E. Edgar Galbreth, who lives at No. 223 East Adams street. Young Sevy is in jail, but Galbreth has been released on his own recognizance. Sevy is half-American and half-Chinese. Galbreth is a brother-in-law of ex-Police Justice Morrison. By their own confessions, Chief of Police Elton says, the boys stole a bicycle from in front of the Frost building at the corner of Second street and Broadway March 21 last, and pawned it in a North Main-street establishment for $5. On the same date a bicycle taken from in front of Ball's billiard store on North Spring street was traced to them. The other bicycle which they confess stealing was taken from in front of the Y.M.C.A. building March 18.

BREVITIES.

The Rev. Robert Forbes, D.D., of Duluth, Minn., will deliver his popular lecture, "The Mistakes of the Devil and Some Other People," at the University Methodist Church, on Tuesday, April 9, at 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

When moving, save all odds and ends of clothing and furniture for Good Samaritan department of Bethlehem Institutional Church for distribution among the needy. Tel. John 26 and wagon will call.

For time or arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Finest cabinet photos reduced to $1 and $1.75 per doz. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Whitney Trunk Factory, 423 S. Spring

In the advertisement yesterday of Mrs. W. T. Henderson's, the life reader, it should have read 613½, instead of 605½, South Spring street.

TO PULL LEGS OF FIREMEN.

Brilliant Scheme Fired at Department.

Every Man Assessed, but Few Will Pay.

Ostensibly a Plan to Reward Legislators for Promoting Pension Bill.

An effort on the part of a few members of the Los Angeles fire department to secure a little prestige at the financial expense of their fellow-members has given rise to no little feeling in some of the companies. The scheme was to collect money from the firemen for the avowed purpose of rewarding three members of the last Legislature. It is not known nor believed that these legislators were in on the game, or that they requested that any reward be given them. It is to be presumed that when the State paid them $8 per day and threw in quite a sum in the way of expenses paid on junketing trips, for which the last session of the State law-makers was notorious, they considered that they had secured value received for what they did at Sacramento. The plan to reward three of them originated in the mind of Capt. McMahan, who for a time was prominent in his opposition to the present assistant chief of the department, and for whom the discredited ex-chief, Walter Moore, was doing his utmost to secure the assistant chief's job.

A week ago yesterday McMahan called a meeting of one member of each company in the department. The meeting was held at the engine house near Sixteenth and Hill streets. When the firemen assembled they were confronted with a list of the members of the department, and were told that each man had been assessed 4 per cent. of one month's salary for the purpose of rewarding three members of the Legislature. Some of those present objected to the assessment, and demanded to know why and for whom it was being levied. Then they were reminded that the last Legislature passed a law creating a firemen's relief and pension fund, and provided a means for establishing such a fund by direct taxation of all property assessed by the municipality. This law had been fathered by Assemblyman Kelly of Alameda and it was proposed to raise about $325, and either send the money or a present to Mr. Kelly. In order that the local delegation to the Legislature might not be forgotten, it was proposed to divide this $325 into three parts and to purchase presents also for Assemblyman Savage and Assemblyman Frank James.

No other member of the Legislature was to be included in this reward scheme, but just why Pendleton, Carter, Broughton and Melick, the other Los Angeles Assemblymen were not to be remembered and why no attention was to be paid to the members of the Senate, was not explained to the satisfaction of some of the firemen who attended the meeting. Although they said little at the time, they proceeded after the meeting to warn many of the members of the various companies against the scheme.

The monthly pay day in the department came a day or two after the meeting, and a few of the members paid over their 4 per cent., some of them under protest. The majority of the men, however, refused to drop into any such game until it could be explained in a manner more satisfactory to them.

Two years ago a similar effort was made to give a present to Assemblyman Kelly because he had secured the passage of the law giving firemen a certain number of days off each month. Kelly heard of it, and at once put a stop to the effort. He wrote here that there is a State law which forbids his receiving such presents, and he would therefore have nothing to do with the affair. Those who are behind the present scheme were reminded of this fact, but they continued in their effort to make collections. How much they have secured to date cannot be learned, because an effort was made to keep the matter secret, but it is known that several of the companies have positively refused to contribute one cent. If any presents are given they will not come from the entire fire department, and it is not at all certain that the Assemblymen for whom they are intended will accept them.

NOT VERY CONFIDENT.

Saloon Men Making No Bets on Success of Their Efforts to Secure Sunday Opening.

It is expected that at the regular session of the City Council today the petition of the saloon-keepers of the city for a change in the law so as to permit of Sunday opening, will be disposed of, and the saloon men themselves are not making any bets that they will succeed in their efforts. It was reported yesterday that the liquor interests had one more card which they intend to play today, but half a dozen or more of the best-known saloon-keepers of the city were seen last night, and one and all denied any knowledge of any further move on their part to induce the Council to vote as they would have them. Not one of them expressed any great confidence that they would succeed, and one of two admitted that they expect the Council to deny the petition by a vote which will leave no doubt as to public sentiment on Sunday opening.

"There have been rumors that a sack is out," said one of the saloon men last night, "but if there is a sack I do not know who will get any portion of it. I suppose that that rumor originated from the fact that some of us have gone to considerable expense to bring this matter to the attention of the Council. Of course, it cost money to get up that petition. I see the papers say that the petition is not all right, and that names have been duplicated. Since that was published we have taken the trouble to ascertain that the report is accurate, unfortunately for us, and we regret it more than any other persons. Do you think for a minute that we would knowingly send in a petition with duplicate names upon it? Not on your life. We well know that that will make some people believe there are bugs in the entire petition, but there are not. We left the matter to the men who circulated the petition, and if they fell down we cannot help it now."

"Do I think that the Council will grant the petition?" said another saloon man, repeating the question that had been put to him. "Well, if I didn't think they would, or if I knew that they would not, do you think I'd tell you, and have you print it? Yes, I know some of the boys are uneasy, and that there is talk of defeat; but I for one will say nothing until the Council acts, and then we will take our medicine. I'll tell you one thing, though," he added, "in the next city campaign we will know before the votes are cast what kind of treatment we are going to receive."

One barkeeper was honest enough to boldly assert that the expectation among saloon men is that the Council will deny the petition. "They'll turn us down cold," was the way he put it. "Between you and me, we fellows who work behind the bars don't care a —— if they do, for with many of us it means more work without much more pay, and for one—and I know I speak for a number—I hope the petition will be killed by the Council. No, they haven't got any more trump cards to play at the last minute, either. The petition was their biggest card. It has surprised many of us that the matter has been given as much serious attention as it has."

STAMPED ON FAMILY PICTURES AND SKIPPED.

LIGHT ON MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MACPHERSON.

No Clew to His Present Whereabouts. He Has Written Cruel Letters to His Wife, Which Will Be Used in Divorce Suit.

John MacPherson, contractor, who disappeared from the city last Thursday after his wife filed a libel for divorce, is still missing, and there is no clew to his whereabouts.

Some of the circumstances leading to MacPherson's giving up a good business and mysteriously taking to the brush have come to light, however.

MacPherson had been living for some time with his family at No. 3615 South Flower street. His wife lived there with her five children and his two grown sons by a former marriage also lived there. MacPherson had a peculiar disposition.

One night about eight months ago he went on a wild rampage and threatened to take the lives of the whole family. He refused to be soothed, and Mrs. MacPherson sent for a policeman.

Then was the wrath of MacPherson assuaged. He begged not to be sent to the station, and the officer, relenting, did not place him under arrest.

The next day he parted from his family forever after a highly sensational and melodramatic scene. MacPherson took the family photographs out on the front lawn and tore them to flinders and stamped them in the ground. Then he packed up his own private traps and sallied off.

Thereafter he spoke to his sons, who remained at the house with their stepmother, in a dark and mysterious manner of trips that he intended making. As each time it was a different far-off spot that he was about to seek, it was supposed that he merely talked in this vein in the hope that what he said would be carried home to his wife.

"What would you think," he said once, "if your father should go to the West Indies and be married again?"

Another time he said, "My friends tell me that any other man would have gone to South Africa long ago."

Why all the balance of mankind, if placed in his circumstances, should be seized with a burning desire to go to South Africa, he did not make plain.

Again he mentioned Honolulu and the Philippines.

After he had left home, MacPherson wrote his wife letters of tremendous length, and of insulting character. They accused her of being insane and made various sorts of insinuations against her. These letters will be made the basis of the suit for divorce now pending in the Superior Court, the technical grounds of which are cruelty.

Mrs. MacPherson was led to bring the divorce suit by a visit that MacPherson made to the house about a month ago. He brought along a photographer to take a picture of the house, and came in to demand the key and some pictures and small articles of furniture.

Mrs. MacPherson did not receive him, but he had a scene with his two little daughters. They were watching him from the security of the first stair landing, as he sat in the front hall packing up his things. He is alleged to have used very vile language in their presence, and to have said things about the family that determined Mrs. MacPherson to shut off the possibility of further visits.

She began suit for divorce immediately. The family are inclined to believe that MacPherson went away to avoid the divorce hearing, but it seems as though he must have been making up his mind to go before the divorce proceedings began.

Like most contractors, MacPherson has been in the habit of looking around for new contracts when he had a piece of work nearly done. When he was finishing his last job, however, he made no bids on other work, nor attempted to get any.

Shortly before he left he shaved off his beard, saying that he was too young a man to appear with a beard that was growing gray. He is known to have left here Thursday, and is said to have been seen in San Francisco the next day thereafter.

He had been served with the papers in the divorce suit, so his absence will not interfere with Mrs. MacPherson's suit.

MacPherson was 51 years old. He came here from Nova Scotia several years ago. Although he has done a good business here, he leaves creditors to mourn his loss.

DEATH RECORD.

BURLINGAME—At Gardena, Cal., April 5, 1901, Hiram Burlingame, aged 21 years, a resident of this State; born in Sauco, Me., 1827.

COHN—On Sunday morning, April 7, at the 1247 South Hope street, Albert Cohn, aged 34 years, beloved son of Mrs. J. Cohn and brother of Mrs. D. Rosenthal, Germany, Mrs. E. J. Levy and Mrs. J. L. Jones Los Angeles, San Francisco papers please copy.

Funeral from late residence at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, April 9. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ELDRIDGE—At her home in this city, No. 214 West Twenty-first street, April 5, 1901, Catherine Eldridge, widow of the late J. A. Eldridge.

Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines Co., 647 South Broadway, Tuesday, April 9, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m. Friends invited. Interment private.

EIXBY—At Long Beach, Cal., Friday, April 5, Henry H. Bixby, a native of Norridgewock, Me., aged 65 years.

Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, this city, where the services will be held immediately after the arrival of the Terminal train at 1 o'clock, on Monday, April 8. Friends are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Henry H. Bixby will be held at Evergreen Cemetery immediately after the arrival of the Terminal train at 1 p.m., instead of at Bresee Brothers' parlors. Friends are invited.

LODGE NOTICE.

Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, F. and a.m., will confer the first degree Tuesday evening, April 9.

J. WILL DICK, Secy.

Los Angeles Transfer Co.

Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 422 S. Spring. Tel. M. 49, or 249.

Bresee Bros. Co., Undertakers.

Lady assistant attends ladies and children. Broadway and Sixth street. Tel. main 242.

Watches Cleaned 75¢

And just as carefully done as though you had paid an exorbitant price for it.

CLOCKS CLEANED 25c AND 35c.

Geneva Watch and Optical Co., 205 S. BROADWAY.

'Twill Build You Up.

Log Cabin Whisky

Has a healthful and invigorating effect on the system. It's pure, rich and well flavored. Try a bottle.

SOLD BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY, 220 W. Fourth St. Tel. M. 332.

J. Magnin & Co

251 South Broadway

Infant's Outfits, 43 Pieces, As Low As..... $10.50

Whatever is new and prettiest in Babies' garments you will find at Magnin's. Styles are exclusive and prices the lowest possible.

SANBORN VAIL & CO

VIEWS OF California.

All the old historical missions and hosts of famous views of Los Angeles and vicinity in both colored and plain effects. Our stock is not only the largest, but the best selected in the city, and prices are the lowest. No charge for preparing views for mailing.

357 SO. BROADWAY

Don't Suffer

With sore, troublesome corns, when every one can be cured with

3-day Corn Cure—Sent by mail on receipt of 10c.

BOSWELL & NOYES, Third & Broadway.

April 8, April 9, April 10, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Positively LAST 3 DAYS of AUCTION of Turkish Rugs.

At 330 S. Broadway, 2:30 p.m. daily.

Absolutely without reserve to realize cash at once. Any article called for will be put up and sold to the highest bidder.

A. W. LOUDERBACK, Art Auctioneer.

Campbell's Curio Store, 325 South Spring St. Indian & Mexican Curios.

Hunyon's Dyspepsia Cure

Cures any form of stomach trouble; relieves indigestion and dyspepsia immediately; cure soon follows; tones the stomach; 25 cents, at all druggists; or 20th and Broadway, New York City.

The best makes of clothing in the latest cut of "specially selected" clothes may be found at "The London."

The Gist of It.

We want to sell all the clothing we can. We're doing better and better all the time and there must be no let-up in the growth.

Hence, this spring you see here handsomer clothing than ever. That comes from the experience of 30 years and the ambition to have handsomer goods than you can find any place else. You are surprised at the extraordinary good values we give. The closer profit we can take, the larger the business. Brokaw Bros. and L. Adler Bros. & Co. and other high class clothing $10 to $30 a suit.

London Clothing Co.

119 to 125 N. Spring. HARRIS & FRANK, Proprietors.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original Worcestershire

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The only good sauce; enriches the taste of all Meats, Fish, Game, Salads, etc., and gives a flavor that imitators utterly fail to produce.

This signature is on every bottle. Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N. Y.

A New Method of Using Fruit

is to prepare it in such a manner that it still retains all of its natural properties and then combine it with selected grains. This is the way Figprune Cereal, the substitute for coffee and tea, is made. Your grocer sells it. Ask for sample. Figs, prunes and grain.

BAJA CALIFORNIA DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great Restorative, Invigorator and Nervine.

The most wonderful aphrodisiac and Special Tonic for the Sexual Organs of both sexes.

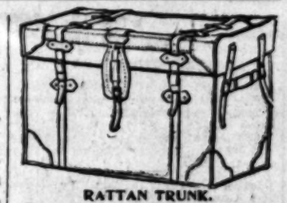
The Mexican Remedy for diseases of the Kidney and Bladder. Sells on its own merits.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents. 222 Market street, S. F.—(Send for circular.)

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Regular $18.50 and $25; now... $11.75 Made in our own factory.

COPELAND'S CLOAK HOUSE. Third and Broadway. Now S. Beller & Co.



RATTAN TRUNK.

The lightest weight and strongest trunk in the market. Manufactured and for sale by J. C. CUNNINGHAM, only, No. 227 S. Main St. Tel. Main 918. Repairing a specialty.

Write for Prospectus.

Western Consolidated Oil Co., Laughlin Building. 225-227

Parmelee Dohrmann Co.

These values are "special." They cannot be matched at the price elsewhere in Los Angeles.

Jardinieres.

Note These Prices.

25c Jardinieres at.....23c
50c Jardinieres at.....46c
60c Jardinieres at.....58c
75c Jardinieres at.....69c
85c Jardinieres at.....79c
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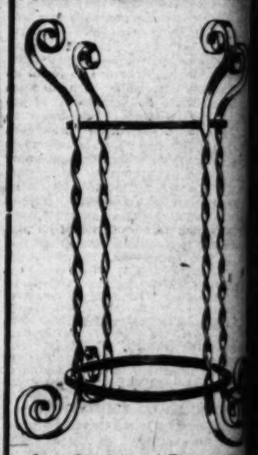

Jardiniere Stands

Handsome wrought iron Jardiniere Stands, as shown above, very graceful and pretty; special at 75 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above items are exceptional and we cannot guarantee them for any great length of time, hence intending purchasers should make early selections.

Parmelee Dohrmann Co., 232-234 South Spring.

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Linoleums and Carpets

Just received another car load of

Printed and Inlaid Linoleums.

New and attractive designs and colorings. We are exclusive agents here for Thos. Potter & Sons, Philadelphia, and handle their high grade printed and inlaid linoleums and oilcloths. A very large trade in this line enables us to carry an immense stock which economical buyers are quick to note and take advantage of.

See North Window.

We are sole agents in Southern California for

Hodges Fiber Carpets.

The ideal bedroom floor covering. Clean and easy to keep so. A car load of these popular carpets just received. Remember Hodges fiber carpets are sold under an absolute guarantee.

See South Window.

We Are Showing Some Splendid Values in Bedroom Suits, on the 2d Floor.

"Dependable Furniture at a Fair Price."

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439-441-443 S. Spring St.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET.

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.